THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

Vol. XXXI | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1937 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 49

The Nation's Business

Manitoba Asks For New Deal

WITH the national spotlight on Winnipeg as Rowell Commission hearings opened there this week, Manitoba rose brilliantly to the occasion. Her comprehensive, nine-volume brief shows evidence of constructive thinking along broad national lines. But it strikes a note which will doubtless be heard in subsequent weeks in the three other western provinces, namely, that Canada's new financial deal must be a "share-the-wealth" deal. This is not a redistribution of wealth among individuals such as has been going on in this and other countries in such large measure in recent years through wider social services paid for out of taxes on capital and income, rather it is a redistribution of wealth among Canadian provinces with the older, wealthier provinces being called on to share their good financial fortune with the newer, younger provinces.

Criticism of the Manitoba brief will lie not in its lack of vision but rather in the evidence it gives of having asked for newer provinces such as itself, too large a share of this redistributed national wealth and income. For Manitoba has been generous in expressing willingness to surrender jurisdiction only where jurisdiction has implied a heavy financial burden. It offers in turn to surrender taxes that, in its own case, are singularly meagre producers of revenue.

The added load on federal finances on the basis of the Manitoba plan would be about $150 millions annually. Against this would be an offsetting benefit in respect of succession duties of only $20 or $25 millions.

* * *

FINANCIALLY the brief suggests that in return for surrendering succession duties, the provinces be relieved of the cost of unemployment and relief, of old age pensions and of a large portion of their debt services charges. It suggests that vital services, such as mothers' allowances, hospitalization, mental aid, public health services, highway construction and maintenance and technical education, be shared on a 50-50 basis.

Manitoba also recommends the wiping out of unconditional provincial subsidies. In return the Dominion would assume a portion of debt equivalent to the subsidy capitalized on a 3¼% basis. Such subsidies cost Ottawa about $14 millions annually. If capitalized they would add $522 millions to our federal debt.

Constitutionally Manitoba takes a clear view of our present impasse which, it says, has arisen through interpretations which have placed "the original conception and the present position of our constitution, poles apart." It reaches the "irresistible conclusion" that our constitution has ceased to be "an effective instrument of government" and insists that it must be amended if it is to cease to be "an obstacle to social progress and national development."

* * *

MAJOR implication of the brief is its "share-the-wealth" emphasis. It urges the Federal Government shall either take over or share the cost of many highly expensive services and that it should reimburse itself primarily by appropriation of the right to levy succession duties. Last year succession duties brought the provinces about $18 millions of which 85% was collected by Ontario and Quebec.

To withdraw this revenue from provincial budgets and to substitute instead a federal responsibility for the major provincial expenditure items would be to effect a major redistribution of wealth and income throughout Canada as between the central and outlying provinces. It would remove potent influences now operating to maintain the wealth and resources of Ontario and Quebec.

Manitoba has touched on one of the most vital and important issues affecting Canada today. The thorough though somewhat exaggerated way in which it has presented its case indicates both the importance and the difficulties of the Rowell Commission's task.

* * *

National Opportunity Awaits Dr. Bruce

ONTARIO'S Dr. Herbert Bruce became once more a private citizen when he relinquished the office of lieutenant-governor this week. What his immediate plans are we do not know, but it is certain that his keen, inquisitive interest in social welfare and housing problems, which made his tenure of office at Toronto such a notable one, will not in any degree lag.

Our suggestion is that Hon. Dr. Bruce's knowledge of and enthusiasm for low-cost housing be commandeered by the Federal Government as soon as possible. As Arthur B. Purvis, chairman of the National Employment Commission, said in a public address this week, the low-rental housing problem in Canada must be attacked because bad housing breeds unemployment and unemployables, which means a drain

(Continued on page 2, col, 3)

Relief Burden Is Lightened Across Canada

Drought Area Expenditures Cut Saving From $42 to $27 Millions

PLANS UNDER WAY

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Unemployment relief, which last year cost the Federal Government some $47 millions in its various forms, is unlikely to require more than $30 millions from the national treasury during the current year.

The saving of an approximate $17 millions which is thus envisioned is, furthermore, only a part of the picture. For it is estimated that the total which the Dominion Government contributes to relief expenditures is approximately 40% of the aggregate spent, the balance being furnished by the provinces and the municipalities. Consequently, for the $17 millions which the Federal exchequer is in process of saving, provincial and municipal treasuries are saving in excess of $25 millions.

The total national saving on the year, accordingly, may be computed in the neighborhood of $42 millions.

Saskatchewan Picture

That is to say, it would be $42 millions if the foregoing analysis had indicated the complete picture. Unfortunately, it has neglected one feature. Last summer the prairies were visited by a disastrous drought. That situation is being treated by the federal authorities as one existing apart from the general relief problem. The expectation is that an expenditure at least $15 millions greater than was necessary last year in the same areas will be required.

From the standpoint of the Dominion Government, consequently, the outlook is, broadly, that what it saves in connection with the general relief situation, it will spend in the drought-stricken prairie areas. On the entire federal picture it may look for a net economy of perhaps $2 millions. It is important to note, however, that in the drought regions the federal authorities bear

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Mexican Light Growth Halted

Increase in Capacity Is Prevented by Government

Further expansion of Mexican Light and Power Co., Ltd., operations has become impossible due to the Mexican Government's restrictions, which have prevented the company from increasing its supply of electric energy. After the first of the year, no new current can be distributed for any purpose whatever, as the company's plants have reached the limit of their productive capacity.

In April the president stated that the company had been forced to operate its emergency steam plant to meet the load conditions. The Government was asked to co-operate by allowing expansion of the company's facilities in preparation for growing demand.

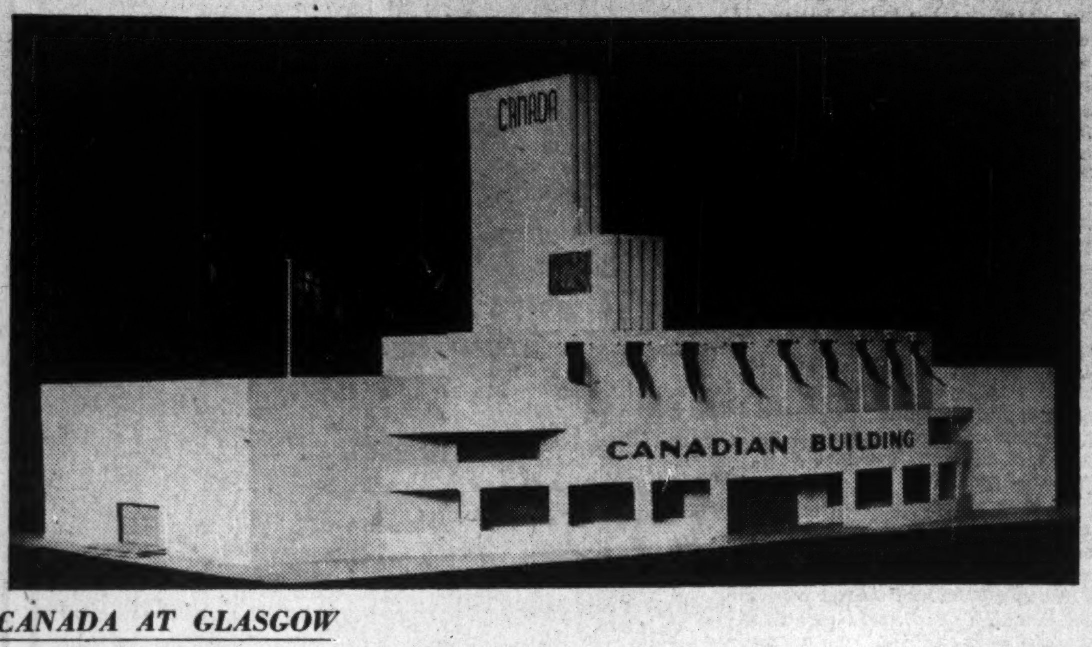
Private Companies Banned

The present situation was forecast by a presidential decree reported in The Financial Post of Jan. 30, whereby future concessions to operate electric power plants in Mexico were to be limited to "semi-official organizations or consumers' co-operatives composed entirely of Mexicans." Up to that time, it had not been generally anticipated that private companies already operating in the country would be barred from future expansion.

The company and its subsidiaries generated 1,029 million kilowatt hours of electrical energy in 1936, and sold 610 million kilowatt hours to 202,070 consumers in 206 communities.

This compares with generation of 594 million kilowatt hours of energy in 1926, when sales of 457 kilowatt hours were recorded to 121,349 consumers in 54 communities. Installed capacity in 1926 was 164,885 kv.a., which has now grown to 247,413 kv.a., including 36,826 kv.a. in the steam and gas plants.

Gross earnings of the company and its subsidiaries, taken in Canadian currency at the average rates of exchange, were $6.6 millions for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, compared with $5.8 millions for the corresponding period of 1936, when there was a 10 days strike. Net earnings were nearly $1.8 million, an increase of 9.66% from the $1.6 million shown for the same nine months of 1936.



CANADA AT GLASGOW

The Canadian Building, a model of which is shown above, will occupy one of the central sites at the British Empire Exhibition which opens at Bellahouston Park, Glasgow, in the spring.

Newsprint Producers' Move Helps Publishers

Strengthen Policy by Setting Price for All of 1938

OUTPUT RECESSION

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Following the custom of other years in informing publisher-customers of its price policy for the coming year, International Paper Co. announces that the price of newsprint will not be increased in the last half of 1938; in other words, the $50 base price for delivery at Chicago, New York and other Atlantic and Gulf ports already announced for the first six months of 1938 is extended to include the entire year.

This move on the part of International Paper goes a long way toward strengthening the position of those manufacturers who subscribe to the $50 base price on next year's deliveries. Further it is the same price that Great Northern Paper has announced for the last half of 1938; though still $2 above the figure for the first six months.

Eliminate Uncertainty

Most of the opposition of United States publishers to the 1938 price has been directed against the manufacturers because of the uncertainty as to what the price might be for the last half of the year. International's action removes this factor and it is now believed that the producers will have no particular difficulty in securing their demands.

Enlarging upon the first announcement of the new price R. J. Cullen, president of International Paper, issued the following supplementary statement:

"We have just announced that our price for the last six months of 1938 will continue the same as announced for the first six months. This action on our part was taken in spite of known increased costs for the last half of 1938. In making this announcement at this time we felt that such action on our part would be helpful to our customers in formulating their plans for the full year."

Back I. P.'s Policy

Col. C. H. L. Jones, president of Price Bros. & Co., and Mersey Paper Co., subscribes to International's new policy. He says:

"After fully considering matter have decided to quote $50 for second half of 1938."

G. T. Clarkson, receiver-manager of Abitibi Power and Paper Co., also supports the new price policy. He says:

"In order to assist its customers to meet conditions brought about by the recession in business in the United States, Abitibi will, notwithstanding prospective increase in costs of manufacture and delivery, accept $50 price for newsprint delivered by it in the last six months of 1938."

L. J. Belnap, president, Consolidated Paper Corporation:

"I feel that the action taken by International Paper is constructive and stabilizing, and the Consolidated Paper Corporation is in sympathy with it as a means of sharing our customers' difficulties, even though this creates a difficult position for us, because we do not yet know the extent of our cost increases in 1938."

Help Plans on Price

Settlement of the price for the full year is generally regarded as a constructive move. There was an element of doubt as to the ability of the producers to put over the

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Building Slackens During November

Total of construction contracts awarded in Canada in November showed an advance over the same month last year, but the increase of 6% was notably less than the 35% jump shown by the figure for October this year in comparison with October, 1936, and less than the similar increases recorded in most of the months so far in 1937.

In October the volume of building contracts during the first 10 months of the year was 39% ahead of that for the same period in 1936. According to MacLean Building Reports bulletin for November, the cumulative increase for 11 months now stands at 36%.

Canada Malting Earnings Hold

Exports to U. S. Less Profitable But Domestic Sales Up 10%

For the third year in succession Canada Malting Co. has declared a year-end bonus of 50 cents a share on its common stock. The latest bonus is payable, along with the regular quarterly payment of 37½ cents a share, on Dec. 15, 1937, to shareholders of record Nov. 30.

Declaration of this year-end bonus may be taken as indicating that earnings have been maintained on a level comparable with that shown in the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1936, when net profits were equivalent to $3.18 a share on the 198,972 common shares.

Ever since the repeal of prohibition in the United States, Canada Malting has benefitted from a large export trade in barley malt to that country. At the time of repeal facilities for manufacturing malt, as well as supplies of both satisfactory grades of barley and finished malt, were very low in that country. Canada Malting was in a position to take advantage of the favorable market offered and has exported substantial volume each year since then.

Malting companies in the United States, however, have been adding to their manufacturing facilities a certain amount each year until they are now up to a point where they can about supply that market.

Another factor influencing the export of malt from Canada to the United States has been the available amount of good malting barley and comparable prices in Canada and the United States.

While Canada Malting Co. is still exporting substantial quantities to the United States, a lower price is being obtained which means that the margin of profit has been reduced. The company has always regarded the export market as temporary and dependent on the barley crop in foreign countries. It now appears as though a curtailment could be expected, or at least a reduced margin of profit on sales to the United States.

On the other hand, domestic business has increased about 10% in the past year.

New Bond Issue Sold by Quebec

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Ready response was accorded to the $25 millions of debentures placed on the market this week by the Province of Quebec through a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal.

The issue was divided into two parts, $10 millions of 2% three-year debentures and $15 millions of 3¼% non-callable sinking fund debentures maturing June 1, 1952.

All the three-year debentures, which were sold at 99.28 to yield 2.25% to maturity, were sold to institutional buyers. There was no public offering of this issue.

The balance of the issue, $15 millions of 3¼% debentures, are payable as to principal and interest in Canadian funds only. The long-term bonds were offered at 98.29 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.40% to maturity.

Gain in Power Output Small

Increase in October Over Preceding Month Below Normal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Production of central electric stations in Canada during October registered a less than normal increase over the previous month, but was 3.7% over the output of October last year.

According to records compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the output last month was 2,365 million kw.h., compared with 2,280 million kw.h. in October last year. All areas shared in this increase, as shown in the following table:

October
(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

	1937	1936
Maritimes	79,982	79,763
Quebec	1,205,750	1,170,763
Ontario	723,387	689,978
Prairies	189,674	185,436
B. C.	166,269	154,568

For the 10 months to date central electric stations have produced 22,702 million kw.h., compared with 20,806 million kw.h. for a like period in 1936. The comparative distribution by the five economic areas follows:

January-October
(Thousands of Kilowatt Hours)

	1937	1936
Maritimes	782,260	680,810
Quebec	11,773,376	10,604,810
Ontario	7,041,636	6,552,706
Prairies	1,662,587	1,560,133
B. C.	1,442,406	1,408,121

B. C. Supports Trade Pact Plan

By-election Seen as Endorsement of Three-way Parleys

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The Government interprets its by-election win in Vancouver, B.C., this week as an indication of dying hostility in British Columbia to any changes in the present trade agreement with Great Britain. Such changes are considered a necessary prelude to any revision of the U. S.-Canadian trade agreement and negotiations leading up to an Anglo-American trade pact.

Previous to the by-election, which was a Liberal win of a seat held by the Conservatives since 1906, much opposition had been voiced in the coast province to any widening of Canadian concessions in lumber and fruit in the Old Country market to include the Americans.

Now it is believed that the path will be cleared for any Canadian negotiations and that Canada may secure valuable trade concessions from the United States in exchange for American concessions in Great Britain.

Something broader than even a three-way agreement between Britain, the United States and Canada is now hinted at in Washington. In addition to special agreements with the Dominions and the other sections of the Empire the United Kingdom has trade and monetary agreements with the four Scandinavian countries and Belgium and Holland. This bloc, it is believed, may also be induced to link up with an Anglo-U. S. pact.

N. B. Expects Sharp Slump In Bush Work

Railroad Tie Prices Claimed Too Low—Stumpage Charges Up

HIGHER LABOR COSTS

New Brunswick lumbermen are predicting a 50% decrease from a year ago in woods operations this winter. Such a decline in that province's major industry is naturally viewed with grave concern. Reasons cited are:

1—75% increase in provincial stumpage dues, from $2.50 to $4 per M.

2—Labor costs up 40%.

3—Low prices for railroad ties.

4—Sharp increase in ocean freight rates to Great Britain coupled with drop in export demand.

Badly Squeezed

The lumberman is caught between rising costs and lower or no better prices. Offsetting to some extent the expected decline in ocean exports of hard and soft dressed lumber, will be a probable gain in output of pulp wood and exports though it is expected that the curtailment by newsprint operators may react on bush operations. Of course the firm which would lose through reduced exports of dressed lumber is not usually the same to gain from larger output of pulp wood.

Railroad Ties

The most discussed factor in the present lumber operations is the railroad tie situation. The tie industry is important because of its bread and butter nature. It absorbs the bulk of the labor used in the woods

Wood operators claim that the Canadian National is practically the only buyer of such material in most localities. Although the matter of higher costs has been raised by the operators, there has been practically no relief. Prices paid over the last 13 years. The Financial Post is informed, have been as follows:

Railway Tie Prices in New Brunswick

Year	Grades No. 2 cts.	No. 3 cts.
1938*	70	60
1937	65	55
1936	65	50
1935	65	50
1934	55	40
1933	55	40
1932	65	50
1931	80	65
1930	95	75
1929	95	75
1928	95	75
1927	95	85
1926	90	80

*Offered for season now commencing.

Costs Above 1929

Prices offered for ties taken out this winter are 25% below the figures paid in 1927. Lumbermen claim that costs for the season now commencing will be actually higher than in 1927 due largely to the increase in stumpage charges and enforcement of recently passed minimum wage standards.

It is reported that the C. N. Railway has informed woods operators that 70% of its 1938 tie requirements have already been purchased. The operators challenge this claim and state that only a relatively small volume has been contracted at present prices and this almost all among small operators.

Last winter witnessed a very strong revival of lumber exporting to Great Britain but prospects are reported very unfavorable this season. Demand has slackened, prices eased, bush costs advanced and ocean freight rates from some lumber ports are practically double those of a year ago.

Victoria Plan Effective Soon

Consents representing more than the required 51% of debentures in favor of the Victoria, B.C., refinancing plan have been forwarded to Victoria and will be submitted to the B. C. Legislature shortly.

It is understood the provincial government is prepared to introduce the necessary refunding bill, and to give it first and second readings immediately. Third reading is expected to follow as soon as the consents are in the hands of the Government, and the plan will then become effective.

Manitoba Would Abolish Subsidies And Refund Debt

Province Asks Dominion to Assume More Burdens Without Revenue

By NORMAN A. WHITE
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

WINNIPEG.—Taxes levied by the Dominion Government will have to be increased if recommendations of the Manitoba Government to the Rowell Commission are accepted.

Manitoba has suggested that the Dominion should assume the entire cost of unemployment relief and old age pensions and should contribute 50% of expenditures on highways, public health, technical education, hospitalization, mental institutions and child welfare.

On basis of estimates and relief expenditures in 1936-37 this would mean additional expenditure by the Dominion of about $6.4 millions annually in Manitoba. The province proposes to turn over to the Dominion the power to collect succession duties which amount to over $400,000 annually so that the net increase would be about $6 millions.

Assuming that all provinces were to be treated alike this would probably mean an additional burden of at least $150 millions annually on the federal treasury. This would be offset to some extent by collections of succession duties if the eastern provinces were willing to give up this source of revenue.

Abolish Subsidies

One of the major proposals made is that unconditional subsidies should be abolished, the Dominion assuming a portion of the provincial debt equivalent to the subsidy capitalized at 3¼%. This would mean that the Dominion would assume $52.8 millions of Manitoba debt and $522 millions of the debt of all provinces. This proposal assumes that the portion of provincial debt taken over will be refunded by the Dominion on a 3¼% basis so that the cost to the Federal Government will not change.

It is also assumed that Manitoba should be able to make a substantial saving by refunding the balance of its indebtedness at lower rates of interest. It is stated that this refunding could be accomplished if it is recommended by the Commission and adopted by the Dominion Government and is held out as a partial consideration to bondholders for assent to refund non-callable bonds. The province also asks the Dominion to cancel the $19 millions debt incurred to finance relief in recent years.

Dominion Needs Revenue

It is admitted that the proposed reallocation will probably require an increase in Dominion revenues, but no way is suggested as to how the Dominion is to obtain this additional revenue except that it should be secured by creating new sources of revenue that will not bear too heavily on the lower income sections.

The brief states that it is a fundamental interest of the Dominion to keep the provinces solvent, but no indication is given as to how the Dominion is to remain solvent after assuming additional expenditures in the face of its present budget difficulties.

Manitoba did not stress provincial rights, but rather attacked decisions of the privy council which restricted the power of the Dominion in certain fields. Claiming that the original conception and present position of the constitution are poles apart, Manitoba argues for greater centralization as regards unemployment insurance, old age pensions, insurance, hours of labor, minimum wages and social services. It is significant that the suggested new Dominion powers involve expense rather than revenue.

Commission Seeks Facts

Preliminary hearings indicate that the Commission will be a fact-finding body and that theoretical discussions on tariff and monetary matters will meet with a critical attitude. The brief submitted by Prof. A. R. Upgren of the University of Minnesota on the effects of the federal monetary policy which purports to show that failure of the Dominion to follow a policy of currency depreciation in 1932 had adversely affected western Canada, was unconvincing in the view of Chairman N. W. Rowell, Prof. Angus and Commission Counsel L. St. Laurent. Similar treatment was meted out to a brief on the effects of federal tariff policy presented by Dr. H. C. Grant.

Canada Buys U.S.A. Goods

Distress Selling Across Line Boosts Canadian Imports

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA.—First direct effect in Canada of the business recession in the U. S. is a sharp rise in customs receipts reflecting heavy imports of U. S. merchandise at bargain and distress prices.

Current figures indicate a sharp gain from this source. Even in October, duty collected in the month was the highest in seven years. The total was $10.3 millions which is the first monthly total to cross the $10 millions mark since 1930.

This gain is directly attributed to the fact that with demand falling sharply in the United States, merchandise and materials have been offered at bargain prices and have been bought eagerly by Canadian merchants and manufacturers who so far have not felt the business decline that has been so noticeable over there.

Imports Rise Sharply

Striking evidence of this is the sharp gain in imports for October which, it is believed, will be carried over into November and possibly December. Figures released at the middle of this week show October imports from the U. S. were $47.8 millions, a 30% gain over the same month last year and the largest October total since 1930.

Meanwhile Canadian trade gives no indication of slackening, according to sales tax collections figures just received. It is anticipated that sales tax revenue for November will be the highest on record. These figures cover actual sales made in Canada during October.

B. A. Oil Crude Revenue Helps

Coutts Refinery Closed for Winter—U. S. Production Holds Well

British American Oil Co. has not yet decided on a policy with regard to its refinery at Coutts, Alta., it is understood. This refinery, which has a capacity of 2,500 barrels of crude oil daily, has been closed down recently and reports from western Canada have indicated doubt as to the reopening.

The refinery has been closed for two or three months in the winter season for several years. While the present closing is somewhat earlier, it is only considered a matter of operating practice. The refinery had not been operating at capacity.

Part of the crude oil has been coming from the Red Coulee field, near the Montana border in Alberta. This oil, amounting to about 2,000 barrels a month, will be taken to the company's Moose Jaw refinery. The latter plant has a daily capacity of about 4,000 barrels of crude oil.

Western Gas Prices Drop

Development of a crude oil supply in Turner Valley is having an effect on the price of refined products in western Canada. Imperial Oil Ltd. recently announced a reduction in gasoline prices in the Prairie Provinces, ranging from one-half cent a gallon for Ethyl type gasoline to one cent a gallon for other grades and the other distributing companies have followed suit.

Since Sept. 1 this year, the leading companies taking crude oil from Turner Valley, including British American Oil Co. and Imperial Oil Ltd. and with the support of the Alberta Government, have made three reductions in allowed production from wells in the area. A pro-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

The End of Tax Free Bonds

On Dec. 1 Canada wrote the last chapter of tax free bonds.

For 20 years the Dominion has been paying 5½% interest to the bondholders and at the same time giving them exemption from taxation on interest.

This exemption has cost the country untold millions. At the time the bonds were sold, I. W. Killam, president of Royal Securities, in a one-man campaign charged that it raised the cost of the financing to 15%.

How many of the bonds were held by individuals, how many by institutions, no one knows. Assuming that they were all held by institutions, the cost to the Dominion in income tax uncollected for 1936 alone would have been $1.9 million. The figures would be still higher for bonds held by individuals in the highest income brackets.

Saving $7.9 Millions

In addition to the unestimated amounts which will now be collected in income tax, the refunding of the Victory Loan at lower interest rates means an apparent saving of $7.9 millions a year.

On the $5.1 millions of interest now paid income tax will be collected. Estimated at the corporation rate of 15% used in the previous illustration, this would mean an annual income tax of $770,000.

War Time Hysteria Recalled as Victory Loan is Redeemed

Maturing of the last of the tax free Victory Loans recalls hysterical wartime financing. The loan originally was to be for $150 millions, but in a patriotic fervor the country subscribed $398 millions.

One out of every 10 persons in Canada bought a bond. Chorus girls, debutantes traded kises as an added inducement to purchasers as the army of bond salesmen invaded theatres, public meetings. Scrub women bought bonds. University students were released from lectures to canvass every corner of the city selling bonds. In Montreal, Mayor Mederic Martin proclaimed a public holiday featured by the biggest parade the city had ever seen to push the bond sales "over the top." Bond selling was the big news story and vied with the war for the front pages.

Typical of the literature of the day is this quotation from a circular sent to one dealer's clients:

"Your help is required today. The liberty of mankind is at stake. Life, labor and wealth must be thrown generously into the scale on every hand in order that our enemies must be crushed and peace restored."

In the fervor to get the money little attention was paid to the tax exempt feature which aroused so much criticism later. I. W. Killam conducted a lone campaign publishing a series of open letters addressed to Sir Thomas White, war-time finance minister. The Financial Post did not hesitate to condemn this feature.

Indications of how widespread was the sale of the bonds came this week when banks were deluged with bonds brought in by farmers, artisans, people who had never before or since bought securities.

In view of present price trends it is newsworthy that the 1917 bond buyers asked a higher interest rate on short-term bonds than on long terms. The 20-year Victory yielded 5.61% at the offering price in 1917, the five-year bonds 5.81%. The latest loan shows 3.34% on 14-year bonds and 2.74% on the seven-year maturity

Two Provinces Agree on Policy

Quebec and Ontario Reach Understanding on Pulp and Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Quebec and Ontario have reached a tentative agreement on two major points of policy regarding exploitation of Crown timber resources.

The understanding covers lumbermen's wages and newsprint prices. It has been agreed that wage rates in the two provinces will be standardized in a general way, with the consideration due local conditions. Secondly, the two Governments will see to it that newsprint and pulpwood prices are kept in balance. No company will be permitted to undercut competitors to such an extent as to force down the wages of workmen in the industry.

There is no official agreement, but simply an understanding between the two provinces, on future policies as regards the newsprint and pulpwood industries.

Highlights

Canada's Back Door

The Far North is being opened up by a new generation of pioneers, with miners leading the way. Page 11

What Is Working Capital?

This important gauge of a company's financial strength is explained in "How to Profit From the Figures." Page 20

Ontario's Surplus

Did the Government really have a $9 millions surplus? Page 20

Back to the Land

Exodus from crowded cities to country "estate" is discussed in "Realities in Real Estate." Page 10

London Calling

Atticus turns the spotlight on Lord Halifax, a leading actor on the political stage. Page 3

Food Feud

Maritime farmers protest against heavy imports of foodstuffs. Page 16

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MEN'S SHOP

Say "TAKE IT EASY"
By Giving Him a

Dressing Gown and Slippers for Christmas

The MEN'S SHOP is the ideal place to purchase *distinctive gifts for men.* Here are two suggestions from our varied selections of gifts.

Dressing Gowns in all wool $12.50 to $35.00 ea. and real silk $12.50 to $45.00 ea.

Slippers in shades of wine, blue, brown, or black $1.95 to $5.95 pr.

And Two Other Suggestions

Cotton Broadcloth Shirts $2.00 to $5.00 ea.

Cotton Broadcloth Pyjamas $2.00 to $8.50 suit.

Free Parking While Shopping
BAY STREET SECTION

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

The management of

Western Canadian Mortgage Funds

requires an expert and complete organization, both in the field and in the office.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
LIMITED
WINNIPEG

have had over 50 years experience in this business, and can offer a complete service.

Companies with investments in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are invited to correspond with us.

SINKING FUND FOR WORKERS

● To establish depreciation reserves and sinking funds is sound business practice. It is sound, too, to provide a sinking fund for employees' families. Group Life Insurance is the ideal method for the employer to fulfil his obligations to his workers' dependents.

Great-West Life Group Insurance costs the employer about one cent a day per employee; the employee pays 60 cents a month for $1,000 insurance. It promotes loyalty, reduces personnel turnover, increases efficiency.

Employees are able to obtain insurance at low cost, regardless of age or physical condition. Their families are guaranteed an income during the difficult months following the death of a breadwinner.

We shall be glad to discuss the problem of Group Insurance with you.

The
GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office—WINNIPEG

The Nation's Business

(Continued from page 1)

on the finances of the community of a permanent kind.

Mr. Purvis indicated that the commission hopes to see support in this field made available at Ottawa "at an early date" either by cash subsidy or low-interest loans. Such an enterprise would require the leadership of a man possessed not only of a broad knowledge of the social and economic aspects of the problem but one who would at the same time command the respect and support of all types of citizens.

Hon. Dr. Bruce is the logical choice for such a position and if, as and when the Federal Government enters this field it is to be hoped he can be persuaded to accept some rôle of responsible leadership in whatever plan may be evolved. Certainly Dr. Bruce's enthusiasm for housing progress must not be lost.

• • •

Newsprint Producers Playing the Game

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO'S action in announcing a base price of $50 for deliveries of newsprint during 1938 is a constructive move toward establishment of better producer-publisher relations. The industry had planned higher prices for the last half of 1938 but has wisely refrained from endeavoring to enforce them in the face of declining business.

The newsprint manufacturers are faced with known increased costs during the last half of next year. They might justifiably have asked the publishers to bear a further increase in the cost of their paper supply. This development, on the top of the advance from $42.50 to $50 a ton for the first half of 1938, would have placed an almost unbearable burden on the American publishers. Knowing this, and also knowing that the business recession has added to their problems, International and the other major producers have issued the reassuring statement that there will be no increase in the price of paper for the last half of next year.

This move is only sensible. The industry could hardly have increased prices while curtailing production. That would have been a "hold-up" reminiscent of the wheat pool in the West. The more reasonable move of attempting no further price increase bespeaks a sympathetic understanding by the manufacturers of the publishers' problems. If accepted in the spirit it is made, it should go a long way to restoring better relations between two great industries which are interdependent on each other.

Macdonald Report Airs B.C. Fuel Problems

COST of fuel has long been a controversial subject in British Columbia. Although the province has been mining coal since the days of Hudson's Bay Co. domination, and the ports of Vancouver and Victoria are readily accessible by water to the great oil fields of California, consumers have persistently complained of relatively high prices.

Three years ago the Provincial Government appointed a Royal Commission, under Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald, to ascertain whether the complaints were justified. The commission made a long and exhaustive enquiry, at a cost of $108,000, and recently the results were made known.

• • •

IN BRIEF, the commission claims that British Columbia motorists are paying too much for their gasoline and householders too much for their coal. It reported that reorganization of the coal industry along sound lines should make it possible for a reduction of several dollars per ton to the consumer. The immediate reply of the coal industry to this charge is that drastic reduction in coal prices would result in stoppage of operations.

The commission recommended that retailing of gasoline should be conducted independently of the oil companies, and intimated that prices charged for gasoline in B.C. cities were unjustifiably out of line with those charged down the coast in American cities. Instead of the current price of 28 cents, an eventual price of 18 cents and an immediate reduction to 23 cents a gallon is suggested. The report contends there are five times too many gasoline stations in the province.

Retailing of gasoline as now carried on in Vancouver is admittedly costly and wasteful. The city is also primarily a fuel oil market, fighting for gallonage and to attract freighters to its docks for refueling. Low prices for fuel oil undoubtedly affect the gasoline situation. The commission claims this is at the expense of the motorist. On the other hand oil company officials claim the possible savings suggested by the commission are "ridiculous."

Public and political reaction to the report is forecasting appointment of a public utilities commission to have jurisdiction over the distribution of coal, fuel oil and gasoline. But the coast province should not place too much reliance on a government agency providing fuel and gasoline more cheaply than is now done under private competition.

Relief Expenditures Substantially Lower For the Dominion

(Continued from page 1)

100% of the cost of relief. The situation there, consequently, involves no extra burden for provincial or municipal governments and does not affect the saving of upwards of $25 millions to which they may look forward in the current year.

With the drought area considered as a condition apart, for which the vagaries of nature are to blame, the improvement which the general unemployment situation in the Dominion has exhibited in recent months has been impressive. Last February was the peak month of unemployment distress for the present year with 1,208,000 individuals and their dependents in receipt of some form of federal assistance. By September, when the National Employment Commission carried out its census, the number had dropped by almost half a million and stood at 748,000.

Problem of "Lost Generation"

Some of the figures which the National Commission gathered in its census are highly interesting. For instance, the number of fully employable workers now in receipt of some form of federal aid totals 143,745 in the whole of the Dominion. In addition, some 26,724 partially employable workers are being assisted, and some 14,755 whom the Commission classes as fully unemployable. In the first total, furthermore, are some 24,218 young Canadians, all fully employable, who have not yet known what regular employment is. These youths represent Canada's share of the problem of the so-called "lost generation"—the young people who have come upon an economic scene which apparently has no place for them.

The statistics are significant, furthermore in their demonstration of the fact that the unemployment problem in Canada is bound up with the country's secondary industries. According to the National Employment Commission, only 13,215 workers, who normally belong to the country's primary industries were found to be in receipt of government aid. In secondary industries, however, the total was 100,168. The figures, indicating the distribution over specific occupations, follow:

Communication	452
Construction	24,373
Finance	777
General labor	11,760
Manufacturing	22,415
Service	15,821
Trade	14,636
Transportation and storage	9,934
Total	100,168

Drafting "Final" Report

The most significant development in the federal unemployment situation is the current intimation that Chairman Arthur B. Purvis of the National Employment Commission is engaged in drafting a "final" report to the government. That means that Mr. Purvis's departure from Parliament Hill is scheduled for the near future, but that he intends to leave behind him the detailed blue-prints of a plan to deal with the situation on a long-term, permanent basis.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 50

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum) has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the quarter ending December 31st, 1937, payable January 15th, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1937.

By order of the Board,
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, November 26th, 1937.

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Saguenay Power Litigation Ends

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Price Bros. & Co. has renewed contractual relations with Saguenay Power Co. and litigation over the validity of the power contract made in 1926 has been settled on a basis satisfactory to both parties.

It will be recalled that during the time when plans were being developed for the reorganization of Price Bros., the claim was made that the company was not responsible for the carrying out of the terms of the contract as when it went into bankruptcy all liability ceased. Saguenay Power, then Duke-Price Power, contended that the contract was in good standing. Later on conditions were reversed, the company claiming the contract to be in force and Saguenay Power insisting on a new agreement.

For some time Price Bros. bought power from Saguenay Power on a temporary base pending the settlement of differences. No new contract has been made between the two parties, but the old agreement of 1926 has been restored to good standing. This called for delivery of 40,000 h.p. of firm power at $12 a h.p. until 1977. In addition Price Bros. had a call on 60,000 h.p. It is not known definitely what provision was made in respect to the latter block of power.

Other than the arrangement made was satisfactory to all concerned, no details are available as to the cash settlement in respect to claims put forward by Power Co. The amount of the claim, for differences in power charges, was $485,105 at the end of March, 1935.

COURTAULDS HEAD

Shirley G. Dixon, K.C., new president of Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., succeeding H. Johnson, who becomes chairman of the Board.

B. A. Revenue Helped By Crude Production; U. S. Production Holds

(Continued from page 1)

ration plan made effective Sept. 12, 1937, called for restriction of Turner Valley oil production to 65% of normal capacity. On Nov. 1 this was again reduced to 45% and on Nov. 15% to 35%. These successive restrictions placed on production apparently indicate that at the present rate of potential production Turner Valley could supply a market almost three times as great as now available.

U. S. Production Holding

British American Oil Producing Co. wholly owned subsidiary of British American Oil Co., is meeting with continued success in developing its holdings of oil-producing properties in the United States, particularly in the Oklahoma City field. Net daily allowable production has been held around 11,000 barrels from Oklahoma City holdings which is a matter of considerable gratification to the company and the result of bringing in new wells early in the year. Drilling has not been pushed so energetically in recent months.

All of this production received from Oklahoma City is sold, the price since last May being $1.26 a barrel for the grades coming from British American's wells. The company does not do any refining in the United States.

Valuable Production

On the basis of 11,000 barrels of crude produced daily by the Oklahoma City holdings, this would amount to about 4,015,000 barrels in a year. Valued at $1.26 a barrel, the price which has prevailed since May, this would come to about $5.1 millions, the equivalent of almost $2 a share on the parent company's stock. This, of course, is before making provision for expenses. According to information given at the last annual meeting, all oil and gas produced by the company in the United States gave revenue of $5.3 millions.

Last year's price at a corresponding date was $1.15 a barrel for mid-continent crude and with production maintained at about the scale reached at the end of 1936, it becomes apparent that earnings of British American Oil Producing Co. should be somewhat better than in 1936 when net profits after all charges were $2.9 millions. Dividends from the producing subsidiary were equal to 46 cents a share on the parent company's stock in 1936.

East Texas Crude

East Texas crude is used in the company's Montreal and Toronto refineries which require about 3.2 million barrels annually. Of this amount the company itself produces about one half, or 1.6 million barrels. Valued at present price of $1.35 a barrel, this would be worth around $2.2 millions.

Although East Texas crude commands a premium of about nine cents a barrel over that from the Oklahoma City field, it is somewhat high in gasoline content. The two refineries at present using East Texas crude have been designed and adapted to handle it efficiently and it would be quite expensive to make changes necessary to handle Oklahoma City crude so as to obtain as high a yield of gasoline.

Proration is in effect in both fields, the present rate being 2½% of potential production in East Texas and 6½% at Oklahoma City. In the latter field British American Oil Producing Co. is the largest single operator.

No Decision On Lease Suit

No decision has been given by the Oklahoma State Supreme Court in the company's appeal against the judgment of District Judge R. P. Hill granting Barnsdall-Midway Oil Co. a half share in the Piersoll-Stone (Russell Place) leases. These leases are owned by the company's American subsidiary, British American Oil Producing Co. and are in the Mansion area of the Oklahoma City field. Estimated value of the half interest in the wells in question over their life is between $500,000 and $700,000.

In entering the appeal against Judge Hill's decision, the company was required to post a $1 million bond to cover a possible award. It is understood that no definite indication has yet been given as to when the appeal will be decided.

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Newsprint Move Aids Publishers as Prices Are Settled for 1938

(Continued from page 1)

price increase for the first half of the new year, without any pronouncement as to their plans for the last six months. Many of the publishers were willing to sign up at the $50 rate, but held off awaiting to see what action would be taken for the last half of the year. As previously pointed out in The Financial Post it has been the customary policy of International to set the price for a full year ahead and it was not anticipated that there would be any change. The announcement, therefore, was not unexpected and the maintenance of the base price of $50 for the full year should go a long way toward the creation of better producer-publisher relations.

Chandler Gives Views

This expectation is foreshadowed in the statement issued by W. H. Chandler, general manager of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and chairman of the newsprint committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, who says:

"Newspaper publishers in North America now know the worst concerning the announceed 1938 advances in newsprint cost. The International Paper Co. has recognized an established trade custom by naming a firm maximum price for all of 1938. Publishers may now plan for necessary reductions in expense including newsprint consumption to meet known expense increases in payroll and paper.

"Publishers in the United States and Canada face an increased burden in excess of $25 millions for newsprint during the coming year."

Problems Are Ahead

So far the demand for newsprint paper in the United States has held up satisfactorily. The principal Canadian producers continue to operate on a reduced scale (one full working day less a week) and it is expected that this contraction in production in the supply will bring the manufacturers' stocks down to normal levels by the year-end.

There is still some worry about the publishers' stocks which are abnormally large. At the beginning of November members of the A.N.P.A. reported 509,814 tons of paper on hand or in transit. This was equivalent to 56 days supply on the basis of consumption in October.

A report this week is that the major operators are going to close down mill operations by a day and a half beginning with the New Year.

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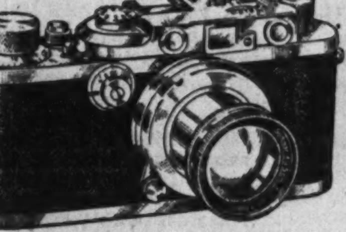

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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

	Date Sold	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov.		...	Mar. '38	$25,000,000	99.806	.785
Provincial—							
Quebec	Nov.	Bank of Montreal and Syndicate	3¼%	1952	$15,000,000	*98.29	3.40%

LORD HALIFAX

London Calling

by Atticus

Columnist Studies Three-way Career of Lord Halifax as Visit to Hitler Opens Avenue For New Success—Virtue of Lord Cecil Wins Reward

The Atticus column, introduced to Canada by The Financial Post, has long been an outstanding feature of the Sunday Times, of London. It was first written by T. P. O'Connor, then by Margot Asquith and John Buchan. The present writer who remains anonymous, succeeded when his predecessor was appointed Governor-General of Canada.

LONDON

In these days the swiftly moving drama of international events leaves the onlookers both fascinated and puzzled. There was a time when foreign ministers remained at home and ambassadors took the centre of the stage with Emperors and Chancellors as their fellow stars.

Now the standing of an ambassador varies sharply according to the country he represents and its mood. In the case of Herr Hitler he has been visited in the past by Sir John Simon, Mr. Eden and Viscount Cranborne, representing His Majesty's Government, as well as by Lord Londonderry, who represented only himself. Lord Halifax has been added to the list of official visitors who have taken on the duties that once were the prerogative of the Ambassador. It is the nature of Atticus never to criticize but merely to observe and in pursuance of that policy he studies with renewed interest the tall frame and agreeable mentality of Herr Hitler's most recent visitor.

• • •

Baldwin's Friend

It is perhaps the penalty of having borne three names in public life—the Hon. Edward Wood, Lord Irwin and Viscount Halifax—that the public estimate of the present leader of the House of Lords is somewhat blurred. Virtues that are attributed to the one are by chance denied the other two. Perhaps the reverse might be equally true but then Lord Halifax is essentially a man of virtue and thereby loses in the shuffle.

There was a sincere and abiding friendship between Mr. Wood and Mr. Baldwin in the latter months of Mr. Lloyd George's Coalition Government. Mr. Baldwin was president of the Board of Trade and the younger man was Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Having much in common temperamentally they conversed together a great deal and came to the conclusion that they could no longer endure the spiritual degradation of a coalition and decided that unless a change were made they would retire from political life. Thus we see something of the origin or at any rate the reinforcement of Mr. Baldwin's historic decision to speak against Mr. Lloyd George at the Carlton Club meeting. Nor does the development of the tale lack sequence when we find the Under Secretary promoted to the presidency of the board of education in the first Baldwin Government. Earl Baldwin never attempted throughout his career to deny the part that intellectual temperamental affinity played in his choice of colleagues.

In the second Baldwin Government Mr. Wood took over the unhappy post of Minister for Agriculture which shows that his leader was not averse to submitting his friends to due tribulations. What is even more striking is the fact that the then Mr. Wood was very nearly a first rate Minister for Agriculture. Even the farmers spoke well of him from time to time.

• • •

Translated to India

But his reward was not far off. From the ploughed fields of Britain's farmlands he was translated to the glory of India. Mr. Wood had ceased to exist and the first Baron Irwin sat in the seats of the mighty as Viceroy. His term of office did not escape criticism. They said that his democratic outlook would bring India down to ruin. When he entered into negotiations with Gandhi there was such perturbation among Anglo-Indians that the murmurings filled the air by day and by night. The negotiations for a pact were long and protracted. Finally it looked as if they must fail and Gandhi said that he would be forced to consult with his friends. "Do," said Lord Irwin, "and I assure you that your deliberations will have my best wishes **and my prayers.**"

Gandhi subsequently admitted that he had been deeply touched by the Viceroy's attitude which was at such variance with his conception of the great men of England. The truth is that the attitude of Lord Baldwin, Lord Irwin and the Mahatma toward the Indian problem had, spiritually, much in common. Nevertheless the broad humanity of the Viceroy's approach to the people of India did not guard him against attacks on his life. In the assassin's mind the power of discrimination does not appear at its best.

It is no secret that Lord Halifax (he succeeded to the title in 1934 on the death of his 94-year-old father) was not sent to Berlin to strike a bargain or even initiate one. His mission was to create an atmosphere of candor and goodwill — not always an easy blend. His friends assume without question that he has done his work well. At any rate it all raises the question as to his future. Is the Halifax period of his life to excel the achievements of the Irwin and the Wood? There is one person who firmly believes that it will—that is the daughter of the brilliant and lamented Neil Primrose, now Lady Halifax.

• • •

Lord Cecil

One can find substance for thought in the interesting coincidence that at the moment when the deeply religious and idealistic Lord Halifax was capturing the headlines, another man of the same strong convictions was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Those cynics who repeat like parrots that virtue is its own reward must now face the fact that Viscount Cecil is to receive no less than £8,000 with the Nobel award. Thus when all other commodities are slumping we find the price of virtue going up.

It is strange to look at this distinguished 73-year-old peace internationalist now and realize that for the last two years of the war he was Minister of Blockade. One can hardly imagine any post which could have offended his sensibilities more but his holding of it is not in the least an anachronism. Having determined that the cause of his country was just he pursued the path of victory as relentlessly as in later years he was to pursue the path of peace. For the last 18 years he has upheld the cause of the League in fair weather and in foul and has kept his first vision in all its magnificence no matter how it has been marred by the erosion of events.

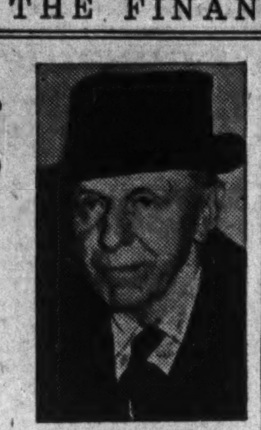
Lord Cecil would have made an ideal monk. He has the stoop of the scholar and the aloofness of the priest. If politics had not claimed him he might have been a great judge, though by temperament he would have made an indifferent lawyer. Even those who believe that adherence to the League of Nations is the source of all our troubles will not begrudge the award of the Nobel Prize (and the £8,000) to this man of majestic purpose.

• • •

The Japanese Case

If this were a stage instead of a column of comment there would be a sudden stir of excitement at the entrance of the Japanese Ambassador following the exit of Milords Halifax and Cecil. Normally it would mark the appearance of the villain after the uplifting scene with the Two Just Men. But surely in spite of the hissing of the pit there never was an actor less qualified to play the villain than His Excellency Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, the official representative in London of His Imperial Highness the Emperor of Japan.

A group of us in the House of Commons entertained His Excellency to dinner the other night. It is true that Mr. Yoshida smiles and has courtly manners. These, of course, are the very weapons of Oriental villainy, according to the pit, but nothing could be less sinister when coupled with the personality of the Japanese Ambassador. It is customary to write of all foreign diplomats that they speak English fluently. While easily understandable Mr. Yoshida's speech is hardly that. He has retained that style of speech at once sibilant and clipped that bespeaks the Oriental. Nevertheless we found him easy to follow in his words even if there were moments when we could not go with him in his conclusions.



VISCOUNT CECIL

His Excellency made no mention of it but it is known, of course, that his Embassy has endured a bombardment of letters and postcards of abuse almost as violent if not as deadly as the foreign legations in Nanking. Nor does one need to strip his soul to know how keenly it has hurt him. Mr. Shigeru Yoshida is a Liberal and his efforts since he attended the Versailles Peace Conference have been directed toward strengthening the ties of peace with Europe. One might draw conclusions in the fact that he was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1928 and was then sent as Ambassador to Rome. But deductions are dangerous things. I believe that he was regarded by the War Party as too pacific for their liking but even the Oriental mind could hardly have envisaged then an Italian-Japanese-German Pact.

Madame Shigeru Yoshida has connections with the Imperial House. It will be remembered that her father, Count Makino, narrowly escaped assassination in the famous February revolt owing to the courage of his wife who, while he escaped, delayed the men who had come to kill him and, in turn, was wounded by them. No one can doubt His Excellency's passionate loyalty to his own country but it would be well for the writers of abusive postcards to remember that the toils of one's nationality may mean suffering as well as glory. Mr. Shigeru Yoshida represents a country that is waging a ruthless war. I believe that he hates war as sincerely as Lord Halifax or Lord Cecil.

Guelph Carpet Profits Higher

First Six Months Showing Best—Working Capital Increased

Net profit of The Guelph Carpet and Worsted Spinning Mills Ltd. increased to $96,629 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1937, after depreciation and taxes, compared with $82,942 shown for the previous year. This is equivalent to $19.33 per share on the preferred, against $16.59 per share in the 1936 fiscal year, based on 5,000 preferred shares outstanding at the end of each period.

Through retirement of 2,342 preferred in 1936, dividend requirements on the 6½% cumulative preferred stock now amount to only $32,500, which partly accounts for the increase in net available for common dividends to $1.83 per share from $1.16 in the previous year. The regular dividend of 6½% was paid on the preferred, while a common dividend of $1 per share was paid Nov. 1, 1937, out of the 1937 fiscal year's earnings.

Nearly all the improvements shown this year occurred during the period from Oct. 1, 1936, to March 31, 1937, according to the president. Since that time, conditions have been uncertain, and customers have been noticeably hesitant in making commitments.

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Net oper. earn.	202,220	177,592
Less: Deprec.	79,121	78,447
Net oper. profit	123,099	99,145
Add: Other income	530	7,797
Less: Taxes	27,000	24,000
Net profit	96,629	82,942
Less: Pref. dividend	32,500	42,174
Com. dividends	35,000	26,250
Surplus	29,129	14,518
Add: Previous surp.	90,723	76,205
Surplus forward	119,852	90,723
Working Capital		
Current assets	802,837	718,359
Current liabilities	35,203	37,954
	767,634	680,405

Sherwin Paint Profits Expand

Showing Made Best Reported in Years; Earn $12.07 on Preferred

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada's consolidated financial statement for the year ended Aug. 31, 1937, shows net profits equal to $12.07 on the preferred stock, against $7.57 in the previous year. Without allowance for preferred arrears, earnings on the common were equal to 87½ cents a share, compared with 10 cents a share in the previous year.

The unit and subsidiary companies of the organization showed a combined increase in sales volume in the last fiscal year amounting to 17.3%, and sales for the first two months of the current fiscal year showed a gain of 15.09%.

Total income for the past year was $656,589, the largest reported in several years and comparing with $454,948 in the 1936 fiscal year. After providing for depreciation and other charges, net profit amounted to $417,721, as against $262,216 the year previous.

Particulars of the profit and loss account for the past two years follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Year Ended August 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross income	656,589	454,948
Less: Depreciation	46,099	46,094
Tax provision	80,000	45,000
Retire. allowance	17,675	19,314
Directors' fees	5,350	3,946
Legal fees	1,353	1,761
Exec. salaries	88,388	76,617
Net profit	417,721	262,216
Preferred dividends	242,200	242,200
Surplus	175,521	20,016
Previous surplus	3,784,308	3,762,227
Surplus forward	3,959,830	3,782,243
Working Capital		
Current assets	4,319,295	4,286,798
Current liabilities	414,920	391,948
Working capital	3,904,375	3,874,850

Better Liquid Position

The consolidated balance sheet as at Aug. 31 shows an increase in investment in subsidiaries from $725,939 to $816,790. There was an increase of about $200,000 in inventories during the year, while accounts receivable remained much the same. There was no particular change among the liabilities.

Dividend Paid By Bathurst

Current 50 Cent Declaration First Made Since March, 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—For the first time since March, 1929, Bathurst Power and Paper Co. has declared an interim dividend of 25 cents a share on the class A stock. The present declaration is payable Dec. 20 to shareholders of record Dec. 4.

At present Bathurst has outstanding 400,000 shares of class A stock, so that the current declaration is equivalent to a distribution of $100,000.

Throughout the depression years Bathurst was able to maintain a strong working capital position and of late years there has been a notable improvement in earning power. Last year the company reported sales of over $2 millions and net profit after depreciation and other charges, $47,745. This was equivalent to 12 cents a share on the class A stock.

Profits were estimated at $355,000 for the first half of the year, as against $40,000 for the same period in 1936, after depreciation, depletion and taxes.

As the volume of business held up since then, expectations are that the statement for the full year will show earnings equal to, if not better, than $1 a share on the class A stock.

Adds to Production

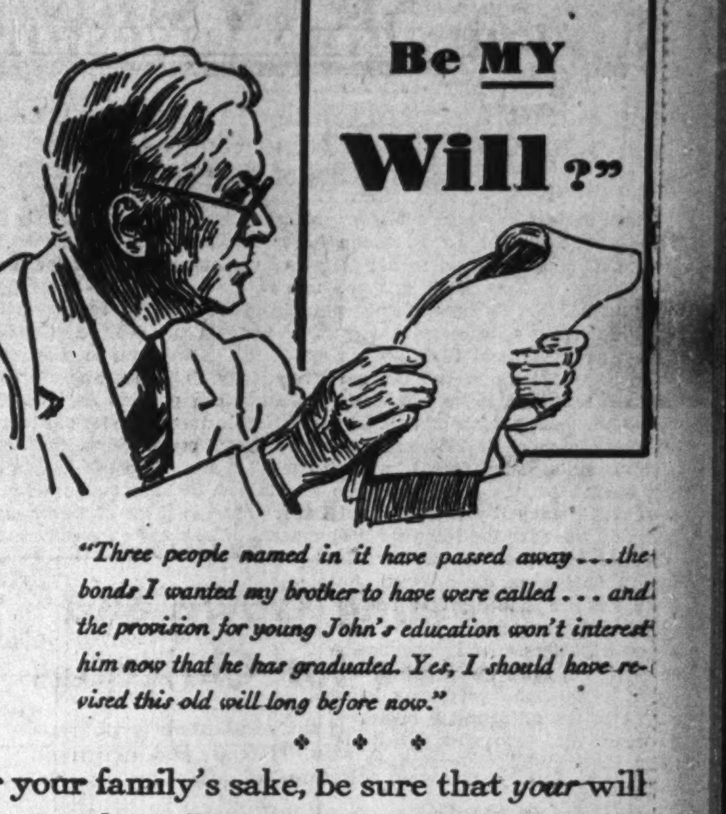
Bathurst Power and Paper Co.'s new high-pressure steam and power plant has been completed and put into operation. The plant utilizing steam at 650 pounds pressure is the highest pressure plant in the Canadian paper industry.

Shortly after the start of operations, the mill turned out a new 24-hour production record of 320 tons of various products, according to R. L. Weldon, president. It has an annual rated capacity of over 100,000 tons of kraft liner board, newsprint, boxboard and sulphite pulp.

La Tuque School Bonds Put on Market at Par

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Lucien Cote, Inc., of Quebec City, is making a public offering of $80,000 of 4% bonds of the La Tuque School Commission, at par and accrued interest.


"Can This Be MY Will?"

"Three people named in it have passed away . . . the bonds I wanted my brother to have were called . . . and the provision for young John's education won't interest him now that he has graduated. Yes, I should have revised this old will long before now."

✦ ✦ ✦

For your family's sake, be sure that *your* will is up to date. Be sure, too, that you fully understand the importance of *skill* and *experience* in the settlement and management of your estate. We will gladly explain our services as executor and trustee.

Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents

MONTREAL
393 St. James Street

TORONTO
80 King Street West

I wish I could say this to his face

"If I didn't think the boss would get the idea I was trying to run his business, I'd like to tell him a thing or two. He's the hardest-working man I know—but a good bit of it is just plain unnecessary. He's always taking a crack at Nichols. Says Nichols is out of the office two-thirds of the time. But I know about Nichols—

"I know his secretary, and I know how Nichols works. He's a great guy for cleaning up details the minute they arise. Keeps an Ediphone at his side—right next to the telephone—and uses it even more. Simply tells the Ediphone when he wants to be reminded of something. Or, he finishes a phone call and turns to his Ediphone. He gets problems off his mind as soon as they come up.

"I tell you I'm in favor of this Voice Writing idea. Edison was a smart man to think of it. It gives a girl a chance to get things done—lets her be a man's assistant instead of a waiter-arounder. Half the things he says I haven't time to do for him, I *could* do, if he'd just modern up a bit and phone the Ediphone man. It wouldn't hurt him to *hear* the story anyway. If he and I could get out of the dark ages, he'd have more time to do the really important things—he might get a raise—and I might, too."

✓ ✓ ✓

An Ediphone permits you to handle instructions, memos, inquiries, letters, reminder-dates instantly... increases your personal business capacity 20% to 50%. Use it for every activity where "your voice points the way". Investigate! For details telephone or write THE EDIPHONE, your nearest city.

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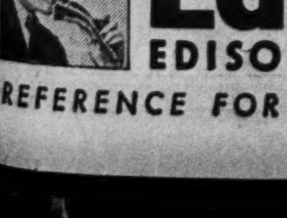


Ediphone
EDISON VOICEWRITER
PREFERENCE FOR EDIPHONE PERSISTS

GO PRICE A NEW DODGE

1938 DODGE STEERS *Easier* .. RIDES *Smoother* .. AND SAVES MONEY ON GAS, OIL AND GENERAL UPKEEP

say New Dodge Owners Everywhere

G. CROCKFORD

"I never experienced true comfort until I tried and bought a new 1938 Dodge . . . I was well satisfied with cars of other makes, but can truthfully say Dodge gives far more for the money . . . I am a stationary engineer and I was impressed with the smoothness and power of the Dodge engine from the first try-out. Now I'm finding a lot more in Dodge. It is the easiest car to drive I've seen or driven, is supremely comfortable and has a distinctive appearance and pleasing style. I think Dodge is the equal of cars costing far more money."

W. J. STRONG

"My first Dodge—a 1938 de luxe sedan is a beautiful car. I like its distinctive lines. It is mighty easy to operate too. Its easy steering, its quick response when my foot touches the starter, its hydraulic brakes—are just some of the splendid quality factors I certainly appreciate . . . I've been driving since 1923 . . . Dodge compares well with even the most expensive of the cars I've driven. And it is a better "roader" than many of them. It is surely comfortable to ride in and drive."

Says KATHLEEN JENNINGS

"I'm a convert to Dodge. After driving other makes of cars for 15 years, I've experienced the thrill of Dodge style, Dodge comfort and Dodge ease of operation . . . Dodge steers with wonderful ease . . . It doesn't sway on curves and affords such magnificent comfort to driver and passengers alike. And such beauty in the big Dodge at so little cost. Truly I'm pleased with the new 1938 Dodge."

MARGARET WOODS

"As far as I am concerned the all-steel construction for safety is one of the main features of the new Dodge. Of course the lines are perfect and the steering, clutch, and gear shift are so easy even for such a small person as I am. Speaking of being small I like the sliding seat forward and up as far as possible and my husband being a six footer likes it back. So it fills the bill in every way."

WORD OF MOUTH ADVERTISING of the new 1938 Dodge cars by enthusiastic owners helped make these wonderful cars a sensational success almost over-night.

Brilliantly styled to the last detail . . . new windstreamed radiator grille and louvres . . . effective new mounting of headlamps . . . gorgeous new interiors and appointments—without question these are the most beautiful cars Dodge ever built!

New Dodge "Relaxed Driving Control" makes all the familiar driving operations—steering, braking, gearshifting, starter pedal action—easier, smoother, more quickly responsive And rubber body mountings, scientific sound-proofing and Floating Power engine mountings definitely banish driving fatigue. Tall men and short women are especially pleased with the easily adjustable front seat that *rises* as you move it forward.

Most important of all, the new 1938 Dodge has every one of the famous Dodge *pre-proved* money-saving features that have caused owners everywhere to report 21 to 27 miles to a gallon of gasoline, savings up to 20% on oil, plus additional savings on tires and general upkeep! You're safe in a Dodge, too, with larger, *genuine* double-action hydraulic brakes . . . new, more accessible parking brake . . . safety all-steel body with all-steel top . . . safety glass in every window.

See a new Dodge today! Ask your Dodge-DeSoto dealer for your local delivered price on a 1938 Dodge. Check its many new features—its many *plus-value* advantages, and remember, *the Dodge Six is priced right down among the lowest priced cars!*

Tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, every Thursday, 9 to 10 p.m., E.S.T.

EASY TERMS gladly arranged to fit your budget through the Commercial Credit Corporation of Canada Limited

Big 1938 Dodge Custom Six, Four-Door Touring Sedan

Switch to a Big, New 1938 **DODGE**

Investment Trends

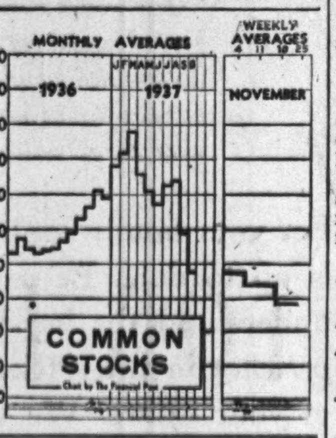
Set Newsprint Price Encouraging Investors

Stock Market Averages Continue in Narrow Trading Range With Little Trend Clue — A. E. Phipps Talks of Stocks

Stock market averages still show prices to be moving irregularly in a "line formation" not far from the lower limits of the August-October decline. During the most recent period of weakness, averages for industrial shares in New York dropped to new lows, the Dow-Jones index touching 113.64. Railway shares performed better, the recent low of 29.15 indicating resistance to a further pronounced decline. Canadian market averages held their ground above the year's lows in most cases.

The significance of the current irregularity in prices appears to be that a determined move one way or another can provide an indication, within the next month or two, of the probable trend of stock prices for the early months of 1938. If market averages move above the rather narrow limits of the recent "trading range" it would be taken as a sign that the period of decline had been terminated, at least temporarily.

Announcement by International Paper that the price of newsprint is to be $50 a ton for the full year 1938 appears to be more encouraging than otherwise. Hopes of $55 for the second half have disappeared, but the $50 figure should give a reasonably satisfactory return to the Canadian exporters. And termination of efforts to raise the price for the latter half of the year may bring a halt to the unfortunate bickering between the newsprint firms and their U. S. publisher-customers.



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Bank View on Stocks

A. E. Phipps, president of Imperial Bank of Canada, has made a valuable contribution to comment on this year's slump of stock prices. At the recent annual meeting he said:

> "For the last two or three months there has been a persistent weakness on the stock market, both in the United States and Canada, bringing stocks of all kinds to lower levels than at any time since the slump of 1929. Speculation was rife, both in the United States and Canada, and it only needed the adoption of regulatory policies in the United States, at least I take that to be the principal cause, to bring about a weakening of the structure which rapidly brought securities of all kinds to much lower levels. The situation appears to be flattening out, and while no one can forecast much improvement in prices, there is no doubt that many valuable stocks are selling below what would ordinarily be accepted as their value."

That must be regarded as an important interpretation, especially coming as it does from the head of one of the Canadian banks which are traditionally cautious in dealing with the delicate subject of stock market trends. There appears to be some cause for doubt about interpretation of the remarks in the last sentence quoted. Mr. Phipps clearly is not pessimistic, but neither does he express an expectation of marked recovery in prices. A lengthy period of "flattening" in the graph of stock prices would undoubtedly be healthy and that may be the development Mr. Phipps is hoping for.

• • •

Improvement Ahead

In expressing the view that more profitable business may be expected for the Imperial Bank, despite low rates of interest on Government securities it holds, Mr. Phipps goes farther:

> "The business of the Canadian banks has grown, and is still growing in what appears to be a healthy fashion, and I see no reason why that should not continue, and that with the upswing in commercial business we may expect at least as profitable a year for this bank in 1938 as has been enjoyed in 1937."

Clearly another depression is not in Mr. Phipps's mind, and in fact his reference to the growth of commercial business indicates a belief that the economic recovery of recent years will show further progress in 1938.

The implications for the investor in industrial securities can hardly be regarded as other than favorable. If commercial business is to improve from the banks, and if the banks are to fare at least as well in 1938 as in 1937, then industrial earnings in general should be well maintained.

The inferences may be drawn that the recent receding tendency in some lines of business is temporary, and that the declining trend in prices for industrial shares should be halted if not reversed. It is doubtful, however, whether rising commercial business and improving earnings for the banks will be of help to prices for securities bearing low fixed rates of interest or dividends.

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Attracting Capital

Fears that the Quebec Government might take action detrimental to investors were allayed by Premier Maurice Duplessis in a recent speech for the Montreal branch of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. "Honest capital" need have no fear in coming to Quebec, said Premier Duplessis, adding that this province still was and promises to continue to be for some time the best place in Canada to invest capital. He referred to the uncertainty of investments in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

A defense of the Quebec Natural Resources Act was given by the premier. This act requires those who exploit the natural resources of the province to incorporate in Quebec and conform to its laws and regulations. While supporting the act in principle, Premier Duplessis indicated that the Government is willing to listen to suggestions as to amendments since the act has been so much misunderstood.

Ontario's attorney-general, Hon. G. D. Conant, expressed ideas closely resembling those of Premier Duplessis when he declared before the Toronto Board of Trade that Ontario offered the soundest field for investing capital in the world. There may appear to be contradiction in these two statements, but it is not likely that those who have capital to invest will object to this. Neither province, if it follows policies of encouraging and protecting capital invested in the country's industries, is going to lose favor. Much, however, will depend on how the provinces legislate to give effect to the sentiments expressed.

Investment Notes

Hamilton By-Product Coke — For the seven months ended Oct. 31, 1937, net earnings were equal to 3.47 times interest on the 5% first mortgage bonds, according to W. C. Pitfield & Co.

• • •

Canadian Car — At present the company has on hand orders from foreign governments for $2 millions of aircraft. Further quotations are being made and it is expected that work in this division will continue throughout the coming year.

• • •

Sherwin-Williams—A substantial improvement in earnings is indicated in the annual report for the year, and warrants the belief that the directors will shortly take action in a further payment on account of arrears. The regular rate was resumed some time ago, but arrears now amount to $12.25 a share.

• • •

Simpsons, Ltd. — Dividend payments on the 6½% preference stock were resumed on Aug. 1, 1934, with a payment of $1 a share, after being deferred following the Feb. 1, 1932, payment. Payments since then have been $2 a share for the fiscal year ended Jan. 2, 1935, $4 a share for the year ended Jan. 8, 1936, $4 a share for the year ended Jan. 6, 1937, while the rate was increased to $1.25 a share quarterly with the payment May 1, 1937. No dividends have been paid on the class A stock since Aug. 1, 1931, and no payments have ever been made on the class B shares. These payments were confused in an item in The Financial Post issue of Nov. 23.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

1926 = 100

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 8	Pulp and paper 6	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 18	Beverages 7	Bldg. mater. 14	Power and traction 15	Banks 9	Total utilities 10	Total co's 96
1929-36:*												
High	432.5	118.4	273.4	423.5	118.5	197.8	205.4	361.1	197.6	181.7	166.0	196.8
Low	56.2	8.0	57.7	57.7	56.8	76.8	[illegible]	44.8	47.1	63.1	56.9	48.3
1937:												
Jan.	156.8	87.8	119.6	226.6	77.8	184.8	141.0	197.0	81.1	94.4	66.8	137.4
Feb.	166.4	86.7	130.7	255.9	78.5	186.3	136.3	208.5	87.3	96.7	73.1	142.4
Mar.	160.3	40.9	127.0	247.7	80.2	190.0	141.6	218.4	84.7	95.9	71.0	147.3
Apr.	157.5	47.1	117.4	230.4	79.0	183.4	133.4	204.6	85.1	94.0	64.1	136.8
May	151.3	36.6	109.4	226.6	77.5	176.5	136.4	196.4	84.0	92.7	66.0	133.3
June	146.1	36.2	103.7	230.2	77.7	177.7	131.0	170.6	84.1	92.3	66.2	129.4
July	146.0	40.5	102.0	222.6	79.7	182.1	136.1	168.7	86.0	90.3	63.9	133.0
Aug.	151.8	40.4	96.2	225.6	79.6	182.0	136.9	162.7	90.4	89.0	65.2	133.2
Sept.	122.6	29.3	89.1	205.3	73.3	167.9	118.3	159.4	78.6	84.9	57.4	118.9
Oct.	104.3	22.5	69.9	182.0	68.0	154.1	105.6	132.5	70.7	81.4	51.7	105.8
Weekly Figures, 1937:												
Nov. 4	109.5	23.0	78.2	196.5	69.1	158.0	114.2	136.3	72.9	80.4	52.9	108.0
Nov. 11	105.7	21.1	78.3	192.9	66.9	155.7	118.2	131.8	71.0	80.0	51.6	104.6
Nov. 18	107.3	21.2	77.6	195.8	68.1	155.6	118.6	131.1	66.6	78.9	49.4	104.5
Nov. 25	100.8	18.9	61.3	180.7	66.5	151.2	110.0	124.0	63.8	78.3	47.7	99.0

*High and low for years from 1929 to 1936 inclusive are based on weekly figures compiled from figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
355 St. James Street West, Montreal
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

Greening Wire Stock Is Listed

Company Estimates Current Year's Output Same as Last Year

Common stock of the B. Greening Wire Co. was posted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on Nov. 30. Ticker abbreviation is GRG.

The company estimates that total output for the current year will be $1.5 million. This is approximately the same as output for the year ended June 30, 1937, and compares with $1.2 million in the year ending June 30, 1936, and $1 million in the period ending June 30, 1935.

The company's sole capitalization is 250,000 no par value common shares, of which 190,000 are outstanding. A preferred stock issue of $650,000 was redeemed on Oct. 1, 1937. As part of the programme for refinancing the company an additional 70,000 common shares were sold, netting the company $770,000. Common shares were exchanged for the present stock on a six for one basis. Net profits were $499,430 in latest fiscal period, compared with $96,727 in the previous year.

Initial Dividend

An initial dividend of 15 cents a share has been declared on the common stock of B. Greening Wire Co., payable Jan. 3, 1938, to shareholders of record Dec. 15, 1937.

The directors announce that sales and profits for the current year are running slightly ahead of last year for corresponding periods.

Dom. Glass Co. Profits Higher

Earnings on Common Rise from $5.38 to $6.92 a Share

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A further increase in the volume of business is reflected in earnings of Dominion Glass Co. and subsidiaries for the year ended Sept. 30, 1937, when consolidated operating revenue amounted to $770,931, as against $688,637 the year before. Net profit, after taking into consideration other income and deduction of depreciation and various senior charges, totalled $476,248, equal to $6.92 a share on common. This compares with a net profit of $410,488 in 1936, or $5.38 a share on the common.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross revenue	770,931	688,637
Less: Depreciation	174,677	173,542
W/o patent rights	7,500	......
Add: Other income	31,113	33,161
Net revenue	619,867	548,256
Less: Income tax	99,220	94,341
Directors' fees	11,650	11,470
Exec. salaries	30,784	31,612
Legal expenses	1,965	345
Net profit	476,248	410,488
Less: Pfd. divds.	182,000	182,000
Com. divds	212,500	212,500
Surplus	81,748	15,988
Previous surplus	1,151,164	1,135,176
Surplus forward	1,232,912	1,151,164

Working Capital

	1937 $	1936 $
Current assets	3,239,612	3,271,567
Current liabilities	686,075	670,292
Working capital	2,553,537	2,601,275

Add to Plant Account

While there was a minor decline in working capital in the past year, the balance sheet shows a total of assets over $12.6 millions, an increase of $258,000 over 1936. One of the principal changes among the assets is an increase in the property account from $6,436,740 to $6,750,466.

Several changes of importance are noted among current assets. Inventories increased during the year by $112,000 to $1,421,886. Accounts receivable advanced from $906,478 to $1,150,323. There was a decline in Dominion bond holdings from $592,117 to $175,243. Cash on hand also was off from $463,035 to $242,158. A new item this year is guaranteed investment receipts amounting to $250,000. The difference in cash resources was spent on plant expansion.

National Light & Power Earnings Are Maintained

National Light & Power Co. Ltd. showed little change in earnings for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1937, as compared with the corresponding period of 1936. According to a report released by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd., earnings available for bond interest, before income tax, amortization expenses, other interest, etc., amounted to $173,206 compared with $174,022 in the same period a year ago.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indus.	20 Golds	20 Misc. Mines
Nov. 30	120.80	115.88	113.30
Nov. 29	120.54	117.33	113.91
Nov. 27	120.49	117.11	112.49
Nov. 26	118.53	115.25	110.01
Nov. 25	116.27	114.65	107.20
Nov. 24	115.26	114.32	106.74
Month ago	130.09	115.12	116.95
Year ago	136.29	146.85	179.96
High, 1937	187.67	168.59	215.36
Low, 1937	110.63	96.27	97.01

Montreal Averages

	10 Util.	20 Indus.	30 Comb'd
Nov. 30	65.8	74.4	71.6
Nov. 29	65.8	73.8	71.1
Nov. 27	65.7	74.3	71.4
Nov. 26	65.4	72.5	70.1
Nov. 25	64.8	70.7	68.7
Nov. 24	64.7	70.7	68.7
Month ago	71.1	78.7	76.2
Year ago	78.7	101.2	93.7
High, 1937	92.5	122.3	109.5
Low, 1937	63.8	61.4	62.3

C. P. R. Heavily Committed On Controlled, Leased Lines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Contingent liabilities of the Canadian Pacific Railway for controlled and leased railway companies consists of guarantee of principal and interest on $11.3 millions principal amount of securities and guarantee of interest on $153 millions of securities.

Guarantees of interest take several forms. There is a direct guarantee of interest on securities of a principal amount of about $105 millions, but the company also pays interest on an additional $48 millions of securities. These latter securities are issued by companies owning railway lines operated under lease by the C.P.R. and in most cases the C.P.R. is obligated to pay an annual rental equal to the interest.

Soo Line Guarantee

The largest guarantee is on securities of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, which is controlled by the C.P.R. The C.P.R. has guaranteed interest on $93 millions of this company's bonds. There are $12.5 millions of these bonds pledged as collateral for notes and $3.9 millions are held in the C.P.R. treasury. The guarantee on $71 millions of Minneapolis and St. Paul bonds expires in 1938.

In addition, there is a $550,000 5% construction loan of the Midland Simcoe Elevator Co. which is a joint guarantee of the C.P.R. and the estate of the late James Playfair.

In regard to the South Shore Dock Co. which owns and operates a dock at Marquette, Michigan, the C.P.R. has guaranteed payment to trustees of rentals sufficient to pay interest on and retire principal amount of $719,000 of first mortgage 5% bonds, maturing serially to 1945.

The C.P.R. and the C.N.R. are equally bound to pay on June 1, 1939, the final installment of $5,580,000 on the purchase of the Northern Alberta Railways Co., and to indemnify the Government of Alberta against a liability under its guarantee of principal of $7 millions first mortgage 4% debenture stock due Feb. 16, 1942, and $2.4 millions of first mortgage 4½% bonds due Oct. 22, 1944, of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co. These obligations have been assumed by the Northern Alberta Railway Co.

The C.P.R. also has a joint and several agreement with Michigan Central Railroad, New York Central Railroad and Canada Southern Railway to make up to Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway any interest which it is unable to provide on $2 millions principal amount of consolidated mortgage 4½% bonds due Aug. 1, 1966.

Canadian Car Profits Jump

$4.01 on Preferred Earned in Past Year on Non-participating Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Car and Foundry Co.'s financial statement for the year ended Sept. 30 shows a net profit equal to $4.01 a share on the preferred and $1.75 a share on common. In the year previous the company reported three cents a share on the preferred.

Net profit of $4.01 per preferred share ignores the participating features, under which the preferred is entitled to $1.75 per share per year, after which allowance is made for dividends up to $1.75 per share on the common, and the two classes of stock share equally in any dividends which may be declared above that amount. This feature is currently outweighed by the fact that there are preferred arrears of $6.50 per share which must be paid off or otherwise cleared up before any earnings will be available for common dividends. Otherwise, taking the participating feature into account, net profit would be equivalent to $1.75 per share on the preferred and $1.75 per share on the common.

Operations were maintained throughout the year and the operating profit at $1.9 million compared with $281,789 in the 1936 year. Other income totalled $43,172, as against $54,765 the year before.

Big Surplus Forward

Particulars of the profit and loss account figures for the past two years follow:

Profit and Loss Statement
Year Ended September 30

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross revenue	1,960,179	336,555
Less: Directors' fees	11,538	11,890
Exec. remuneration	86,830	88,229
Legal expenses	6,821	2,060
Depreciation	430,575	226,690
Taxes	290,000	......
Net profit	1,134,413	7,684
Previous surplus	1,867,558	1,859,874
Surplus forward	3,001,971	1,867,558

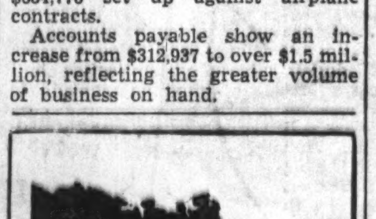
Working Capital

	1937	1936
Current assets	4,816,934	2,132,492
Current liabilities	2,034,917	344,238
Working capital	2,782,017	1,788,254

Expansion of Balance Sheet

Improvement in operations is reflected in the expansion of assets, which at the end of last September totalled $23 millions as against $19.5 millions at the end of the previous year. Property account showed little change, while inventories increased from $1.2 million to $3.7 millions. Cash on hand advanced from $416,507 to $706,265. During the year $113,840 of Government bonds were liquidated and special deposit reserve of $684,776 set up against airplane contracts.

Accounts payable show an increase from $312,937 to over $1.5 million, reflecting the greater volume of business on hand.



Prospectus of Canadian Investment Fund, Ltd., obtainable from your own investment dealer.

CALVIN BULLOCK, LTD.

FEATURES
in the December issue
THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Control and valuation of stores of merchandise
Improvement needed in presenting life insurance financial statements
Accountancy examinations
Court decisions respecting income tax
Refund of business taxes paid in Ontario in 1936
Accounting terminology

Published monthly, $2.00 per annum. Subscription open to all. Sample copy sent on request. A. H. Carr, Editor, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Marcus Loew's Earnings Higher

Improved Position Reflects Better Theatre Attendance

Net profits equivalent to $17.08 a share were earned by Marcus Loew's Theatres Ltd. in the year ended Aug. 26, 1937, compared with $12.51 in the previous year. An increase of $38,067 in revenue was partially offset by a rise of $8,131 in costs, leaving net profits higher by $29,935.

The company's financial position is strong, working capital having increased $98,634 during the year. Cash rose from $182,953 to $290,829, while taxes payable at $23,600 were $8,600 higher.

The annual meeting will be held in Toronto on Dec. 17, 1937.

Income and Surplus Account
For the Year Ended

	Aug. 26, 1937 $	Aug. 27, 1936 $
Net earnings	188,448	150,381
Less: Depreciation	43,962	43,962
Exec salaries	8,800	7,800
Sec. & legal fees	1,550	1,500
Res. for taxes	22,405	15,324
Net profit	111,730	81,795
Less: Pref. divds.	57,216	45,773
Surplus for year	54,514	36,022
Add: Prev. surplus	699,416	663,394
Surplus forward	753,930	699,416

Working Capital

	Aug. 26, 1937	Aug. 27, 1936
Current assets	291,179	183,975
Current liabilities	26,181	17,611
Working capital	264,998	166,364
Ratio	11.12—1	10.44—1

Kitchener, Ont. — Total taxable assessment on which 1938 taxes will be based will be $26.7 millions, an increase of $528,493 over that for 1937.

Can. Breweries Profits Gain

Preliminary Report Shows $2.81 a Share on Preference

Preliminary annual report of Canadian Breweries Ltd. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1937, shows net profit of $556,690 compared with $117,111 for the preceding period. This profit figure is subject to provision for minority interest and Dominion income tax in each case.

This is equivalent to $2.81 a share on the preference stock in the latest fiscal period against 72 cents a share. After income tax provision of $30,182, the final report for the year showed net profits equivalent to 53 cents a share on the preference. The stock is entitled to a cumulative dividend of $3. Payments are now being made at the rate of 50 cents a share quarterly.

E. P. Taylor, president, states that the improved trend in profits is expected to continue.

In the three months ended Oct. 31, 1937, net profits were equivalent to $1.37 on the preference against 53 cents in the corresponding period a year earlier. Outstanding debentures were reduced by $100,000 in the last quarter to $1.3 million.

Details of the income account and working capital follow:

Income Account
Three Months Ended Oct. 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Profit from operations	923,226	749,959
Taxes	622,653	540,876
Net oper. profit	300,572	209,083
Add: Other income	23,838	8,829
Total income	324,410	200,255
Less: Interest	22,438	26,556
Depreciation	77,860	87,714
Net profit*	224,113	85,984

Income Account
Twelve Months Ended Oct. 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Profit from operations	3,430,722	2,924,898
Taxes	2,570,913	2,404,255
Net oper. profit	859,809	520,643
Add: Other income	102,901	54,377
Total income	962,711	575,020
Less: Interest	100,142	89,250
Depreciation	305,879	368,659
Net profit*	556,690	117,111

*Subject to income taxes and provision for minority interests. Includes no allowance for depreciation on idle properties, such provision to be made in the final accounts, and estimated not to exceed $96,000.

Working Capital

	1937 $	1936 $
Current assets	2,762,194	2,541,138
Current liabilities	962,546	1,073,074
Working capital	1,799,648	1,468,064

Maritime T. and T. Seeks To Revise Depreciation

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. made application to the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities for leave to amend the rates of depreciation now set aside, five years having elapsed since the present rates were set up. Since 1933 the amount of depreciation set up by the company on its balance sheet has ranged from $260,681 to $272,840.

Simpsons, Limited
4¼% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds
Due December 1st, 1951
Denominations: $1,000, $500 and $100.
Price: 95 and interest, yielding 4.74%

Simpsons, Limited controls one of Canada's largest merchandising organizations, providing extensive department store and mail order services.

The Company's Bonds are well secured as to assets and earnings. During the current year earnings have recorded improvement over 1936, when interest requirements of this issue were earned 2.96 times after depreciation.

Descriptive circular forwarded upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
36 King Street West, Toronto
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 4321

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK

Notice to Holders of North York Debentures

All holders of past due debentures are hereby advised that the Corporation of the Township of North York will be prepared to honour its obligations on December 31st, 1937, in full, through THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, at its Head Office, Toronto, Ontario.

Simple interest at the debenture rate will be paid on overdue principal to the date of payment but interest will not accrue on the said debentures after December 31st, 1937.

Debenture holders are required to forward the same immediately and before December 31st, 1937, to THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Head Office, Toronto, Ontario.

F. H. BROWN,
Treasurer,
Township of North York.

Willowdale, Ontario, November 29th, 1937.

MONTREAL TRUST Company
61 YONGE ST., TORONTO
EXECUTORS · TRUSTEES · TRANSFER AGTS. · REGISTRARS · RECEIVERS

New Issue

$15,000,000

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

3¼% Sinking Fund Debentures

(Non-Callable)

To be dated December 1st, 1937 — To mature June 1st, 1952

Principal and half-yearly interest (December 1st and June 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal or Toronto at the holder's option. Coupon debentures in the denominations of $1,000 and $500, with provision for registration as to principal.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Meredith, Holden, Heward & Holden.

These debentures form part of an authorized issue of debentures aggregating in principal amount $25,000,000, of which $10,000,000 2% 3-Year Debentures, maturing December 1st, 1940, have been sold.

In the opinion of Counsel debentures of this issue will be a direct obligation of the Province of Quebec and will be a charge as to principal and interest upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. The proceeds of this issue with the proceeds of $10,000,000 2% 3-Year Debentures will be used to retire present short term borrowings of $23,500,000 and for general purposes.

A Sinking Fund of at least ½ of 1% will be provided annually during the term of the loan.

Information regarding the financial position of the Province will be found in the official circular which is available upon request.

Price: 98.29 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.40% to maturity

We offer these debentures if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to approval of Counsel.

Subscriptions will be received subject to rejection or allotment in whole or in part and the right is reserved to close the subscription books at any time without notice.

It is expected that debentures in interim form will be ready for delivery about December 15th, 1937.

Hanson Bros. Incorporated
Mills, Spence & Co., Limited
McTaggart, Hannaford, Birks & Gordon Limited
Mead & Co., Limited
Ernest Savard, Limitée
R. O. Sweezey & Co., Limited
L. G. Beaubien & Co., Limited
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Limited
Nesbitt, Thomson & Company, Limited
Kerrigan, MacTier & Co. Limited
Drury & Co
René-T. Leclerc Incorporated
Royal Securities Corporation Limited
Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Limited
Collier, Norris & Henderson Limited
Harrison & Company, Limited
Bartlett, Cayley & Company Limited
Cochran, Murray & Co., Limited

Midland Securities Corporation, Limited

November 30th, 1937.

The statements herein are based upon information obtained from official sources but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

Bond Markets

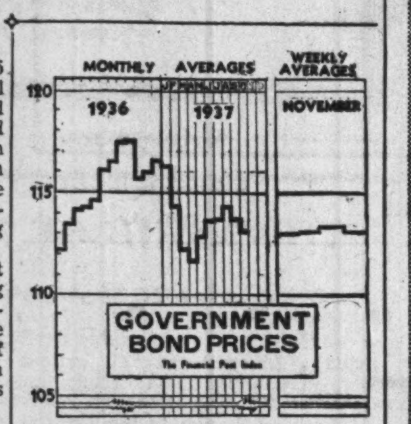
Stable Bond Market Seen for High Grades

Prospects for Change in Interest Rates Lessened by Lack of Industrial Financing — Banks Are Still Biggest Single Buyer

Strength of high grade bonds is an encouraging factor in the present period of uncertainty. Apparently investors do not look for a serious recession in business but rather a temporary halt to the improving trend of the past two or more years. Prospects for a major depression would ordinarily be reflected in weakness in the bond market although not to nearly the same extent as in the stock markets.

Prediction made early this year in The Financial Post that 1937 would be a period of comparative stability in the Canadian bond market has so far been borne out as a glance at the accompanying chart shows. At present there are few signs that this firm trend for best grades of bonds will not continue.

Volume of funds seeking conservative investment continues large as witness the good reception of recent loans. Commercial loans by chartered banks have increased steadily this year but not to an extent likely to have much effect on interest rates. Banks are still the biggest single buyer in the bond market. Governments have provided almost all the demand for new borrowings this year with corporations not in the market to any extent.



Credit to New Brunswick

The New Brunswick issue of $6.5 millions, offered on an optional basis by a syndicate headed by Dominion Securities Corp. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co. has been oversubscribed. The issue was on two maturities, $2 millions of the three-year 3% bonds and $4.5 millions of the 10-year 4% bonds being taken up.

In view of the uncertainty that existed among investors regarding the financial trend in New Brunswick, the oversubscription can be attributed to the frank statement of policy by Premier A. A. Dysart, in a letter to the syndicate, which was reproduced in the prospectus.

Not only did the premier declare that no substantial capital expenditures are under contemplation or in anticipation after completion of the road programme next year, but that it is the policy of the Government to turn deficits into surpluses. Furthermore, it is the intention of the Government to make provision for debt retirement on an actuarial basis.

Premier Dysart is to be commended for his frank statement. If the Government institutes such a policy immediately, the faith of investors will be justified.

* * *

Interest Rates

In the absence of a substantial demand on the part of industry for new capital no rise in interest rates can be expected unless there is a major recession in business. In this event it is probable that the Government would embark on a policy of credit expansion and easy money in order to stimulate business.

It should be remembered that the banks have been and are the biggest factor in the bond market. It is likely that bond holdings by banks will continue to increase, especially if commercial loans again decline.

The view of the heads of the banks and insurance companies has changed materially. Early this year they were warning the Canadian public that interest rates were too low and that they might stimulate an unhealthy boom. That danger has now passed.

* * *

Bond Prospects in Britain

The forces which were pulling the gilt-edged market, that is government securities, downward in Great Britain have now become appreciably weaker, according to the Investors' Chronicle. The prospect over the next year is one of stability with the reasonable likelihood of moderate appreciation. It is suggested that investors should continue to hold their fixed interest securities quite happily, at any rate until the beginning of next year. In Great Britain there is a growing supply of investible funds from individuals who are benefitting from the long period of prosperity in that country. Additional funds seeking high-grade investments come from foreign money in the London market.

On the other side of the equation new issues are not coming out in any volume, the credit position is much less difficult than it was nine months ago and is not likely to get worse. Other factors which might affect the gilt-edged market in Great Britain are the rearmament programme and the budget. None of these, according to this writer, hold a special field for danger to the holder of gilt-edged securities over the next few months.

* * *

Turning to Bonds

Private investors who were formerly bond buyers but turned to stocks last year when bond yields were so exceedingly low and stocks were advancing and paying extra dividends, principally because of the undistributed profits tax, are now turning again to bonds, according to Edward B. Hall, president of the Investment Bankers Association of America. From Mr. Hall's remarks it is apparent that this change in trend has not gone very far as yet. Attention is mostly directed toward bonds which have a long record of regular payment of interest but are not quite of the type that are eligible for institutional or trustee investors. Many United States bonds of this class are now available giving yields of around 5%.

"Most of the money available for investments today is in the hands of men who invest other people's money, such as insurance company officers, bankers and trustees of estates and endowment funds," says Mr. Hall. Such buyers require investments that are eligible for their conservative purposes and, as the demands of such buyers have been substantial, highest grade bonds have shown very little change in the past two months in spite of the steep decline in stocks and the more speculative type of bonds.

* * *

Bond Index

Long-term government bonds showed an improving trend in prices in the past week. Bonds of the eastern provinces were in good demand at prices little changed from the preceding period. Western provincial bond prices were generally slightly higher. Widest range was shown by the newsprint bonds, Abitibi 5% bonds being as low as 53½ but closing the week around 62. Movement of high-grade government bonds is shown by The Financial Post index which follows.

Average Price and Yield for Seven High-Grade Government Bonds

1937	Price $	Yield %	1936	Price $	Yield %
Nov. 30	113.65	3.261	Nov. 30	116.34	3.084
Nov. 29	113.57	3.270	Nov. 28	116.23	3.099
Nov. 27	113.54	3.271	Nov. 27	116.23	3.099
Nov. 26	113.54	3.271	Nov. 26	116.18	3.100
Nov. 25	113.57	3.270	Nov. 25	116.14	3.103
Nov. 24	113.57	3.270	Nov. 24	116.21	3.099
Year's	116.81	3.206	Year's	117.91	2.966
Range	111.60	3.505	Range	111.50	3.597

Municipal Finances

Timmins, Ont.—Private sale of approximately $136,000 of debentures has been held up by legal difficulties, and it may be several months before the transaction is completed.

* * *

Westmount, Que., has budgetted for a surplus of $2,971 in 1938, revenues being estimated at $1,327,245. The general municipal tax levy will remain at 13 mills and the school tax on immoveable property belonging to Protestant and other non-Catholic property owners who are not corporations on the neutral panel at 10 mills. The neutral panel rate will be 12 mills.

* * *

Saint John, N.B.—Issue of $73,412 of bonds is being proposed, to cover cost of civic works and improvements.

* * *

Fredericton, N.B. — Possibility of amalgamating Fredericton and the town of Devon is being discussed.

* * *

Three Rivers, Que.—Bond issue of $125,000 on which tenders were recently rejected, is being offered over-the-counter at par, bearing 4% interest, and maturing as follows: $1,000, 1938 to 1942 inclusive; $2,000, 1943 to 1947; $3,000, 1948 to 1951; and $98,000 in 1952.

* * *

Lachute, Que.—The Catholic School Commission plans to spend about $26,000 for a new school.

TO STRENGTHEN YOUR POSITION

The Market Digest, issued weekly to subscribers, assists those interested in Gold, Oils, or Base Metals to make wise selection of stocks from week to week for investment or trading purposes.

* * * * *

The Market Digest gives understandable comment on market action and trends, and comment on the position of specific stocks, their areas of demand and supply, and possible immediate movements. It suggests when to buy, when to sell, and how to protect your position.

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If you are in the market for investment, or trading, you would find The Market Digest very helpful.

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BUSINESS EXECUTIVE WITH WIDE experience in the organization and management of companies. Old Country qualifications and training as Engineer and Accountant. Accustomed to responsibility. Twelve years experience Canada and United States. Desires to hear from any firm interested in his services. Box 7, The Financial Post, Toronto, Ont.

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MODERN FURNISHED FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM available in private Rosedale home. Board optional. Suitable for business man. Terms reasonable. Apply Mrs. Mary Reed, 478 Sommerhill Ave., Toronto, phone Midway 9475.

Trenton Council Settles Default

Trenton, Ont., council has formally approved a plan for settlement of principal defaults. The plan has been agreed upon by holders of the required principal amount of matured debentures, and it is expected final settlement may be completed by the end of the year.

The plan provides for the issue of $105,000 new 15-year 4½% debentures, which will be exchanged for an equal amount of matured debentures on which principal payment was defaulted. The new bonds will likely be taken up largely by institutional holders. The balance of overdue principal amounts will be settled by cash payments.

Stand. Chemical Has 6 Mos. Loss

Full Year Expected to Compare Favorably With Last Period

A loss of $16,422 is reported by Standard Chemical Co. in the six months ended Sept. 30, 1937, as compared with a profit of $66 in the corresponding period of 1936. In each case the figures are stated before providing for depreciation of $17,500 per annum.

Sales for the 1936 period were $600,969 against $629,051, a decline of $28,082.

M. L. Davies, president, states that too much significance should not be attached to the fact that the results for this year do not make a favorable comparison with last year. The company's business is seasonal, the major portion of turnover being in the fall and winter months.

From present indications, the business for the second half of the fiscal year will be good. Provided that no serious setback occurs in general business, it is anticipated that the results for the year ending March 31, 1938, will compare favorably with those for the last year when net profits were equivalent to $1.63 a share on the common and sales totalled $1.5 millions.

Bond Tenders

Nov. 30, Halton County—$12,000, 3% 15-ins. H. M. Pettit, treas., Milton.

Nov. 30, Canada Treasury Bills—$25,000,000, dated Dec. 1, 1937, due Mar. 1, 1938. Bank of Canada, Ottawa.

Windsor Court May Reorganize

3% Interest Paid Dec. 1—Plan May Reduce Bond Principal

An interest payment of 3% was made by Windsor Court Apartments Ltd. on Dec. 1, on account of coupon No. 13, due Dec. 1, 1933. A similar payment was made in January, 1937. The management states that business has shown definite improvement during the past 18 months, and that a plan of reorganization will probably be worked out in the near future.

A reorganization plan must provide for payment of regular interest at fixed dates each year within the company's capacity to pay. It is expected that the 1942 maturity date of the bonds will have to be extended and the principal amount of both bonds and capital stock reduced to some extent, the object being to bring capitalization into line with existing values and conditions.

The company owns a 118-room apartment suite in Windsor, Ont., on which $380,000 first mortgage 6% bonds are outstanding.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Riordon Pulp ...	*6%	1942	Dec. 31	105
Mississippi R. Pr.	‡5%	1951	Jan. 1	105
For sinking fund purposes: ‡$154,400. *$59,000.				
Penmans	*5½%	1951	Dec. 15	...
C. Crushed Stone	†6½%	1944	Dec. 16	...

*Tenders called for an unstated amount at prices not exceedng 110 and accrued interest.

†Tenders called for $17,100.

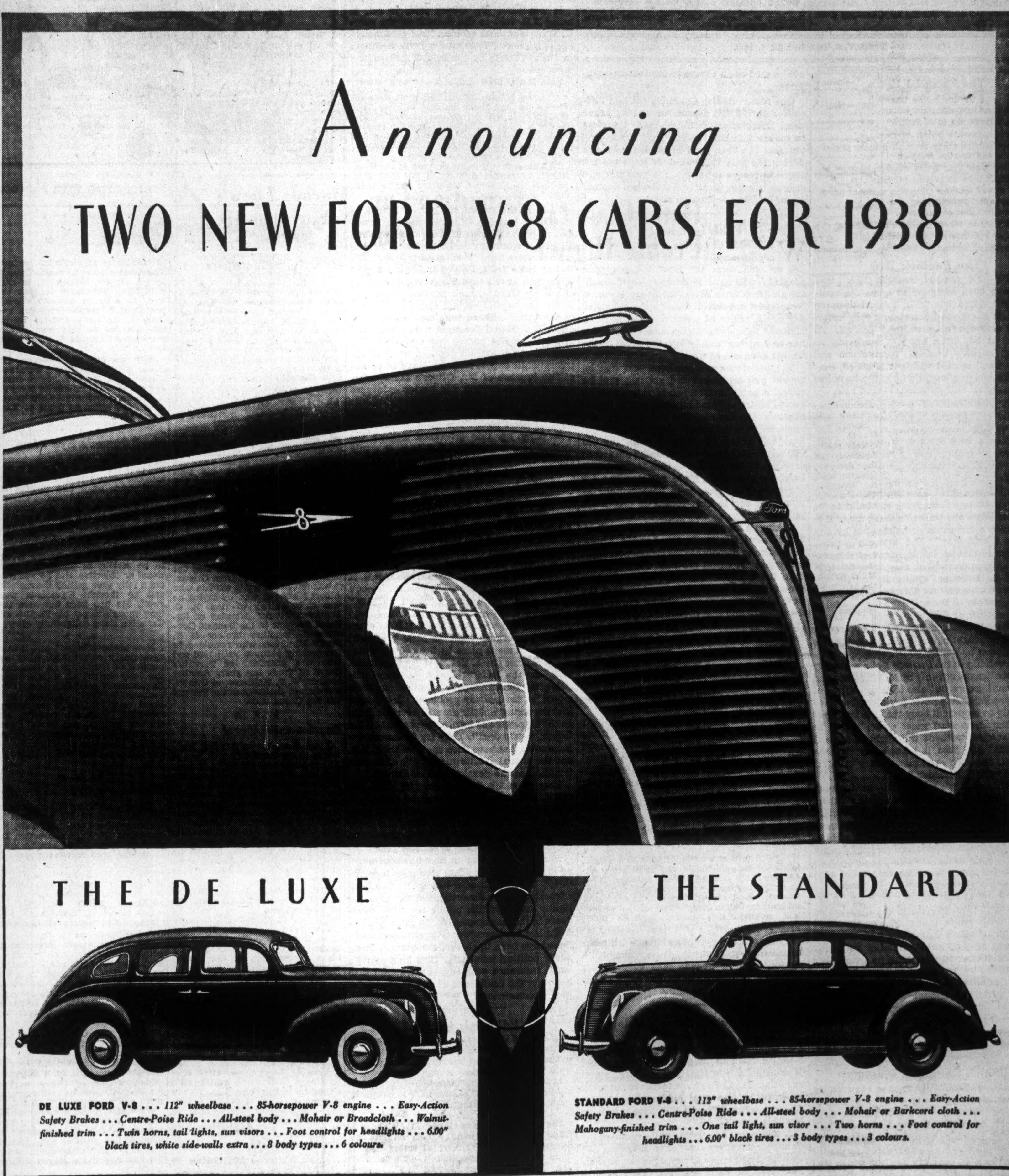
Three C.P.R. Officers Get Total of $129,847

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — The Canadian Pacific Railway report for 1936 to the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington does not disclose salaries paid to individual officers, but the aggregate amount paid to three officers receiving the highest salaries was $129,847. In comparison with salaries paid to senior executives of large corporations in U. S., this amount is reasonable.

The aggregate remuneration of 16 directors was $85,407. In addition, two officers acted as directors without additional remuneration.

Salaries paid to all officers, other than those who are directors of the company, amounted to $122,696. There are seven such officers.



DE LUXE FORD V-8 . . . *112" wheelbase . . . 85-horsepower V-8 engine . . . Easy-Action Safety Brakes . . . Centre-Poise Ride . . . All-steel body . . . Mohair or Broadcloth . . . Walnut-finished trim . . . Twin horns, tail lights, sun visors . . . Foot control for headlights . . . 6.00" black tires, white side-walls extra . . . 8 body types . . . 6 colours.*

STANDARD FORD V-8 . . . *112" wheelbase . . . 85-horsepower V-8 engine . . . Easy-Action Safety Brakes . . . Centre-Poise Ride . . . All-steel body . . . Mohair or Barkcord cloth . . . Mahogany-finished trim . . . One tail light, sun visor . . . Two horns . . . Foot control for headlights . . . 6.00" black tires . . . 3 body types . . . 3 colours.*

FORD offers two new cars for 1938—the Standard Ford V-8 and the De Luxe Ford V-8. They are different in appearance—but built to the same standard of mechanical excellence—on the same 112-inch wheelbase.

Because people liked our 1937 car so well, they bought more than of any other make. They liked its looks, its smooth performance, and the way it handled. We have improved on that car in the newly styled Standard Ford V-8.

But some folks wanted still more size and style, with the same fundamental Ford advantages. For them, we have designed a new De Luxe line.

The De Luxe Ford V-8 Sedans are longer with more room, larger luggage space, and finer appointments. De Luxe cars are equipped with the 85-horsepower Ford V-8 engine. They provide an added measure of motoring satisfaction at low Ford prices.

The Standard is even lower priced than the De Luxe. It is a brilliant, modern car. It has graceful new lines and well-tailored interiors. It gives you the same basic advantages of the 85-horsepower Ford V-8 engine.

Before Ford made V-type 8-cylinder engines available to every one, they were used only in expensive cars. Since then, four million Ford owners have learned the genuine enjoyment of driving an 8-cylinder car with all-round economy. The low prices of the De Luxe and Standard cars make it easy for you to step into the V-8 class.

FIT YOUR CAR TO YOUR NEEDS

With two distinct designs, two body sizes and two price ranges, you'll find a 1938 Ford car to fit your personal needs exactly. Whatever one you choose, you get time-proved Ford V-8 performance. Whatever price you pay, you get a car built soundly to serve you well. . . . That's the Ford way.

For Low Delivered Prices See Your Local Ford Dealer

De Luxe Ford V-8 models are Coupe, Tudor Sedan, Fordor Sedan, Convertible Coupe, Club Coupe, Convertible Club Coupe, Phaeton, Convertible Sedan.

Standard Ford V-8 is available in three models: Coupe, Tudor Sedan and Fordor Sedan.

Ford sells a fully equipped car at the lowest possible price. The prices on De Luxe models include twin tail lights, two windshield wipers, two sun visors, twin electric horns, cigar lighter, de luxe steering wheel, glove compartment clock and lock, chrome wheel bands, in addition to front and rear bumpers and guards, spare wheel and tire and tube, tire lock, and headlight beam indicator.

Prices on Standard models include front and rear bumpers and guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, tire lock, one tail light, one windshield wiper, one sun visor, cigar lighter, headlight beam indicator, two horns.

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Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.
Founder and Chairman—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Vice-President and General Manager—
H. VICTOR TYRRELL

ADVERTISING RATES
Single insertion—$3.64 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c. per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5 per year, all other countries, $6.

MONTREAL—Dominion Square Bldg., Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor.

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TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1937

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *Balanced budgets.*
2. *Abolish politics in C. N. R.*
3. *Merit system in public service.*
4. *Freer foreign trade through Empire preferences and foreign treaties.*
5. *Stable tariffs for balanced development.*
6. *Stricter laws to protect investors.*
7. *An even break for Canadian national newspapers and periodicals.*
8. *A modernized constitution.*
9. *Integrity in meeting public obligations.*
10. *Wider markets for our farms.*

The Padlock Law

QUEBEC'S famous Padlock Law may have been designed to serve the community welfare but it is, nevertheless, an attack on liberty and therefore a very unfortunate exercise of provincial powers. At present it has little hope of achieving its avowed purpose because "communism and bolshevism," against which it is aimed, cannot effectively be fought with padlocks unless backed by an authoritarian, Fascist rule.

Most liberal-minded people are sympathetic with Premier Duplessis in his campaign to fight communism. And there are many useful and effective weapons for this purpose. A padlock law of the Quebec type is not one of them; it is like fighting a fire with padlocks.

The Padlock Act makes it illegal for anybody possessing or occupying any building "to use it or allow any person to make use of it to propagate communism or bolshevism by any means whatsoever." The attorney-general, upon proof that an infringement of this section has been committed, may order the closing of the building "against its use for any purpose whatsoever for not more than a year." Other sections of the act make it unlawful to print, publish or distribute "any newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, circular, document or writing propagating or tending to propagate communism or bolshevism."

The validity of the Padlock Act has already been challenged not only by leftist groups and by liberal groups but also by a committee of the Canadian Bar Association which reported recently to its parent body that the law gives the attorney-general great power which he can exercise "without the slightest judicial restraint" and that it takes away "all the safeguards which even an ordinary criminal enjoys before conviction."

An Ottawa editor said recently in Montreal: "The mistakes of anti-Communists do more for the progress of Communism in Canada than Communists themselves." This comment applies to the Quebec Padlock Law, which attempts to attack communism through supression of free speech, through the destruction of personal liberties and the exercise of a tyrannous state power.

The Padlock Law makes no attempt to define communism or bolshevism. It makes no reference to sedition, to attacks on church or religion, or attacks on peace and order. It leaves itself open to individual or autocratic interpretations and definitions by local police authorities, by the attorney-general, by the prime minister himself. Such legislation under guise of communistic offensive can be used to muzzle political opposition in all parties or put to any similar use which serves the Government's purposes This is the broad and sinister threat behind the Padlock Law.

British Columbia Finances

BRITISH COLUMBIA is to be commended on the marked progress it is making in restoring its finances to a sound basis. Considered to be on the verge of default only two years ago, the Government, in the year ended March 31, 1937, was able to report a surplus of $2.6 millions on ordinary account which was applied to the provincial share of unemployment relief. In previous years unemployment relief had been capitalized by borrowing the provincial share from the Dominion Government.

The improvement has been due to two facts, namely, buoyant revenues and strict control of expenditures by the Government. Though the Government cannot take the entire credit for buoyant revenues, its policies have done much to restore business confidence.

Despite this marked improvement, which enabled the province this year to sell a bond issue at a net cost of 3.5% (the lowest rate in its history), British Columbia's finances cannot be said to be entirely satisfactory. Revenues in the 1936-37 fiscal year were the highest in the history of the province, yet there was an increase of $5 millions in debt. Furthermore, no provision was made for sinking fund payments of $2.4 millions.

Ordinary expenditures of Government, exclusive of relief, have increased from $20 millions in 1933-34 to $25.4 millions in 1936-37. For the 1937-38 year ordinary expenditures are estimated at $26.4 millions and for 1938-39 at $27.9 millions.

No doubt some of this increase is unavoidable with improved conditions, especially since services in 1933-34 were on a restricted basis. However, if British Columbia's credit is to be fully restored, buoyant revenues must not be used as an excuse to increase expenditures.

One reason British Columbia got into difficulties during the depression was its heavy debt. Every effort should be made therefore to reduce that debt during good times—and business has been good in British Columbia during the past two years. If steps are not taken to reduce debt then the province will only be courting disaster if and when another major business depression arrives.

Faith in Wheat

WHETHER or not the Prairie Provinces are financially in debt to eastern Canada or vice versa the Rowell Commission probably will have to decide. Certainly in the matter of farm advice the ledger is almost completely one-sided. During the extensive dry cycle, critics of western wheat-growing methods have been legion and the practice has now spread widely into the press of the United Kingdom as well.

The prairie farmer has been told that he should pull up stakes and get out, that he should dam up his rivers and irrigate, that he should switch to mixed farming, that he should plant trees. Something that has almost the appearance of a deliberate campaign has been launched across the Atlantic with the old ridiculous charges of wheat mining unearthed once more. True, our western farmers, like everyone else, have made mistakes but for the most part these have been neither so numerous nor so deep-rooted as critics are prone to imply.

Taking up the cudgels on behalf of the West, Sir Edward Beatty, in the London Times, methodically demolishes the commonest arguments against wheat growing. He points out that there never was any extensive tree growth in the great plains region, that the best wheat must necessarily be grown in a dry climate and that droughts therefore constitute a natural hazard. As for switching to mixed farming, Sir Edward very properly points out that:

> "Mixed farming is far more dependent on ample supplies of moisture than is grain growing. The farmer who has added cattle to his grain growing operations is taking a double risk should drought occur."

The head of the Canadian Pacific Railway adds that, in the last 15 years, western Canada has produced an average wheat crop of almost 350 million bushels and enjoyed an annual average agricultural income of almost $550 millions divided among only 300,000 farms. Sir Edward, along with most other Canadians, is convinced that, despite the recent drought, this long-time record will be continued, and largely through the growing of wheat. He states:

> "The picture of western Canada as a desert inhabited by unfortunate and broken-hearted paupers is the greatest travesty possible. It is, in fact, a community of courageous men and women, which has suffered serious economic difficulties, but in which most of the people still maintain a convinced faith in their destiny."

If the excellent portents of heavy fall moisture during recent months prove a reliable indicator, western Canada may very shortly provide abundant proof of the truth of Sir Edward's statement of faith

Double Payment Bonds

A FEATURE of the recent New Brunswick bond issue which has received very little comment is the provision for payment of principal and interest in New York as well as in Canada. Let us hope this does not mark a return by Canadian public borrowers to "double payment" bonds that have proven so costly in the past.

A few years ago it was quite common for Canadian borrowers to offer investors the additional attraction of having bonds payable sometimes in three markets. Then came a period when the Canadian dollar went to discounts as great as 20% in terms of United States funds and similar discounts in terms of sterling. Borrowers had an extra burden placed on them in obtaining funds with which to meet their debts and, quite naturally, Canadian investors, for whom this provision had not originally been intended, were the ones to benefit in greatest numbers.

For several years now there has been little or no sign of Canadian borrowers reverting to the procedure which proved so costly a few years ago. It is a practice that should not be revived. There is no shortage of funds in Canada for investments in high-grade bonds and even if a fractionally higher interest rate had to be paid it would be justified in order to avoid a repetition of the expensive lesson of a few years ago

Memories of our borrowing governments are very short if they have forgotten those cruel, costly experiences.

Foiled Again

ANY Canadian who happened to be in the galleries of the United States House of Representatives last August 20, must have hung his head in shame, or slunk, hot-cheeked, away.

This was the day of the Great Unmasking, when the nefarious plans of this Dominion as to its national debt, were stripped bare on the floor of the house by Hon. James C. Oliver, of Portland, Maine.

Since Mr. Oliver has already spread the ugly truth on the pages of the Congressional Record and has even had it reprinted for circulation on both sides of the line, there is no point in trying to keep it hushed up any longer.

On this day, then, the House of Representatives heard that Canada, "our good neighbor to the north," groaning under a public debt of $7,000,000,000, is planning to ease her burden by the simple expedient of transferring it to the shoulders of U. S. investors.

Mr. Oliver's speech, which was quite a long one, contained some rather bitter comments on Britain generally, whom he saw as mothering and giving leadership to this gigantic international swindle.

It was time, Mr. Oliver said, to act; to bring H.R. 7090 to the defence of the naive U. S. investor, and prohibit "our good neighbor to the north" from raising further moneys in United States by the sale of government securities.

Said Mr. Oliver:

> "It is my sincere opinion and profound conviction that the Dominion debt of more than $4,000,000,000, which increases to over $7,000,000,000 if other public obligations are considered, and which must be supported, maintained, and paid off by only 11,000,000 people, will collapse of its own weight.
>
> "I believe that it is the purpose of our good friends to transfer as much of this debt as is possible to American investors before their debt bubble bursts."

To keep the record straight, it should be mentioned that Mr. Oliver's motive in introducing his resolution in the House was not altogether a burning desire to protect American investors from "their good friends." Mr. Oliver hails from Portland, Maine, a port which was at one time the Atlantic terminus of the old Grand Trunk railway, and which is still the site for certain shipping facilities of the C.N.R. These terminals are now, to quote Mr. Oliver, "covered with weeds and grass . . . a fire hazard and menace to our city." That Canada has diverted much of the transatlantic export trade to Canadian points. at the expense of Mr. Oliver's home town appears to constitute his major grievance against his "good neighbor," and has led him to make his dramatic exposé of Canada's gigantic fiscal plot.

Stacking up this grievance against the method recommended to rectify it, it would appear that the Portland-minded Mr. Oliver is invoking the use of a sledge hammer to swat a gnat.

A Great Liability

PROFESSOR W. T. JACKMAN, transportation expert of the University of Toronto, made some blunt comments about the C.N.R. in a speech at Kingston last week. Most notable was his statement that the C.N.R. is not economically operated and that it is not a "great asset" but rather a "great liability."

Though there are many who will defend vigorously the view that the C.N.R. is economically operated there is little argument about its present place in the country's financial balance sheet. Yet too many Canadians, including the Federal Government and officials of the railway, forget the dollars and cents aspect of the railway problem. They forget that the annual deficits are still a terrific drain on the taxpayer and have a direct effect on the Government's credit. They try to excuse the huge sums that have been spent on the C.N.R. and the annual deficits on the basis of its contribution to the development of Canada.

They overlook the fact that its rival, the C.P.R., and almost every industrial enterprise, such as the mines, pulp and paper mills, lumber mills and manufacturers, have also made a contribution to the national welfare. Yet these are not subsidized year after year.

Prof. Jackman was on sound ground when he indicated that the first step is to take the C.N.R. out of politics, a step which has been advocated by The Financial Post for years. He rightly asks how the public can have confidence in the management of the railway when in the last five years four different administrations have been in charge, the changes being due to political influences. How long would a bank, insurance company or industrial firm maintain the confidence of the public under such circumstances?

Editorials in Brief

Sir Edward Beatty says he no longer advocates railway unification, that he merely contents himself with pointing out that unification is inevitable "which no one any longer denies."

Apparently the only question left then is whether the "unified" railways are to be run by politicians or businessmen.

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The first election under Soviet Russia's "democratic" constitution will be held on Dec. 12. Except in a handful of the 1,143 voting districts there will be but one candidate — the "official" one. This to President Mikhail Kalinin proves the "social kinship and common political purpose" of the Russian people.

From this distance, however, it seems to prove the effectiveness of mock trials and firing squads in keeping a nation in subjection.

Sayings of the Week

"War is the quintessence of beauty."—*Vittorio Mussolini.*

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"No one need look at next year with any uncertainty."—*Henry Ford.*

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"Cordell Hull is the calmest, clearest, most patient and most persistent man in Washington." *Walter Lippmann.*

• • •

"The mistakes of anti-communists do more for the progress of communism in Canada than the communists themselves." — *Grattan O'Leary, Editor, Ottawa Journal.*

• • •

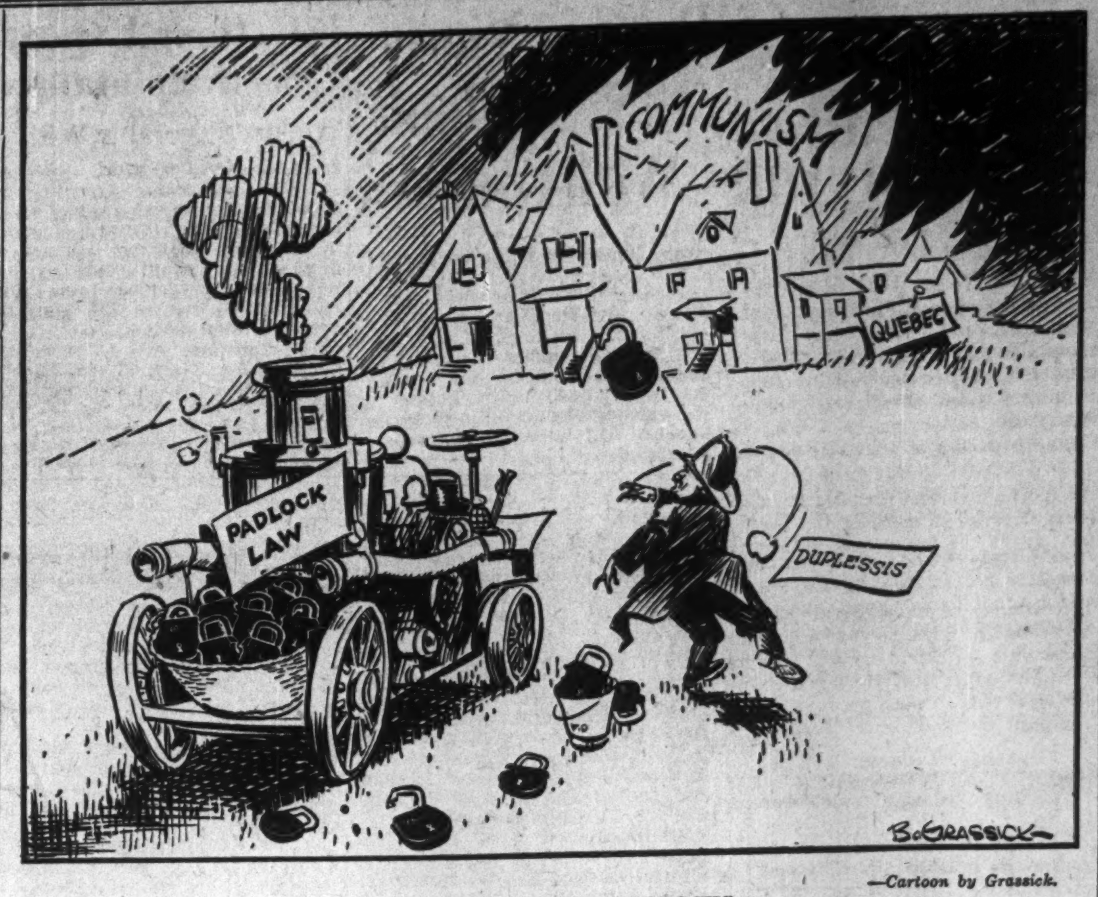
"This particular libel, the jury might have thought, appeared almost to invite a thoroughly efficient horsewhipping."—*Lord Chief Justice Hewart, re Duke of Windsor libel suit.*

• • •

"The desire to progress is the compass which guides the heads of the automobile industry in the difficult paths of general competition toward ever greater success."—*Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec.*

• • •

"For years I actively advocated the unified operation of our two great systems. I do not any longer. I merely point out that unification is inevitable—and, while others produce endless reasons for the delay, no one can any longer deny this."—*Sir Edward Beatty.*



FIGHTING FIRE WITH PADLOCKS

—*Cartoon by Grassick.*

Post-Scripts . . . .

Hon. Albert Matthews

Over 60 years ago a meat packer left his home in Birmingham, England, and came to Ontario. He settled in Lindsay, married a Canadian girl and raised a fine family of ten children—six boys and four girls. He also started his own packing business in 1878.

HON. A. MATTHEWS

His name was George Matthews and last week one of his sons (Albert) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the province that gave him birth. The honor was well deserved.

Unless you are a Baptist, you may probably not know very much about this elder brother. In fact when the official announcement was sent out over newspaper wires from Ottawa, it was felt necessary to explain who Albert Matthews was, by saying he was a brother of Hon. R. C. Matthews, former Minister of National Revenue in the Bennett Government. Another brother is T. Frank Matthews who remained in the packing business until 1928 and who was president of Toronto's Board of Trade last year. Another brother, W. E. Matthews, of Ottawa, was former chairman of the Federal District Commission.

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Baptist and Liberal

Apart from his outstanding leadership in the Baptist Church, one of Albert Matthews' claims to fame is that he has been a staunch and enthusiastic Liberal while the rest of his family have been equally staunch Conservatives. He ran for the House of Commons as Liberal candidate in Toronto Northeast in 1925 before the tide of Liberalism was in the ascendant in that province and was defeated. In 1933 he was chairman of the finance committee of the National Liberal Federation of Canada.

His leadership in the Baptist church is evidenced by the fact that he is chairman of the Board of Governors of McMaster University (he received an honorary Doctor of Laws from this institution but has never used the designation) and by his vice-presidency of the Baptist World Alliance held at Stockholm some years ago. He was also at one time president of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec. His wife has been equally outstanding in her service and devotion to the Baptist church especially in respect of its missionary work.

His interest in world affairs is reflected in the fact that in 1927 he headed Canada's delegation to the League of Nations' economic conference at Geneva and was the first Canadian to participate in such a conference. He is at present honorary president of the League of Nations Society at Toronto.

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An Active Life

Albert Matthews left Lindsay 46 years ago at the age of 18 in connection with his father's packing business. He went to Ottawa, then to Montreal and in 1895 opened an office in London, Eng., for the firm then known as George Matthews Co. Ltd. and subsequently as Matthews, Blackwell, Ltd. In 1919 the firm became a subsidiary of a U. S. firm, Allied Packers, Inc., and changed its name to Canadian Packing Co. All the brothers except Frank retired in 1919. Eight years later the firm entered the Canada Packers Ltd. merger, thus closing finally the Matthews connection.

The new Lieutenant-Governor's chief business interest is the investment dealer firm of Matthews & Co. at Toronto, of which he is a partner. This business was formed originally by his brother, Hon. R. C., in 1905, but Albert purchased it after the war. Most active partners are his two sons, A. Bruce Matthews and Paul W. Matthews, and his son-in-law, Charles P. Fell, who is also president of Empire Life Insurance Co.

With no official residence, His Honor will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the province in many years who will continue to carry on his business and private affairs and attend his office as usual at King Street West.

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Englishman's Eye View

Last winter the tallest human flag-pole we ever saw moved bodily into our office folded up in the one comfortable chair and told us his name was Jenkinson. Careful examination revealed the presence of a handle to the name. The Thin Man, in appeared, was Sir Anthony Jenkinson, Bart. He was writing a book about Canada. He hadn't quite made up his mind whether it was to be serious or amusing, confessional or objective. But he was having a jolly time getting the material and he thought Canadians were swell. He had been out here just long enough to get his English and Canadian slang delightfully alloyed.

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Now his book is out*, and it is an exceedingly clever and witty exposition of Canadians as seen from the lofty height of a tall young Englishman's sparkling eyes. Conventions in Toronto's Royal York Hotel, dude ranches in the Alberta foot-hills, Montreal society, and Quebec politics, and Nova Scotia co-operative movements are all the subject of subtle comment that is sometimes a cheer and sometimes a jeer.

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Herridge's, Sr. and Jr.

Young Jenkinson is both shrewd and hilarious in his appraisal of some headline Canadians. Take the Herridges. Jenkinson says that Dr. Rexford Tugwell told him he knew of no one who so closely approximated the temperament and philosophy of Mr. Roosevelt as William Herridge. (This may help explain Mr. Roosevelt to some Canadians). Jenkinson thinks Mr. Herridge wants to act as "brain trust" to a reshaped and resurrected Conservative party.

But he was more interested in young William Herridge, Jr., who is emulating Papa Bill and Uncle Dick as an orator. In ringing tones and with faultless diction, the future statesman (four years old) delivered his two speeches to the author in his nursery. The first, borrowed from his father:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I urge you to reject old doctrines and set up new values."

Uncle Richard Bedford Bennett was the inspiration for the second:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, — Vote for Bennett. Safe and sane government and a contented Canada."

Sir Anthony did not have an interview with Prime Minister King but as "a fellow fence-sitter" he admired his finesse, and, meeting him at receptions, was impressed by his charm and his almost diffident modesty.

He visited Denton Massey's bible class in Toronto and was impressed with the leader's sincerity of purpose and personal charm. In private conversation he found that "Dent" lost none of the charm but some of the personality he had revealed in the pulpit.

• • •

"Mitch" and "George"

Hon. Mitchell Hepburn presented to Jenkinson "the appearance of being a Liberal" yet "his actions were constantly repudiating his liberalism."

"Mitch" took him to his room at the hotel. There the radio was playing. The premier introduced Jenkinson to a group of friends. They were his doctor and a member of the Government and two attractive girls who sprawled on a sofa and called the Prime Minister "chief." Handicapped by the noise of the radio and the girls' chatter, Sir Anthony got some of Mr. Hepburn's political opinions.

"He believed in a minimum of government interference in business and in the protection of provincial rights against the encroachment of the Federal Government. He was particularly anxious to emphasize provincial rights, since by doing so he helped to justify his actions in cancelling the Quebec power contracts. He was a firm believer in private enterprise and did not wish to see government control extended beyond the power industry."

While they were talking, George McCullagh walked into the room. "He had the build of a rugby footballer and an affability of manner that did not conceal a strong and determined will . . . . He was of the type of young Canadian who was likely to play an increasingly important part in Dominion affairs."

• • •

Houde's Coca-Cola

Camillien Houde was the most impressive of the French Canadian politicians whom Jenkinson met. He kept a refrigerator in his hotel suite, filled with Coca Cola, and several times during the interview the ex-mayor smacked his lips over a bottle. He had two telephones in every room and was able to answer them all without getting flustered.

Sir Anthony Jenkinson's appraisal of Canada is that we haven't yet developed our sense of humor. One reason is that we discriminate against the Jews who in other countries have encouraged the development of a polished style of wit. There is not a single Jewish bank director in Canada, which amazed Sir Anthony and amazes us too when we come to think of it.

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Joe Furnas

Last week many Canadians met for the first time, Joe Furnas, star free lance writer, who has been in Toronto collecting material for an article on C. George McCullagh, young publisher of The Globe and Mail, which will shortly appear in a United States periodical.

Furnas made a reputation overnight two years ago when his article, "And Sudden Death" was published.

Over two million reprints of the article were sold by Reader's Digest. It was reprinted in hundreds of newspapers in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. Copies by the thousands were bought by insurance companies. It was reprinted in full page advertisements by individuals who felt that here was something that would help to reduce the motor toll. Judges read it to drivers facing negligence charges.

The article was written because an editor had witnessed a fatal accident and still feeling the horror of it asked Furnas to write the truth about the increasing motor toll and not pull his punches.

Furnas last week visited Kirkland Lake to see the source of the gold that brought about The Globe and Mail and Empire merger. Aside from the information he secured, two things stood out as highlights of his assignment:

(1) His introduction to Lake Winnipeg Gold Eyes. "Well worth a trip to Canada in themselves," he said:

(2) Finding himself about the only man among the dress circle thousands at the Royal Winter Horse Show in a black tie.

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*WHERE SELDOM A GUN IS HEARD. By Sir Anthony Jenkinson. Published by S. J. Reginald Saunders, Toronto. Price $2.75.

Other People's Views . . . .

Reason It Out

Saint John Telegraph Journal

It is quite true that the Dominion of Canada was formed by three provinces which became four, and others were added, but it is also true that the original three provinces which at confederation became four undertook certain obligations. Whether these have been fully carried out is beside the point. The Dominion of Canada exists, and has become a self-governing dominion That is as much a fact as the existence of each province, whether the original three or the group that now extends from coast to coast. A citizen may be a New Brunswicker, an Ontarian, a British Columbian or live in some other province, but at the same time he is a Canadian.

Perhaps it is well to set forth difficulties in order that the people, especially the young, may better understand them. Perhaps it is well to ask those who preach disunity what their particular province would gain by severing relations with the other provinces. Let all the grievances be aired, but let it be done fairly, with the interests of the Dominion and the Empire in view An isolated province would be ridiculous. An isolated Dominion would be the prey of a predatory nation or nations. The Canadian people as a whole should know where strength and safety lie.

Stop Me If You've Heard This One . .

A clergyman was summoned in haste by a woman taken suddenly ill. Puzzled, he answered the call for he knew that she was not of his parish, but was a devoted worker in another church. While he was waiting to be shown to the sick room he fell to talking to the little girl of the house.

"It is very gratifying to know that your mother thought of me in her illness," said he. "Is your minister out of town?"

"Oh, no," answered the child in a matter-of-fact tone. "He's home. Only we thought it might be something contagious—and we didn't want to take any risks!"

In the Mail . .

A Mayor Speaks

Editor, The Financial Post:

After four years experience collecting arrears in taxes and reading your article on Real Estate taxation in your Nov. 20 issue, I have the following to say:

Many financial experts like your staff editor amuse themselves and clutter up columns of space telling us that real estate is bearing too heavy a burden of taxation. But they conclude their remarks before they tell us what should be done about it. They do not give us a sure-fire workable remedy which could be applied at once to relieve the burden of taxation on houses and farms.

Taking it for granted that urban homes, real estate generally and farms in particular are at present paying taxes equal to a rent on the property, I am going to name remedies that if properly applied would cut taxes on real estate probably one-half.

1. Remove 75% of the cost of secondary education from real estate as I have already explained.

2. Abolish county councils.

If any champion of county councils can think of one good reason why they should exist I will give him 10 reasons why they should be abolished. If Prime Minister Mitchell Hepburn wishes to make his already interesting name immortal let him abolish county councils and relieve real estate of this unnecessary burden.

Duplication of services is the curse of county councils. For example, take roads, law enforcement, secondary education, etc. We have township roads and provincial highways. The provincial highway department could readily take over the provincial highways. We have provincial police, county police and police in towns and villages. When I want them to catch a bootlegger I have applied to the whole three forces and got very poor results. The county police could easily be done away with.

The matter of secondary education in high schools, collegiate institutes, etc., is a heavy burden to the taxpayer who has no children requiring secondary education. Fifty per cent of all secondary education should be paid for by the provincial government, a further 25% should be paid for by fees paid by the pupils attending.

If the provincial government will assume 50% of the cost of secondary education I will cheerfully submit to additional taxes on the luxuries I enjoy. For example—five cents on picture show tickets, 10 cents on racing and hockey tickets, one or two cents per gallon more on gasoline used in pleasure cars, etc.

The hard working house owner and the farmer who cannot afford many of these luxuries will not suffer from higher luxury taxes but will thank God if his taxes are thereby cut in half.

S. J. BOYD,

Mayor's Office,
Newmarket, Ont.

As Others See Us . . . .

Quit Pussy-footing

Jamieson Bone in Ontario Intelligencer

In "The Financial Post" of Oct. 23 there is an editorial "Is Canada Breaking Up?" The editor takes issue with Mr. G. R. Stevens, onetime Canadian Trade Commissioner, who writes in the affirmative, but is forced to admit that we at least need leadership and constructive government. In the same issue appears another article, "Canada Gone Haywire," by Mr. A. N. Mitchell, one of our prominent life insurance executives, who tells us that this opinion prevails in England, but he thinks it is not well founded, and that happenings here are magnified there, out of all proportion.

These two articles are but straws showing how the wind blows, and it is refreshing to find that some daylight is beginning to dawn on our rather dark horizon.

The place to commence is in the city and town councils. Let us here and now urge our brightest and most ambitious young and old men, to come forward for government of our towns and cities, and demand that those governments which in turn control us, will quit pussy-footing and seriously tackle the problems of the day, so that we, like our English and Australian cousins, may some day say that "we are enjoying the greatest level of prosperity ever attained by our country."

New Brunswick's Stand

Saint John Telegraph-Journal

Professor H. L. Stewart, in a contribution to The Financial Post, Toronto, in which he professes to be "the voice of the Maritimes," suggests that Hon. J. B. McNair, attorney-general of New Brunswick, has changed his attitude in regard to amendments to the British North America Act. New Brunswick's attorney-general promptly replied to Professor Stewart and indicated that no such change has taken place, and states that the attitude of New Brunswick is today just what it was at the time of the federal-provincial conference.

Without question, Mr. McNair is voicing the preponderance of opinion of the citizens of New Brunswick, irrespective of their political leanings. It would indeed be a sad day if the Province of New Brunswick abandoned its undoubted right under the B.N.A. Act to have a say as to any changes which from time to time may be contemplated to that most important piece of legislation. This province has adopted the stand, in which it is fully justified, that it will not agree to any amendment to the B.N.A. Act until the full text of such proposed amendment is submitted to the provinces for consideration and action.

Professor Stewart is not the voice of the Maritimes any more than any other citizen writing for a newspaper would be. All that he can do is to give his own personal views, and in doing so, he is as much open to errors as any other contributor to a newspaper. Probably it would have been better if Professor Stewart had consulted the attorney-general of New Brunswick before attempting to express an opinion on behalf of a member of the New Brunswick Government. Hon. Mr. McNair has promised further comment in regard to Dr. Stewart's somewhat unusual pronouncement, and his contribution will be awaited with keen interest.

Week in Business

Buyers are Cautious In Christmas Buying

Retailers' Purchases on Hand-to-mouth Basis — Canada-wide Survey Reveals No Real Depression — May Escape Worst of American Decline

Canadian business continues to move cautiously but this attitude is dictated more by the unsettled situation in United States than by actual conditions in this country. Definite reports based on October volume show nothing but very minor recessions in any part of the Dominion and slightly better conditions than a year ago in two out of the five economic areas.

There are some Canadian industrialists who now feel that Canada may largely escape the very definite business depression south of the border provided of course Washington is able, within the fairly near future, to halt the American decline.

* * * *

Nevertheless there are abundant indications this week that Christmas sales in Canada this year are not going to be up to the rosy anticipations of a month ago. Both retailers and wholesalers are cautious about making commitments. Inventories are being worked off at prevailing prices and new purchases made on hand-to-mouth basis only. Unless there is a pronounced upward swing in present sluggish demand some recession in retail prices is expected.

While staples appear to be in normal or better demand, movement of more or less luxury goods, such as furnishings, radios, automobiles, etc., has been slowing down.

* * * *

Business leaders continue to emphasize the fundamental difference in the American and Canadian situations. Thus A. E. Arscott, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce writes in the current monthly bulletin of the Toronto Stock Exchange:

> "Canada's business structure rests on a broader base than ever before and, while it cannot be sheltered altogether from disturbances in a major country like the United States, it has other strong supporting elements as long as economic conditions elsewhere continue as favorable as they are now."

This broader base, of course, is attributed to Canada's widely distributed foreign trade, which since the high United States tariff of 1930 has been gradually finding increasing outlets in other parts of the world.

* * * *

While there was a slight falling off in Canadian employment at the first of last month, the decline was less than seasonal and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' unadjusted index at 125.2 was slightly higher than even in the 1929 boom days. A year ago the index was 111 compared with the low of 84.7 at Nov. 1, 1932, 124.6 in 1929 and 104.4 in 1926.

Another significant barometer as to future employment is offered by the index of electric power consumption which enters largely into nearly all labor absorbing industrial operations. In October, the last month for which complete figures are available this index dropped definitely in all parts of the Dominion with a particularly sharp recession in the Maritimes and the important central provinces.

Business Indicators

Railway statistics slightly less favorable. Carloadings for third week November up from year ago, but decreased more than normal from previous week. C. N. R. gross down from same week a year ago and C. P. R. only a little ahead.

D. B. S. business index up nearly two points from previous week but still well under this time a year ago.

Steel production in October far ahead of last year.

Car financing both on new and used vehicles shows big increase for October.

Livestock sales in October up for cattle down for hogs, cumulative both lines higher, and as prices also generally higher more income to producers.

Mining—Further October production figures confirm general increase in metal output.

Foreign trade — Exports down somewhat in October, but imports continue upward movement. Big gain in cumulative to date in both lines.

Current trend in Canadian business is shown by The Financial Post's index of business activity, with new figures for the week marked thus▲:

	Latest 1937	Latest 1936	Jan. 1 to date 1937	Jan. 1 to date 1936
Transportation—				
Car loadings, week (Nov. 20)	▲54,009	53,606	2,354,187	2,193,105
C.N.R. gr. earn., wk. (Nov. 21)	$ ▲3,757,463	$ 3,587,608	$ 177,084,841	$ 171,496,924
C.P.R. gr. earn., wk. (Nov. 21)	$ ▲2,897,000	$ 2,735,000	$ 128,002,000	$ 122,753,000
C.P.R. net revenue (Oct.)	$ ▲4,279,107	$ 4,403,183	$ 17,353,048	$ 16,230,651
C.N.R. net revenue (Oct.)	$ ▲3,431,576	$ 3,633,519	$ 13,959,438	$ 9,843,980
Business Conditions—				
Weekly index, D.B.S. (Nov. 20)	▲105.1	113.6	......	......
Financial Post Index (Oct.)	123.2	118.5	......	......
Iron and Steel (October)—				
Pig iron production (tons)	80,922	70,051	735,360	535,836
Steel ingots and castings prod. (tons)	114,527	98,330	1,191,989	912,064
Automobiles (Number)—				
Passenger Cars:				
Domestic sales* (Sept.)	3,920	4,008	96,266	76,294
Factory output (October)	7,378	4,592	125,194	104,680
Trucks and Buses:				
Domestic sales* (Sept.)	2,220	1,584	25,463	18,019
Factory output (October)	725	769	44,580	26,419
Exports (October)	4,090	2,922	59,508	46,699
Financing (October):				
Used	$ ▲2,240,600	$ 1,749,543	$ 31,042,207	$ 22,308,625
New	$ ▲2,051,859	$ 1,543,324	$ 35,672,229	$ 26,314,098
Construction—				
Cons. contracts (Oct.)	$ 20,169,900	$ 14,957,200	$ 198,576,800	$ 142,626,800
Production—				
Cement, bbls. (Aug.)	909,000	608,780	3,831,726	2,804,531
Clay (Aug.)	$ ▲485,653	$ 410,243	$ 2,594,151	$ 2,187,618
Gypsum, tons (Aug.)	116,800	81,900	620,470	453,856
Agriculture—				
Flour prod., bbls (Sept.)	1,437,586	1,516,123	9,627,293	10,706,826
Flour exp., bbls. (Oct.)	336,478	464,013	3,343,412	3,966,135
Wheat exp., bus. (Oct.)	10,055,102	26,917,096	74,829,853	189,303,774
Cattle sales (Oct).	▲126,578	114,350	853,211	735,886
Hog sales (Oct.)	▲90,274	112,461	835,262	793,834
Sea Fisheries—Sept.‡—				
Catch, cwts.	1,467,789	1,084,521	7,101,549	6,876,861
Landed value	$ 1,926,755	$ 1,469,193	$ 14,454,625	$ 13,386,073
Newsprint (tons)—				
Production (October)	314,594	301,106	3,042,961	2,604,831
Exports (October)	▲302,325	280,732	2,830,852	2,411,019
Mining—				
Coal prod., tons (August)	1,231,208	1,056,032	9,391,088	9,008,929
Coal imports, tons (Sept.)	1,627,592	1,394,911	11,538,423	9,368,000
Gold prod., fine oz. (Sept.)	348,109	332,435	3,017,334	2,759,752
Nickel prod., lb. (Sept.)	▲19,022,019	15,905,474	166,862,938	123,832,594
Copper prod., lb. (Sept.)	▲46,045,881	36,132,444	377,945,306	305,767,440
Employment D.B.S. Index (Nov. 1)				
All industries	▲125.2	111.0	......	......
Manufacturing	▲119.0	107.7	......	......
Electric Power Output (Oct.)—				
Total monthly m.k.h.†	▲2,365,062	2,280,508	22,702,265	20,806,580
Trade (September)—				
Retail trade (index no. of sales)	81.0	75.6	......	......
Wholesale trade (Sept.)•	12.0	......	......	......
Dept. store sales (Sept.)	79.3	77.8	......	......
C'try. gen. store sales (Oct.)•	▲5.1	......	......	......
Imports (October)	$ ▲82,112,749	$ 65,158,561	$ 675,130,782	$ 516,024,934
Exports (October)	$ 103,684,388	$ 113,002,780	$ 928,188,997	$ 805,629,169
Other Industrial Factors—				
Dressed lumber, exp.:				
M. bd. ft. (October)	▲149,547	185,338	1,376,946	1,392,309
Boot & shoe prod., pr. (Sept.)	2,256,389	2,106,801	19,116,522	16,818,358
Crude petrol., imp. gal. (Oct.)	▲158,839,605	158,755,174	1,137,396,630	1,037,902,067
Cotton imports, lb. (Oct.)	▲19,112,693	16,542,791	121,285,935	108,339,870
Raw rubber imp., lb. (Oct.)	▲13,436,546	6,965,578	64,247,083	50,099,859
Cigarette cons. (Oct.) No.†	578,663	551,363	5,579,878	4,633,928
Sugar (lb.)—				
Melting and sales§ (raw)	▲108,951,490	100,937,342	756,915,710	783,496,087
Manufactured§	▲158,865 34	141,335,351	792,999,928	802,444,724
Finance—				
Bank debits (October)†	$ ▲2,905,803	$ 3,328,226	$ 29,150,031	$ 29,221,453
Bond sales (October)	$ 50,653,900	$ 125,730,675	$ 966,019,614	$ 1,152,906,316
Life insurance (October)	$ 33,762,000	$ 29,402,000	$ 314,650,000	$ 291,702,000

*D.B.S. All-Canada figure comprising over 90% of the Canadian total.

†000's omitted. §For 4 weeks to Nov. 6

•Percentage increase over last year

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.

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Bureau Views U.S. Outlook With Concern

Sees Further Rise in Retail Prices But Less Buying

A rather gloomy outlook for American business in 1938 is taken by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its annual forecast. This summary is considered significant because of the close personal relations between Secretary Wallace, head of the agricultural department and President Roosevelt, and the similarity of views of the two on business and "new deal" legislation. In other words the forecast quite probably represents the official view of the Washington Government.

Little improvement is expected in foreign trade and building while further recession in several other key industries is anticipated. Retail prices, because they have not fully absorbed yet increasing costs of production are expected to show further increases. This official summary from Washington states:

"National income for 1938 is expected to be below the high level which prevailed in 1937. It is tentatively estimated to be about $69 billions. Increases in wage rates, together with the gradual pickup in income from miscellaneous sources, may offset in part the decrease in industrial production and wholesale prices that may occur.

"A considerable decrease in the output of textiles compared with 1937 is expected. It seems probable that a substantial part of this decline will take place before the middle of 1938.

"An examination of the prospects for demand from the several industries using steel indicates that production in 1938 will be less than in 1937.

"Some slackening in the rate of automobile production may occur.

Railway Orders

"A large potential demand for steel products from the railroads is indicated by the capacity and condition of existing equipment and road bed in relation to prospective traffic needs but this demand will become effective only as the volume of traffic and net earnings make practicable the necessary financing of replacements and improvements.

"Total volume of construction is expected to be slightly greater than in 1937. Some decrease in costs is possible, and an increase in rents may occur.

"Many of the conditions which in the past have been associated with the termination of a major cyclical upswing in business activity now are absent.

Abundant Credit

"The prospects for commercial bank credit are for little change in the aggregate for somewhat slower rate than in the past year. Bank holdings of government obligations, on the other hand may continue to decline. Credit is expected to continue relatively abundant.

"Stocks of finished and semi-finished merchandise may accumulate in dealers' hands and orders received by manufacturers decline as buying is placed on a hand-to-mouth basis.

"Retail prices probably have not yet reflected all of the rise in wholesale prices of manufactured products and in marketing costs. Indications point to some further increases in retail prices of furniture furnishings, shoes and fuel.

"The demand for farm products probably will not be as favorable as in 1937. Foreign demand is expected to show little, if any, improvement. The trend of wholesale prices in the United States has been slightly downward since April, 1937, and this general tendency is expected to continue into 1938.

B.C. Door Export Well Maintained

From Our Own Correspondent

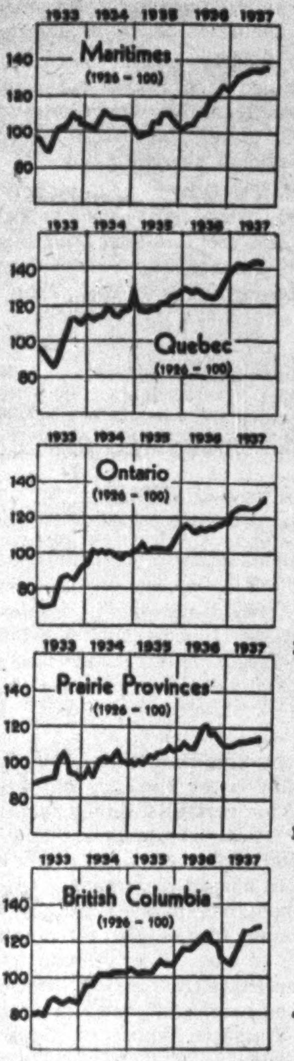
VANCOUVER.—Due to curtailment of Britain's slum clearance activities and other construction, coupled with soaring freight rates, British Columbia's exports of doors to the United Kingdom will not be as great this year as in 1936, but the total is being well maintained and will probably top the 1935 figure by a considerable margin.

Last year there was a tremendous demand for doors in the British market, and this province alone shipped 1,681,000 doors, an increase of about 50% over the previous year. Officials of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association here predict that shipments to the United Kingdom this year will aggregate about 1,225,000 doors.

Most of Canada Now Reports Some Recession in Business

Most of Canada reported some business recession in October, though the decrease was largely of a minor nature. Indices fell off in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia but scored slight gains in Quebec and British Columbia.

Employment was down in the Maritimes and British Columbia but up in Quebec and Ontario. Electric power output was down definitely in most areas. Higher values for wheat offset to some extent lack of volume on the Prairies.



	Oct., 1937	Change Oct., 1936 %	Sept., 1937
Maritimes:			
Construct. contr. $	2,021,000	+91.4	703,000
Bldg. permits .. $	92,000	—56.2	202,000
Life ins. sales $ 000	2,342	+22.4	2,084
Bank debits $ 000,000	56.6	+1.3	58.1
Electric power kw.h. 000	79,982	+0.3	75,554
Employment*	127.3	+6.6	134.9
Shipping .... tons	432,329	+0.8	464,858
Exports .... $	7,500,677	+22.2	5,827,610
Index	131.8	+4.9	135.3
Quebec:			
Construct. contr. $	6,987,000	+31.4	6,546,000
Bldg. permits ... $	853,000	—16.0	1,187,000
Life ins. sales $ 000	9,548	+21.8	7,594
Bank debits $ 000,000	950	—7.9	926
Electric power kw.h. 000	1,206,750	+3.0	1,098,696
Employment*	130.5	+18.3	127.3
Imports cotton, lb.	19,112,693	+15.5	4,581,590
Newsprint prod., tons	314,594	+4.5	312,351
Index	142.5	+8.5	141.8
Ontario:			
Construc. contr. $	6,673,000	—5.7	11,900,000
Bldg. permits .. $	2,205,000	+8.0	2,554,000
Life ins. sales $ 000	14,722	+17.4	11,973
Bank debits $,000,000	1,237	—7.8	1,131
Electric power kw.h 000	723,387	+4.8	690,548
Employment*	130.4	+15.6	130.4
Livestock slaughterings*	149.8	—10.5	155.2
Steel prod. .. tons	114,527	+16.5	114,622
Auto. prod. .. No.	8,103	+51.1	4,417
Index	126.3	+12.1	126.9
Prairie Provinces:			
Construc. contr. $	3,668,000	+356.8	1,615,000
Bldg. permits . $	717,000	+12.9	560,000
Life ins. sales $ 000	4,283	—9.1	3,332
Bank debits $ 000,000	494	—31.9	450
Electric power kw.h. 000	189,674	+2.3	165,300
Employment*	106.2	+0.2	107.6
Wheat receipts, bu.	18,038,000	—20.0	44,717,000
Wheat prices‡	142/2	+28.3	133/5
Index	116.7	—3.1	115.5
British Columbia:			
Construc contr. $	621,000	+25.5	950,000
Bldg permits .. $	518,000	+43.5	575,000
Life ins. sales $ 000	2,470	+14.9	2,231
Bank debits $ 000,000	168.5	—3.8	168.4
Electric power kw.h 000	166,269	+7.8	165,192
Employment*	111.5	+5.8	117.9
Exports .... $	13,139,145	+0.6	12,826,299
Shipping .... tons	1,028,332	+7.7	1,025,082
Index	127.1	+4.2	126.7

*1926=100.

‡Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.

Background of Business

Light Car Rumors

Most automobile makers in the United States, including Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, are understood to be conducting extensive experiments with new light-weight, low-cost cars. Notwithstanding many rumors, however, it is considered very unlikely that any of these companies will introduce such cars in the near future. No arrangements, it is believed, have been made for manufacturing, the vehicles being merely in the experimental stage.

The field aimed at, of course, is that at present occupied by the Willys which sells for considerably less than the lowest-priced Ford While details are guarded, it is believed that at least two of the major producers have now their low-priced experimental cars sufficiently advanced that volume production could get under way within the time it would take to make the necessary plant adjustments. The process known as "tooling," however, would take some months, so that none of the newer cars are expected this season.

For years it has been rumored that one of the big companies, at least, would bring out a low-priced car by stripping it of all but essentials and would, in consequence, be able to cut prices the equivalent of probably $150 to $200 in Canada. Recently, however, this idea has been changed and it is now believed that something after the Willys or the American Bantam Austin will be the objective. This would be a car embodying all modern improvements but would be smaller, using probably a four-cylinder engine and would be much lighter in weight.

* * *

Challenge Clothing Prices

Retail clothing prices appear to be fairly stable at last year's levels, comments Men's Wear, but price slashing may result from present less active demand. The response to new manufacturers showings this fall is reported as "rather disappointing." Orders were fairly light up until the end of October. Dealers appear to be favoring a reduction of stock and expecting lower values.

Since the beginning of September wool prices have been gradually dropping and while this tendency has been reflected in mill prices in Canada and in imported English cloth few important price concessions are reported to have yet been made to Canadian clothiers.

* * *

New Retail Tax in N. B.

Chain stores, mail order firms and all other companies selling direct to consumers in New Brunswick where majority of stock is held by interests outside the province, are subject to a new special provincial tax which went into effect early last month. For those retail firms dealing in food, or gas, oil and grease classified as class A concerns, the tax amounts to $100 gross on sales up to $25,000 a year, with an additional levy of $100 for each $25,000 worth of business above that minimum.

On class B firms, those dealing in all other goods except food and gas and oil, the tax is exactly double.

Provision is made, however, for deduction of total sales of goods manufactured within the Province of New Brunswick before the tax is computed. The new tax, states Hardware and Metal, will particularly affect chain stores and department stores operating in New Brunswick which are owned outside the province.

The legislation has been opposed very strongly by different interests including the Chain Store Association and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association but was passed by order-in-council last month.

WE DON'T SELL

SOAP!

Of course Lux Toilet Soap *is* a soap. And a superlatively *good* one . . . white, fragrant, pure. But to establish a chemical success as a *commercial* success, we must sell so much *more* than soap itself. The way to beauty! to admiration! to romance! Why? Because those are things every woman wants. They are soap—translated into terms of women's *desires!*

This is the function of advertising . . . to translate an article into an IDEA, to present that idea dramatically, *persuasively!* And to keep that idea *alive*, fresh year in and year out.

In the campaigns for Lux Toilet Soap . . . the soap 9 out of 10 Screen Stars use . . . this formula is again shown in action, and WORKING! Whatever the medium, the story is told in the language of the *buyer!*

Advertising for Lux Toilet Soap, together with advertising for Lux Flakes (for all fine laundering) has been directed by this company since 1933.

J. WALTER THOMPSON
Company, Limited

Serving 38 of Canada's leading advertisers, directing campaigns for these among other products: "CELLOPHANE", DR. WEST'S TOOTH BRUSHES AND TOOTH PASTE, MIRACLE WHIP SALAD DRESSING, MAGIC BAKING POWDER, ELGIN WATCHES, McCORMICK'S BISCUITS, O'KEEFE'S GINGER ALE, WINDSOR SALT.

National Chains, Dept. Stores, M. O. Firms Hit by New Brunswick Tax

Sales Tax Levy on Outside Firms Doing Business in New Brunswick, Paid under Protest that regulation is not constitutional.

PLAN DRIVE ON QUESTIONABLE PAINT SELLING PRACTICES

Move Suggested to Protect Public Against Extravagant Claims for Low-Grade Paint.

BUSINESS DID NOT JUSTIFY DRASTIC DECLINE IN STOCK VALUES

Analysis of Business Situation Shows No Cause for Stock Market Collapse

These are only three of the many interesting and informative articles in the current issue of

HARDWARE AND METAL
(Canada's National Hardware Paper)
481 University Ave., Toronto, Ont.

520,000 More Cases of Tomatoes Packed

The tomato pack, estimated at 2,700,000 cases for 1937, compares with total last year of 2,280,000 cases, an increase of half a million cases. Export trade is redeeming feature.

ANALYSIS OF ONTARIO RURAL GROCERY TRADE

Interview with president of National Grocers Co., who points to results from good crops and good prices—price-cutting more or less serious in larger centres.

"ONTARIO GROCERY CHAINS GAIN .9% IN 1936"

Analysis of latest figures.

Read these and other important articles in current issue of Canada's leading grocery trade publication:—

CANADIAN GROCER
481 University Ave., Toronto

M'fr Ordered to Reimburse Dealer for Loss Through Non-delivery

Withholding of merchandise from alleged price-cutter, brings interesting court action.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TORONTO BOOK FAIR

As told by the Vice-President of the Fair—Attendance over 20,000.

These and other important features in current issue of

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER
481 University Ave., Toronto

Dead Mouse, Chicken Feed, Dirty Feathers in Pillows

Stringent law needed in Ontario to regulate use of second hand material in construction of bedding and upholstered furniture.

LIQUOR BOARD'S STERILIZATION METHODS UNDER FIRE

Principles advocated are unsound, according to one manufacturer.

BRAZILIAN UPHEAVAL AFFECTS COFFEE MARKET

Market on Brazilian coffee continues unsettled and it will be some time before it reaches a stabilized base.

CANADIAN HOTEL REVIEW AND RESTAURANT
481 University Ave., Toronto

Why Chemists' Friend Scheme in England Is Not a Complete Success

Interview with an authority on the question.

POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR PHARMACY STUDENTS

Ontario College of Pharmacy has plan under consideration for course leading to Bachelor of Science degree in pharmacy.

SAYS STATE MEDICINE NOT A DEAD ISSUE

Not abandoned by government in B. C. though postponed by inability to reach agreement with medical profession.

Some of the important editorial features in the current issue of Canada's leading drug trade publication,

DRUG MERCHANDISING
481 University Ave., Toronto, Canada

Expect 10% to 15% More Plumbing and Heating Sales in 1938

Officials of Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating suggest possibility of combining Home Improvement Plan and Dominion Housing Act sales effort in 1938.

DANGERS OF CONTAMINATION IN CITY WATER SUPPLY BY CROSS CONNECTIONS

Expert Outlines to Toronto Meeting How Simply Back Syphonage Can Occur in Home Plumbing Installations.

These are some of the important subjects dealt with in articles in Canada's leading plumbing paper.

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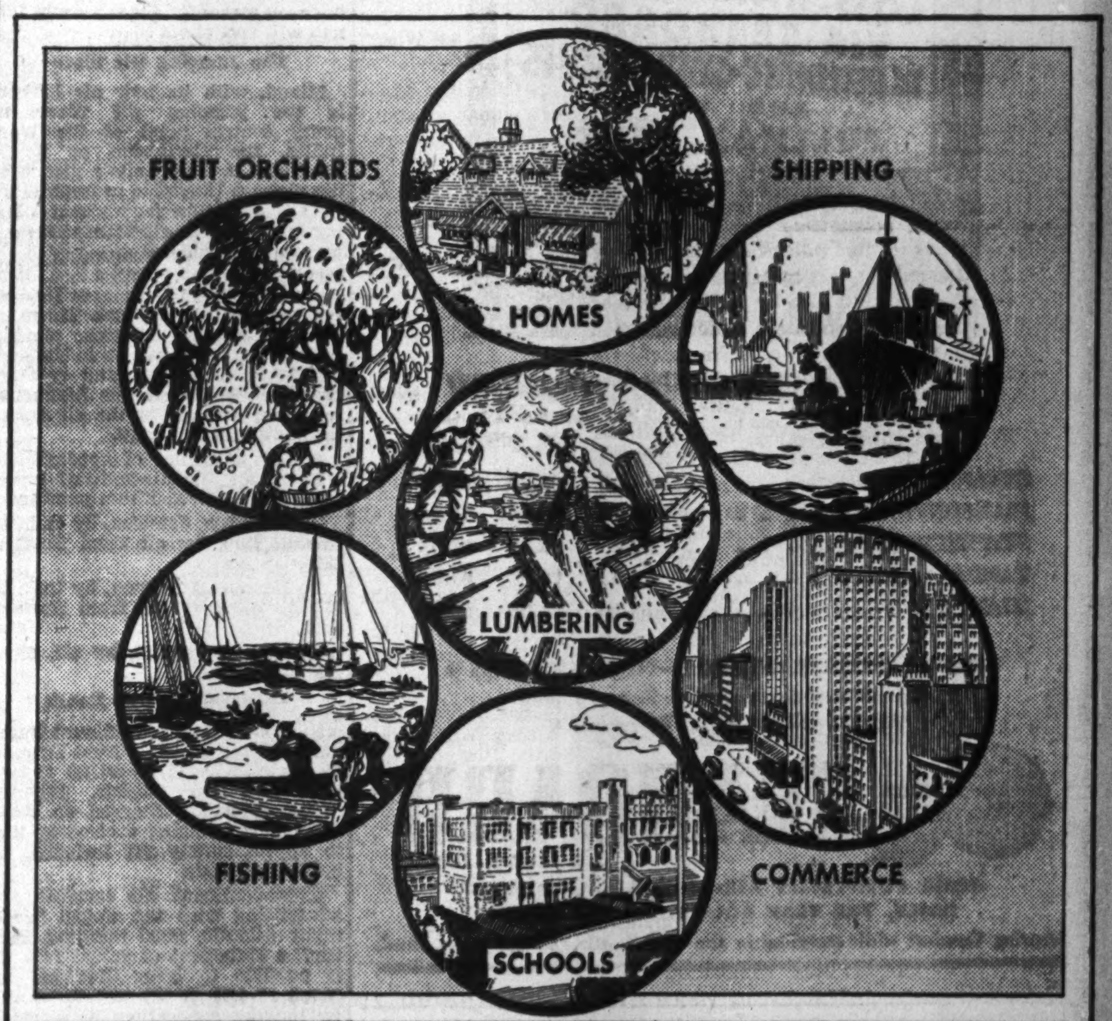

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TAMPA	32.05	77.75	81.85
MIAMI	35.10	84.85	89.50

ORANGE BLOSSOM SPECIALS—FIRST TRIP DEC. 9
Consult local ticket agent, or Seaboard office
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DAILY, THE YEAR ROUND, TO THE SOUTH
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MAKE THIS MERRY CHRISTMAS MERRIER

Sail on the "Lady Rodney" Christmas Day

DEC·25
FROM
Boston

to BERMUDA-NASSAU
JAMAICA

Make this Christmas the merriest . . the most memorable . . of all! Join the gay company that's sailing southward aboard the "Lady Rodney" . . and celebrate the most festive, friendly day of all the year in a new and jollier setting. And ahead lies the sunny Caribbean . . . with golf on lovely tropic isles . . . bathing where a sky-blue sea rolls in on golden, sandy beaches . . . new sights, new peoples, new customs . . . all so different and interesting!

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CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

Southward—By Air, Land and Sea

Plane and Railroad Close Time Gap Between Canada And the South

Twenty years ago the Canadian businessman planning a winter holiday in the South had a simple rigid formula based on the equations of time and money. The ability to spend two weeks away from the office meant that his trip by rail or water was restricted to a definite radius. If he wanted a sea trip he might get as far as Nassau and back. If he was headed for the southern states Florida would give him a reasonable stay—California for the easterner was virtually a there-and-back proposition. One week for a sea trip confined his wanderings to Bermuda and then only if he lived in eastern Canada.

Today the picture has changed. Faster boats, fast train services and air lines have almost eliminated the time restriction and by the same token have opened up a complicated diversity of possible holiday fields. Restrictions are now confined almost entirely to the purse strings.

A businessman with two weeks to spare and leaving his office Saturday at noon can:

Spend 13 days in Nassau, Cuba, southern California.

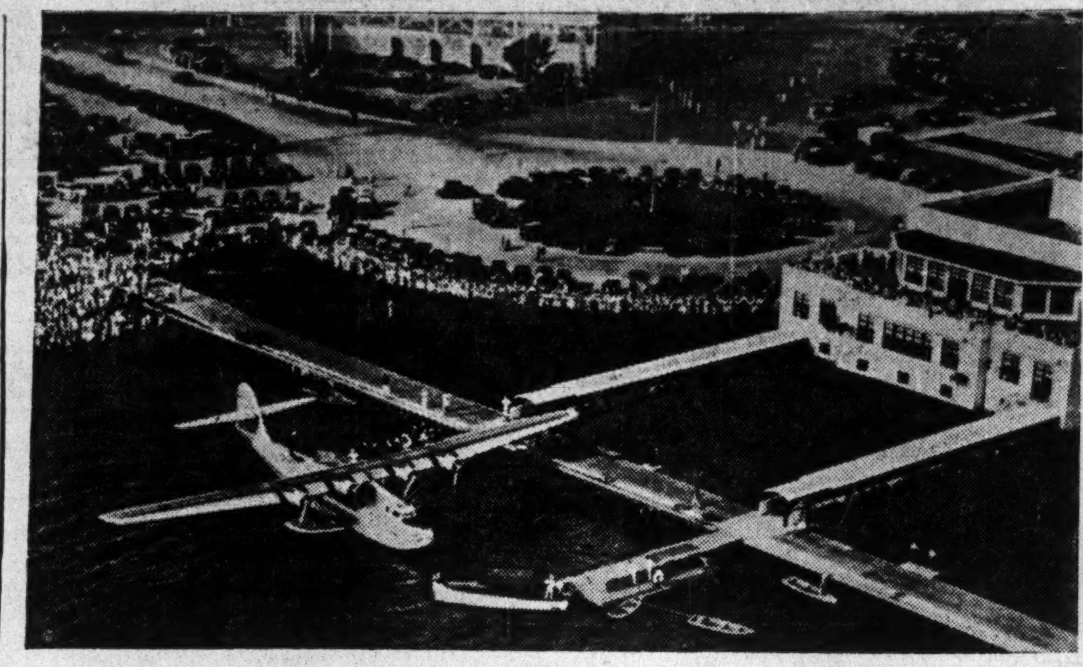
Spend 12 days in Jamaica, Mexico or Central American centres.

Spend 14 full days in Miami.

Take a trip as far south as Rio de Janeiro or as far west as Honolulu and still have a short time for sightseeing at his destination.

South by Rail and Air

Such schedules, of course, must be carefully planned to travel every possible mile of the way by air lines.



The Jumping Off Place—Miami's air harbor is the focal point for the vast chain of air lines which covers the West Indies, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

But even to the moderate income transportation facilities of 1937 open a wide vista of southern seas and foreign interest for the short holiday.

Bermuda has been brought within a day and a half of eastern Canada by rail and air service, though in planning this trip the traveller must watch the flying days from Newark. The round trip can be made for slightly under $220 from Toronto exclusive of train berth and meals. By water, allowing for only a few hours at the island, the trip will take six days. Costs, of course, are reduced to something under $90.

Miami by train is approximately two nights and two days from Toronto or Montreal. Canadian railway connections with fast southbound trains from New York and Philadelphia allow the traveller to leave early in the evening and arrive at his Florida destination two days later in mid-afternoon. The round trip, including berth and meals, can be made at a cost of about $125. By air Miami is less than 24 hours from Toronto. Leaving in the early afternoon the holidayer can be in Buffalo in time to catch a plane for Newark. Here, with only a two hour wait, he connects with the Miami plane which brings him to his destination at 5.30 the next morning. By this route the trip will cost about $170.

The Jumping Off Place

Miami, with its new air harbor, is the jumping off place to every central point of the West Indies, the Caribbean or South America. It takes only a glance at the airways timetable to impress on the Canadian how far his own country is lagging in air transportation.

From Miami early morning plane services leaving around 8 a.m., land their passengers in Nassau or Havana two and a half hours later. They can reach Kingston, Jamaica, shortly after noon. They can be in Panama by eight oclock the same evening. They can be in Buenos Aires, the southern terminal of the air chain, in four and a half days.

A few examples of approximate costs of air and air-and-rail travel from Toronto to southern points are:

To Kingston, Jamaica, by train to Miami, $270; by air from Buffalo, $320.

To Nassau or Havana, by train to Miami, $160; by air from Buffalo, $212.

To Rio de Janeiro, by air, from Buffalo, $1,050.

California in Easy Reach

Streamlined cross-continent trains have cut the schedule from Toronto to Los Angeles (2,270 miles) to two days and three nights. Slightly higher fares are charged on these fast trains, bringing a one-way trip to approximately $97 inclusive of berth and meals.

Cross-continent air services are advertising with the slogan "good night Atlantic, good morning Pacific," a statement of actual fact. It is possible to leave Montreal by plane at 4.30 in the afternoon and by making connections at Newark be in Los Angeles by noon the next day. From Toronto a train leaving at 1.10 p.m. for Buffalo will make air connections for Chicago in time to catch the sleeper plane arriving in Los Angeles at 8 o'clock the next morning. In other words the traveller from eastern Canada can have a full two weeks holiday in southern California and do his travelling at the week-ends. The cost of the round trip from Toronto would be approximately $265.

Travellers

Sir Francis Floud, high commissioner for the United Kingdom at Ottawa has sailed for England on two to three months leave of absence.

Major Clifford Sifton, Toronto, is holidaying in England.

G. Harrison Smith, Toronto, president of Imperial Oil Ltd., is in New York en route to South Virginia.

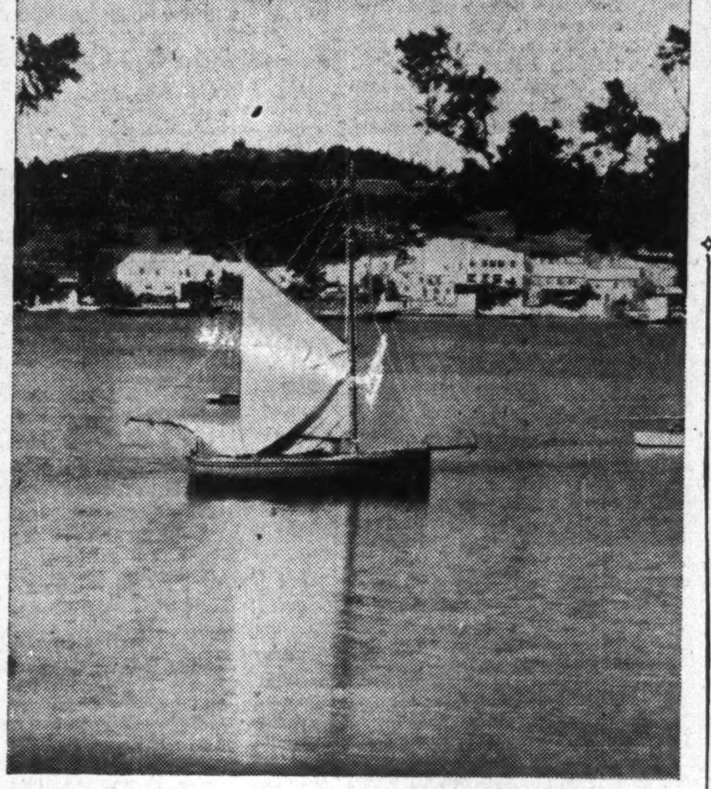
Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Montreal, is spending some time in the south of France on a European tour which will occupy the greater part of the winter.

R. C. H. Cassels, Toronto, has sailed on the Queen Mary to spend a month in England.

Col. H. W. Tobin, Vancouver, has arrived in New York on the Normandie this week after holidaying in England.

Arthur King, Toronto, has left on a motor trip to Florida.

Joseph Simard, Montreal, leaves on Dec. 12 to spend the winter at Miami Beach, Florida.



Bermuda is getting ready for a heavy influx of cruise visitors and winter tourists.

Cruising Southward

Stock market disappointments have had little if any effect on the migratory instinct which yearly drives hundreds of Canadians south of the snow line.

A survey of travel agencies and steamship offices indicates a general increase in southbound travel and some agencies report bookings 20% to 30% above last year. One obvious reason for this is the relative economy of travel exemplified particularly in the special cruise trips. Average costs of these cruises, it is estimated vary from $15 to $20 a day, including rail trips from Toronto or Montreal.

The cruise business in post-depression years has shown rapid and consistent expansion. It reaches a new peak in the mapping of the 1937-38 programme, a programme which includes more than 200 winter cruises from New York. Caribbean, West Indies and South American trips alone will command the services of 40 liners varying from the cabin class to the three super-liners, the Normandie, the Berengaria and the Rex. In this cosmopolitan armada flying the flags of eight nations. Canada is represented by the Empress of Britain and the Empress of Australia as well as the regular trips of the C.N.S. "Lady ships" from Halifax.

Canada Goes South

As far as Canadians are concerned the migratory movement to the south will get into its stride after Christmas and reach its peak about the middle of March. Canadians for the most part like to spend Christmas in their own homes. It is that after-Christmas let down that lures them to the rail, airway and steamship offices.

There is a smaller group of winter travellers, however, which likes to get away for the Christmas season, and the steamship companies are catering to this class this year with an increased number of Christmas and New Year cruises. Eleven cruise ships will be on the ocean on Christmas day. Of these, two sail from New York on Dec. 23 and four on Dec. 24.

Short Cruises

The emphasis this year is again on the short cruise. Twenty-six West Indies cruises will bring their passengers back to New York within the week. Fifty others, most of them touching the canal zone and other central American ports, can be fitted into the traditional two-week limit which the average businessman allows himself away from his office.

This short-time programme has been facilitated by the use of the larger and speedier boats. The C.P.R. flagship, Empress of Britain, when she leaves New York Dec. 24 will cover the 1,457 miles to Kingston, Jamaica in less than four days. She will continue her southward course as far as Cristobal at the mouth of the Panama Canal and from there homeward with a stop at Havana, giving ample time at each port for shore excursions. After a trip of nearly 4,200 miles she will be back in New York on Jan. 6 in time to start her world cruise two days later.

South America Popular

Both the Rex and Normandie are being used on longer cruises with Rio de Janeiro, setting for the world's youngest dictatorship, as their southern goal. These two cruises are significant of the trend toward Central and South America. In 1930 South America took third place far behind the West Indies and Europe in cruise popularity. This year, while the West Indies is still well in the lead, bookings for Rio, Mexico, Montevideo and Buenos Aires routes have climbed beyond all expectations. It is part of a larger trend which is bringing South and North America closer in the world of trade and politics.

The smaller cabin class steamers are being worked overtime this year, each handling anything from four to 12 trips during the season. The motorship Pilsudski has 10 "fiesta" cruises to the West Indies and South America. The longest of these (17 days) will include the ports of six nations and has been planned to take in the byways as well as the highways of the Caribbean.

75 Trips to Nassau

Nassau is getting ready to welcome no less than 75 cruise ships in addition to the regular winter migration from Canada. The Government has voted an appropriation of more than $500,000 for expansion of tourist trade and the money is being spent on improvement of telephone and telegraph facilities as well as new seacoast projects.

The old British colony of Jamaica is a treasure-house of interest.

Twenty-six cruises include the island, or rather the eight islands of Bermuda in their itineraries. Cruise ships, however, play only a small part of Bermuda's winter tourist traffic. Judging on advance bookings regular services expect an unusually heavy Canadian movement to this southern playground now brought by air services within 17 hours travelling time of Toronto and Montreal.

Jamica too is receiving more attention from cruise ships this year. Some 50 special trips will give Canadians an opportunity to see this old British colony. Jamica's small area is a treasure house of interest to the student of world trade. With the rapid growth of export trade the island has become a busy shipping centre. Non-cruise travellers can choose any of a dozen services by water or air. The C.N.S. "Lady ships" make the trip in 10 days from Halifax. If speed is essential air services fill the bill at a cost of about $250 including rail fares.

Cuba gets 71 cruise ships this year, and like Nassau is completing government projects for expanding its tourist industry. This island with the historic interest of the old world mingling with the extravagance of the new is less popular with Canadians than with Americans. As a cruise stopover, however, it presents something unique. Its $20 millions capitol at Havana is a monument to governmental profligacy as well as architectural magnificence.

Southern cruises from New York are listed on page 9.

Travel Notes

Fast Trains to South

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has augmented its service to the Southland, in preparation for an increased volume of Florida-bound travel, which, it is expected, will commence earlier this year than ever before. When the winter schedule is complete the railroad will have six trains daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore or Washington. The Gulf Coast Limited starts operations on Dec. 9 while the Florida Special, touching all Florida east coast resorts, starts its 51st season on Jan. 2.

* * *

1937 Explorers

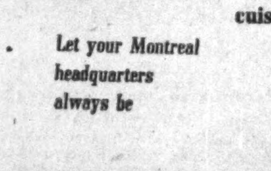
The rediscovery of South America is the slogan being used to introduce one feature of southern cruise programmes this year. Tours with elaborate shore excursions have been mapped out to touch almost every point of interest. They will include the capitals of Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima. A train trip 40 miles inland will give cruise passengers a glimpse of Santos, coffee capital of the world from which 13 million bags of coffee are shipped annually. A plane excursion over the Andes to Santiago is another feature of these cruises. According to G. S. Collins, Canadian manager of the American Express Co., the South American tour this year is expected to top the list in popularity.

* * *

British Empire Tower

A steel tower rising 300 feet above the crest of a hill will command a view of the British Empire Exhibition Grounds at Park Bellahouston, Glasgow. Observation galleries on this tower will accommodate 600 sightseers. From it, the 170 acres of exhibition ground, including the pavilions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, will stretch before the eye like a map. The tower was designed by Thomas S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A., architect of the world-famous Sydney Harbor Bridge.

GRAY ROCKS INN
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
Book now — and enjoy all that the Laurentians have to offer at this delightful season. Special low rates.
St. Jovite—Quebec



A visit to Montreal will be truly enjoyable if you stop at the famous Windsor Hotel, renowned for its dignified comfort, courteous, thoughtful service, quality, variety and excellence of its cuisine and its very moderate rates.

Let your Montreal headquarters always be

The Windsor
on Dominion Square

J. Aldéric Raymond
Vice-President
W. A. Stead, Manager

CHRISTMAS-NEW YEAR'S
WEST INDIES CRUISE
FROM NEW YORK
15 Days from $192.50
Saturday Dec. 18th 4 P.M.
Visiting BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, PANAMA, HAVANA
On the Gleaming White Viking Liner
Kungsholm
Length 608 ft., 20,222 tons reg., 26,700 tons displ.
Spend a unique Christmas amid the luxuriant setting of the tropics. See the New Year in aboard ship.
LATER CRUISES, 18 days, from $225:
JAN. 7, JAN. 28, FEB. 18
To Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Panama, Jamaica, Havana
Also Mar. 11 and Mar. 25, 12 days, from $157.50. Apr. 14, 10 days, from $130.
No passport required.
GRIPSHOLM AROUND SOUTH AMERICA
Jan. 29. 54 days from $410 up.
Kungsholm Cruise, Africa and Europe, April 26, 34 days from $395 up.
Consult Your Agent, or
SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
1410 Stanley St., Montreal, Quebec. Phone Ma. 3888

HAVANA—NASSAU—SOUTH

Follow the Sun! Forget Winter under blue skies and swaying palms, where white sanded beaches with tumbling surf, green golf courses and the scent of flowers lend a perennial charm to day — where night has a tropical enchantment that is unforgetable.

Plan your Holiday now. Travel by train and save time. Your way is made smooth by a superb fleet of fast through trains.

from PENN. STATION (P.R.R.), NEW YORK, DAILY
Connecting Service from Montreal at New York or Washington

Florida Special* —51st Season. Recreation Car—Orchestra, Dancing, Games, Hostess, 27-2/3 hours to Miami. (Eff. Jan. 2.)
Gulf Coast Ltd. One-night-out to Florida, Central, South and West Coast resorts. (Eff. Dec. 9.)
The Miamian* One-night out to Miami and other Florida East Coast resorts. (Eff. Dec. 9.)
Havana Special* To all Florida, East and West Coasts, Havana, Etc. Famous Lounge Car.
New Palmetto Ltd. Carolina-Georgia resorts. Service extended to Jacksonville. Improved equipment and schedule.
The Everglades Fast non-stop train, early morning arrivals, Miami, Tampa, Sarasota, St. Petersburg. Leaves Washington 9.20 a.m. daily. (Eff. Jan. 3.)
*Via F.E.C. Ry. from Jacksonville to East Coast points.

SAFETY • COMFORT • SPEED
DOUBLE-TRACK SEA-LEVEL ROUTE

TAKE YOUR AUTO: 1 Additional Railroad Ticket costing 4 cents per mile carries it.

R. S. VOIGT, GENERAL EASTERN PASSENGER AGENT
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ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

Empress of Britain

128 DAY World Cruise

From NEW YORK
JANUARY 8, 1938

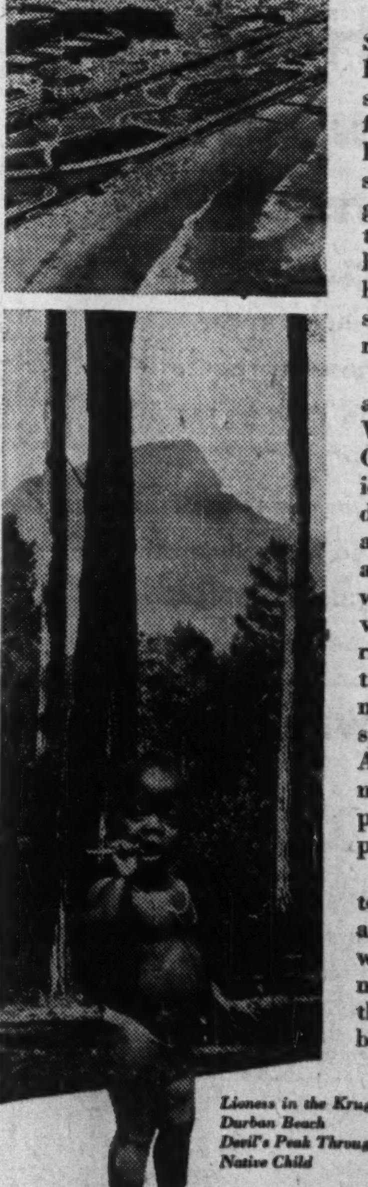
Featuring
EGYPT - INDIA - BALI
AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND

Let the prestige of "The World's Greatest Travel System" be with you on this luxurious *Empress* Cruise. Particularly in the British port of Hong Kong, in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji you will welcome the feeling of confidence which the *Empress* on her own "home waters" can give!

Fares from $2,300 (less than $18 per day).

See your own travel agent or
E. F. THOMPSON,
Steamship General Agent, Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto.

Canadian Pacific



JUST now, above South Africa, the glorious sun is bathing all this lovely land. Its spell is over white-homed cities, floral wonderworlds, or where the long surf pounds upon the golden sands, then, at the close of day, it gilds with flame the fortress peaks that crest the mighty Drakensberg. Sunshine abundant, yet high noon is temperate, and the star-filled nights induce cool, restful slumber!

To charm the eye and spirit are such famous scenes as vast Victoria Falls, the multicoloured Cango Limestone Caves, mysterious Zimbabwe, token of man's dim antiquity, the native kraals, and in the Kruger National Park an animal kingdom flanks the winding road. Here are quaint villages and prosperous towns rich in the present day's amenities. Here sight-seeing may be mingled with a choice of various sports. And all throughout South Africa your way is smoothed by modern travel brought to high perfection, and graced by hospitality.

Your travel agency will gladly tell you more about South Africa, and will perhaps surprise you when you learn how easily a never-to-be-forgotten holiday in this hospitable Dominion may be yours.

Lioness in the Kruger National Park
Durban Beach
Devil's Peak Through the Pines
Native Child

THRILLS OF THE PRIMITIVE IN CIVILIZED COMFORT

to All EUROPE
Weekly Sailings Direct to
IRELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY

on America's largest, fastest liners

Washington • Dec. 14
February 9, March 9
Manhattan • Jan. 4
January 27, February 23
Cabin, $186 up; Tourist, $127 up; Third, $95 up

A sailing every Wednesday at noon alternating with the more informal vessels
President Harding — Dec. 8, Feb. 2
President Roosevelt — Dec. 22, Jan. 19
Cabin Class, $141 up—Third, $91 up

Also "American One Class" ships every Friday direct to London, fortnightly to Cobh, Liverpool; only $105.

TWO SPECIAL WINTER CRUISES
8-DAY New Year's Cruise to Havana on the *Manhattan*, Dec. 27 . . . $77.50 up.
11-DAY Cruise to Nassau, Havana, Kingston on the *Virginia*, Jan. 5 . . . $140 up.

Ask your travel agent for details or
United States Lines
19 King St. E. - EL. 9116
Book Early and Avoid Disappointment

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ENVELOPES
LIMITED
Makers of *Well Gummed* Envelopes
245 CARLAW AVE., TORONTO

Toronto Board Protests Trans-Canada Air Route

City's Status as Off-line Point Seen as Jeopardizing Patronage From Ontario Capital For Sake of One-hour Flying Time

Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, this week sought to allay fears of Toronto business interests that their city was going to be given secondary status in development of the Trans Canada Airways system.

Speaking at a Board of Trade dinner on the same day which saw publication of the board's protest against reported routing of the Trans Canada main line service far north of Toronto, Mr. Howe voiced assurance that "such an important potential source of air traffic as Toronto" would be given fully adequate service in accordance with traffic developed.

He visualized the possibility, he said, that service would be given between eastern and western Canada by at least three planes—one direct from Montreal to Vancouver, one from Toronto to Vancouver, and one from Montreal to Toronto and western Ontario. Such service would, however, have to be justified by the traffic originating in both Montreal and Toronto, and if traffic from Toronto was insufficient to warrant running a plane direct from that city, other arrangements would have to be made to give Toronto service.

He denied that any definite decision had been reached either to carry Toronto passengers northward on a shuttle service to connect with the main line, or to pick up passengers at Toronto with the Montreal-Vancouver plane. He mentioned tentative plans for planes to leave Toronto at 9 p.m. and reach Vancouver at noon the following day, for Trans Canada rates of 5 or 6 cents a mile (similar to U. S. rates), and to develop Toronto as a connection point for service to Detroit and Chicago.

Toronto Protest

Objection to the prospective status of Toronto as an off-line point in the Trans Canada Airways system has been lodged with S. J. Hungerford, president of Trans Canada, in a brief drafted by the Toronto Board of Trade. A veiled warning of hostility and lack of patronage for the national airways system is embodied in the brief.

The board's submission, reportedly aimed at forcing an official declaration of policy on the matter, says in part:

"To deny Toronto a place on the main line of Trans Canada from the inception of the service, and to avoid the main traffic area in Canada in order to save at the most an hour or so of flying time, would be to jeopardize the goodwill of those who are not only sympathetic to such utilities but who are in a position to afford it the greatest measure of patronage."

All Trans-Canada announcements to date have indicated that the main route of the airline's operations across the country would follow a direct line from Montreal to Winnipeg, accommodating traffic to and from Toronto with a "shuttle service" contacting the main line at Scotia Junction. This point is 110 miles north of Toronto, and a plane flying to Scotia from Montreal by way of Toronto would have to cover 435 miles, compared with 280 miles in a direct Montreal-Scotia flight. Even with modern fast transport planes in use, the more roundabout route would require an hour to cover the extra 175 miles, without allowing for stopover time at Toronto.

After summarizing the dominant position of Toronto and Ontario as centre of population, industrial development and commercial activity, and consequently their importance as potential sources of air traffic, the Board of Trade declares:

"The inconvenience of the transfer of passengers at any point so close to a main centre such as Toronto would not be regarded favorably by the travelling public. The possibility of delays and probable failure to connect with through planes operated on fast time schedules for mail purposes would be a deterrent to the development of traffic.

"This is an important factor when it is remembered that Trans Canada will be in competition for western traffic with United States airlines which are now giving an excellent service, and have a fast growing patronage from the Toronto area which will undoubtedly be improved by air services between Toronto and Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland and other United States airline centres as soon as Toronto airports are ready to handle the traffic."

Plan Only Tentative

The board notes with satisfaction that Mr. Hungerford avowedly intends to consult with city officials and others before reaching final decision on the Trans Canada main line routing. Representation at any conference on the subject called by Mr. Hungerford is asked by the board. It is submitted in the brief that the primary purpose of Trans Canada is to serve the public and business interests, and that prospective patronage from a source of heavy traffic should carry more weight than the curtailment of flying time between Halifax Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

To date, the attitude of Government and Trans Canada officials has been that Trans Canada's transcontinental service must be as swift and efficient as possible, if for no other reason to avoid diversion of coast-to coast traffic southward over American lines from Montreal and Toronto. To this end, granting of franchises from air services between Montreal and Toronto, and between Toronto and border points or adjacent American cities, is being withheld until Trans Canada operations are reasonably well under way.

3 Outstanding Hotels
IN 3 FINE CITIES

NIAGARA ROARS ITS MIGHTY WELCOME!!
Commanding the finest possible view of the seventh wonder of the world, the beautiful General Brock is also world famous for its sun deck and magnificent Rainbow Deck.
Ronald P. Peck, Resident Manager
General Brock Hotel
NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO

IN THE HEART OF ORCHARDS AND INDUSTRY!!
Serving the rich agricultural and industrial Niagara peninsula, the Royal Connaught's far famed hospitality has become international tradition.
H. Alexander MacLennan, Resident Manager
Royal Connaught Hotel
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

SIX MINUTES FROM THE HEART OF DETROIT!!
One of Canada's really outstanding hotels, the beautiful, modern, 300-room Prince Edward is in the centre of Windsor—yet by tunnel—only six minutes from Cadillac Square, Detroit.
Harry A. Peters, Jr., Resident Manager
Prince Edward Hotel
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Of course, when in Montreal, it's the beautiful Mount Royal Hotel.

ALL UNDER THE DIRECTION OF VERNON G. CARDY

Can We Help You With Your Travel Plans?

Travel has three joys — those of anticipation which includes the planning of the trip; those of realization of the trip itself and then its remaining as a living memory picture.

If we can help you in the former, we should like to do so. Planning cuts down the details and adds effectiveness to your trip. Send the coupon.

Where shall I go? Where shall I stay?
Travel Editor,
The Financial Post,
481 University Avenue, Toronto.
Please send me booklets and information: —
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☐ South America ☐ The Mediterranean ☐ California
☐ Nassau ☐ World Cruises ☐ . . . .
☐ By Train ☐ By Steamships ☐ By Air
Name . . . .
Address . . . .

Winnipeg Electric Ends Wage Fight

Increase Granted Falls Short of Original Demands

From Our Own Correspondent

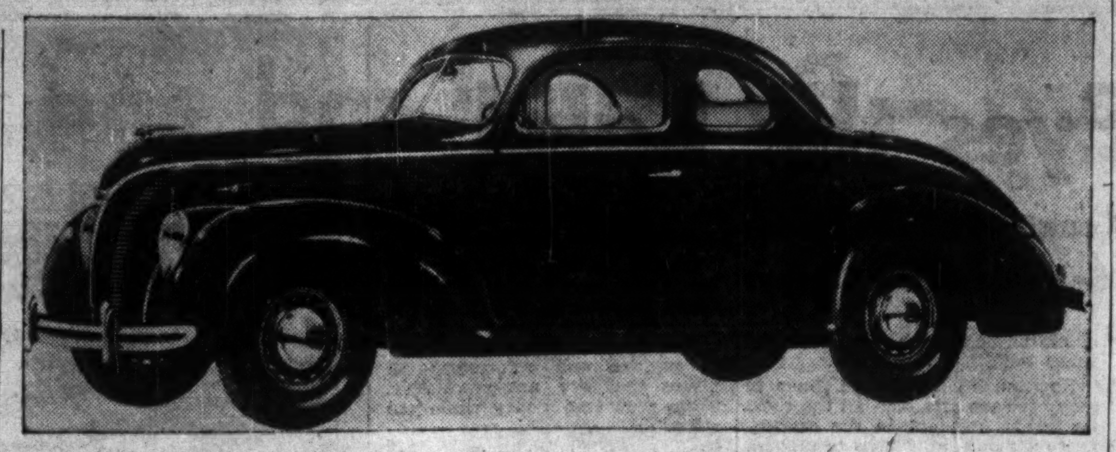
MONTREAL.—Traffic, track and mechanical department employees of Winnipeg Electric Co. have voted to accept the partial wage cut restoration under modification of the Federal Conciliation Board award.

The employees sought a restoration of what they claim was a 13% cut during the depression period.

The Conciliation Board recommended restoration of the pay cut, but the company argued that in view of unsettled state of affairs generally, it would be a very short-sighted policy for it to agree to increase wages over the next three years.

A counter proposal was put forward by the management to give the employees a wage increase of about 3½% and after further negotiations the men agreed to accept 4¼%.

CITY *and* COUNTRY
ESTATE OWNERS
We have a fine assortment of
Specimen Trees
You are invited to personally select those you need
Have them planted this Winter.
Enjoy their shade next Summer.
Write—or call—
E. D. SMITH & SONS LTD.
WINONA, ONT.



TWO FORDS NOW

New 1938 Fords now in the hands of Canadian dealers come in two different body styles this season, the Standard and De Luxe. Both types use the same 85 horsepower V-8 engine and are mounted on the same 112-inch wheelbase. The De Luxe, however, in addition to extra equipment, incorporates longer hood, more flowing in rear and larger luggage space. Bodies are all steel, welded together, fenders more massive than a year ago, seats slung well between wheels and adjustable. Safety features include recessed instrument board, incurving door handles, pillored upholstery, headlight indicator on dash, more easily read instruments, smoother brakes, shatterproof glass throughout.

What's What In Advertising

By JEAN R. GEMMELL

Art Metal Works, Inc., Newark, N.J., has just released its pre-Christmas advertising campaign for Ronson lighters. National magazines, class papers and rotogravure will be used. The Metropolitan Advertising Co., New York, is directing the account.

• • •

The Ford Motor Car Co. is announcing its 1938 models on a nation-wide scale commencing immediately. An extensive list of newspapers, magazines, and trade papers will be used.

• • •

James Fisher Co., Toronto, has been appointed to handle the Canadian advertising for the R. B. Davis Sales Co., Hoboken N.J., manufacturers of Davis baking powder, Cocomalt and Cut-Rite wax-paper. Plans for the campaign have not yet been completed.

• • •

International Paints (Canada) Ltd., has appointed Lord & Thomas of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, to handle its advertising.

• • •

C.C.M. Joycycles, cyclets, bike wagons and other children's vehicles manufactured by The Canada Cycle and Motor Co., are being advertised for Christmas gifts in a newspaper campaign just released by The James Fisher Co. A number of large dailies are being used.

• • •

The R. B. Davis Sales Co., of Hoboken, N.J., announce the appointment of The James Fisher Co. to handle their advertising in Canada.

• • •

John R. Thompson, formerly in charge of the Chicago office of The MacLean Publishing Co., has returned to Toronto to become advertising manager of Maclean's Magazine, succeeding the late G. R. Donaldson. Mr. Thompson joined the company in 1924, and has been manager of the Chicago office since that time. His first advertising experience was with A. McKim Limited, next with Hugh C. MacLean Publications, then with Consolidated Press and since with Maclean's Magazine. Albert Hughes, who has been with the Magazine Research and Promotion Department, goes to Chicago on Dec. 1 as representative for the magazine and Francis E. Crack, formerly production manager for Russell T. Kelley and Benison Advertising Agency, has joined the staff to take over Mr. Hughes's duties.

• • •

Motor Improvements Inc., of Newark, N.J., manufacturers of Purolator Oil Filters, have just transferred their advertising account to Aitkin-Kynett Co., 1400 S. Penn Sq., Philadelphia; account executive H. H. Kynett. Formerly this advertising was handled by Berminghan, Castleman & Pierce, Inc., New York. We are advised on good authority that Purolator Oil Filters will be featured in trade papers in Canada for 1938, although their advertising programme has not as yet been completed.

• • •

Harry Saul has been appointed advertising manager of the Winnipeg Free Press. Mr. Saul, whose new duties commenced on Dec. 1, has been advertising manager of the Regina Leader-Post for many years and now succeeds F. D. Galbraith in Winnipeg.

• • •

Three Fairchild Publications, Women's Wear Daily, Daily News Record and Men's Wear, which 17 years ago discontinued commissions to advertising agencies, will resume such payments beginning Dec. 1, according to the New York Herald-Tribune.

• • •

Thomas N. Dwan has been appointed advertising manager of the Edmonton Bulletin. Mr. Dwan was formerly advertising manager of the Toronto Telegram.

• • •

Clinton Knitting Co., Clinton, Ont., is making its first appearance in class publications for the Christmas trade. Full-page copy is appearing in the Christmas number of Mayfair. A. J. Denne Co., Toronto, handle this account.

Edmonton and Calgary Debt Plans Approved

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Orders-in-council authorizing debt settlement plans as proposed by the Bondholders' Committees for Edmonton and Calgary have been approved by the Alberta cabinet and signed by Lieut.-Gov J. C. Bowen.

The plans will reduce debenture debt of the two cities to a considerable extent, and will extend unmatured bonds for a further term of years at reduced rates of interest. Provision is made for full retirement of Calgary's debt by 1962, and Edmonton by 1967.

Canada Bud Breweries Declares 40c Dividend

Canada Bud Breweries Ltd. has declared a dividend of 40 cents a share on its common stock payable Dec. 15, 1937 to shareholders on record Sept. 4. A similar payment was made on July 20, 1937 and Dec. 19 of last year.

Southern Cruises

Special southbound cruises this winter include virtually every class of liner in service and provide wide scope for the traveller. West Indies and Caribbean cruises during Christmas season and early part of January range from four days up to 32 days, with minimum fares varying from $77.50 up to $310. South American cruises take a month and a half to two months, with minimum fares of $600 to $650.

Among the cruises listed from New York are:

WEST INDIES AND CARIBBEAN

Four days—to **Bermuda**, S.S. Hamburg, Dec. 31.

Five days—to **Bermuda** and **Nassau**, S.S. Bremen, Dec. 28; to **Nassau**, S.S. Berengaria, Dec. 28.

Six days—to **Havana**, S.S. Manhattan, Dec. 27; to **Nassau**, S.S. Georgic, Jan. 7.

Eight days—to **Nassau** and **Havana**, S.S. Rotterdam, Dec. 24; S.S. Transylvania, Dec. 24, Jan. 5, and Jan. 15; S.S. Georgic, Jan. 15; to **Bermuda** and **Havana**, S.S. Queen of Bermuda, Jan. 5.

Nine days—to **Nassau** and **Havana**, S.S. Pilsudski, Dec. 23 and Jan. 10, S.S. Virginia, Dec. 24; to **Nassau, Havana, Bermuda**, Emp. of Australia, Jan. 4.

Eleven days—to **Nassau, Havana, Kingston**, S.S. Virginia, Jan. 5.

Twelve days—to **Kingston, Cristobal, Havana**, S.S. Emp. of Britain, Dec. 24; to **Kingston, Cartagena, Colon, Havana**, S.S. Columbus, Jan. 8; to **San Juan, St. Pierre, Ft. de France, Barbados, Pt. of Spain, La Guayra, Curacao**, S.S. Statendam, Jan. 8.

Thirteen days—to **Kingston, Cristobal, Havana, Nassau**, S.S. Saturnia, Dec. 23.

Fourteen days—to **Pt. au Prince, Kingston, Cristobal, Havana**, S.S. Rotterdam, Jan. 15.

Eighteen days — to **Bridgetown, Pt. of Spain, La Guayra, Willemstad, Colon, Kingston, Havana**, S.S. Kungsholm, Jan. 7.

Thirty-two days—to **Kingston, La Guayra, Pt. of Spain, Rio de Janeiro, Bridgetown**, S.S. Emp. of Australia, Jan. 15.

AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

Fifty-four days — to **Nassau, Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Callao, Valparaiso, Cape Pillar, Magallanes, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pt. of Spain, St. Pierre, Ft. de France, Bermuda**, S.S. Gripsholm, Jan. 29.

Sixty-one days—to **Havana, Kingston, Cristobal, Balboa, Callao, Valparaiso, Puerto Montt, Magallanes, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pt. of Spain, La Guayra, Curacao**, S.S. Rotterdam, Feb. 3.

Forty-seven days—to **Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Callao, Mollendo, Valparaiso, Magallanes, Mar del Plata, Montevideo, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pt. of Spain, Nassau**, S.S. Columbus, Feb. 5.

C.P.R. Profits Show Decline

October Net Slightly Behind Last Year — Cumulative Total Ahead

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—As was to be expected from the interim weekly statements, Canadian Pacific Railway's operating statement for October shows a slight contraction in earnings.

During the month gross earnings totalled $14,729,165, an increase of $479,743 over the same period last year. This improvement was wiped out, however, by a greater increase in working expenses, leaving net earnings at $4,279,107, as against $4,403,183 a year ago.

Well Ahead To Date

Cumulative returns, on the other hand, show that for the 10 months to the end of October the Canadian Pacific was well ahead of the like period of last year both in respect to gross and net earnings.

Gross operating income for January-October this year was $110,831,155, a gain of $5,638,154 over the same period of 1936. Working expenses increased only $4,515,758, leaving net earnings at $17,353,048, an increase of $1,122,396 over last year.

Comparative returns for October and the 10 months ended October, 1937 and 1936, follow:

October:	1937 $	1936 $
Gross earnings ...	14,729,165	14,249,421
Working expenses.	10,450,058	9,846,238
Net earnings	4,279,107	4,403,183
Ten Months Ended Oct. 31:		
Gross earnings ...	110,831,155	114,193,000
Working expenses.	102,478,107	97,962,349
Net earnings	17,353,048	16,230,651

Ottawa Traction Winds Up Affairs

Shareholders Will Receive Stockholdings in Ottawa Electric

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Arrangements are being made for the winding up of Ottawa Traction Co. by distributing to its shareholders all the outstanding stock of Ottawa Electric Railway Co.

Last June the Ottawa Electric Railway issued $2,520,000 of 3%, 3½%, 4% and 4½% first mortgage bonds. Proceeds of this issue were used to refund the outstanding $2,218,800 5½% first mortgage bonds, which had hitherto been pledged as collateral for a similar amount of publicly-held 5½% bonds of Ottawa Traction, which were called for redemption.

The final step involves the winding up of Ottawa Traction Co. At present the Traction company owns 35,047 shares of Ottawa Electric, which compare in number with 56,076 shares of the parent company. The stock will be distributed pro rata.

Scarborough Twp., Ont. — Relief conditions have improved steadily. Actual cost of relief was $649,000 in 1935, $501,000 in 1936, and $390,000 for the first ten months of 1937. Cost for Oct., 1937, was $27,421 compared with $34,964 for the same month last year. Number of families cared for was 902 in 1936 and is now 667.

North York Township Paying Off Debentures

North York Township will make full payment to holders of past due debentures on Dec. 31, 1937, at the head office of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. Simple interest at the debenture rate will be paid on overdue principal to the date of payment, but no further interest will accrue after the end of this year. This gives effect to the refinancing plan announced several weeks ago.

Stable Rates For Trucking Are Requested

Railways, Truckers Agree in Part Before Enquiry

CLASH ON TAXES

A measure of agreement between the railways and trucking interests in regard to stabilization of motor vehicle transport operations, featured the opening sessions in Toronto this week of Ontario Royal Commission on Transportation.

Sharp disagreement was nevertheless recorded by spokesmen for the two groups, in introductory briefs filed with the Commission, on the railways' contention that taxation and license levies should be increased on commercial auto transport. Argument of the railways is that auto traffic generally and truck service operators in particular pay an inequitably low share of the cost of building and maintaining road systems, and thus are subsidized on an unfairly competitive basis in relation to the railways.

To this the truckers retort that they pay more than their share of taxation collected from motor traffic, and that if the question of subsidies is to be raised, full enquiry should be made into the extent to which railway transport has been subsidized by public bodies. This position of public carrier truck operators in this regard is set forth in the following extract from the preliminary brief filed by the Automotive Transport Association of Ontario:

"A modern highway system benefits the people at large. It stimulates travel and encourages trade and commerce. Trade and commerce are entitled to the benefits flowing from the lower cost of motor truck transportation, its flexibility and improved service."

Railway Argument

In the brief of the Railway Association of Canada, the Commission is urged to probe the extent to which levies on all motor traffic have met the real cost of building up vehicular traffic channels, and the proportion of the deficiency that should properly be met by commercial auto operators. The railways submit that existing levies on pleasure vehicles constitute the correct measure of taxation on such autos, and thus that the entire deficiency should be met by the commercial vehicles.

The railways brief advances the view that not only is the division of highway costs inequitable as between motor traffic and the general taxpayer (including the railways), but that auto taxation fails to meet more than out-of-pocket expenses for roads. Revenue from this source fails to provide either reserves for renewal or retirement of the original capital debt, it is contended.

While differing on the question of whether taxation leaves the automotive transport industry on a fair competitive basis with the railroads, the briefs of the two bodies indicate basic agreement on the desirability of stabilization of trucking rates; licensing and supervision to obviate wasteful duplication of facilities; proper wages and hours for truck workers; and safety and soundness of vehicles used. It is emphasized by the truckers, however, that any regulation should not be aimed at eliminating allegedly unfair competition, and that there should be no fixing of rates by the Government.

Publication of Rates

Both the railways and the truckers apparently take the view that any trucking rate schedules should be developed within the industry itself, and should not be necessarily related to railway rate tariffs. The railway brief insists, however, that trucking rates should be published and filed with a supervisory body, which would have power to void any rates deemed to be "unreasonable, uneconomic or discriminatory." Either classes of commodities or individual shippers might be affected by such discrimination, it is suggested.

Publication and filing of rates with an appropriate body are also advocated in the brief of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which further agrees with the railways on the need for licensing to eliminate undue multiplication of trucking facilities. The C.M.A. joins with the auto transport body in urging that any evidence developed as to subsidizing of trucking operations be paralleled by enquiry into subsidies to units of rail, water and air transport.

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Commercial Alcohols Ltd. Reports Improved Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Current sales of Commercial Alcohols Ltd. are running 30% to 40% above last year's figure, according to a statement issued by C. G. Kertland, president. Further, he states that prospects are promising for a substantial increase in profits.

Bank loans have been entirely wiped out and other items on the balance sheet to date show improvement.

This Cooperative Christmas Gift
Promotes
Goodwill for Life

At previous Christmas Seasons, you may often have read that such and such a firm has initiated some form of Group Insurance or Pension Plan for the welfare and social security of employees.

Were you to know all the facts, you would find that in most cases these Group Insurance Plans have been created upon a mutually contributory basis. The employer pays part of the cost. Employees willingly contribute their share, whether it be for Group Life, Group Accident and Sickness or Group Retirement Incomes, or all three.

That Group Insurance is acceptable to and appreciated by employees is proven by its rapid and wide-spread growth.

The Confederation Life Association has for many years been devising Group Insurance Plans for corporate and private employers and their employees. In addition to numerous Group Life and Sickness and Accident Policies, the Association has cooperated in the setting up of many Retirement Plans and is now entrusted with the privilege of administering pensions of approximately $2,700,000 per year.

The Services of the Association are available for advice and consultation

CONFEDERATION LIFE
ASSOCIATION
Head Office Toronto

Realities in Real Estate — 6

The City Man Eyes the Land

Growing Trek to the Country Follows Transportation Strides — Soak-the-Rich Danger

By R. A. McEACHERN
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

"AT LEAST you can grow potatoes."

Something like that has been said by thousands of folk with city jobs as they signed on the dotted line for that acre or farm off in the country where dreams were to come true, where the simpler, richer pleasures of living were to be sought from the earth and the out of doors.

This is not about country estates in the million dollar, air field, 1,000 acre sense of the word. For many stretches of still lovely countryside, we can thank the very rich.

But the really significant thing is the number of families of moderate means, the $4,000-$10,000 a year class—who are setting up year-round rural homes close enough to cities for easy daily driving. In the higher income bracket, too, the post-depression era has seen a large number of farms providing a second home.

Undoubtedly the "you can grow potatoes" feeling has in this topsy turvy world been an important factor. Land is tangible. You can live on it and off it, even though you don't know chickens and goslings apart. Fortunes in stocks can melt away. Thriving businesses can be ruined.

Land is different.

Investment Possibilities

Of course, there are very good financial reasons for buying country property. Money in the bank or conservative securities brings very low returns. There seems no good reason to doubt that sometime there will come another great era of expansion for many Canadian cities and what is a quiet rural farm today may the day after tomorrow be in high demand for the city's newest subdivision. Land skirting the city's suburbs, therefore, holds very interesting investment possibilities.

Ever since the war boom, rural land values have been enticingly low. Realtors estimate that during the depression alone some 50% was wiped off the value of Canadian farms. While the demand for land has been moving upward slowly in the past year or two prices are still little above rock bottom.

So it is not simply to escape high taxes that city men are buying country homes, as is so frequently charged. True, taxes in the country are very much lower. One ex-city dweller who paid $475 on his medium sized city lot now pays $125 for his 100-acre farm, site of his year-round home. Saving on municipal income tax by country living was at one time an inducement in many parts of the country, but with most provinces now substituting a provincial for municipal income tax, there is no longer means of escape along this path.

Killing the Goose

Danger of killing the goose that is laying the golden eggs is very real in many municipalities. The city worker with a country home adds very considerably to the desirability, therefore to the value, of the surrounding area. In some measure he is likely to be an employer of local labor and a consumer of local produce.

Tax rates that seem low at first glance, should be given a close examination. In the city the taxpayer gets essential services for his money. He has to provide many of these services for himself or go without, in the country. Beyond roads and rural schools which his children are unlikely to use, he may wonder what he gets for his money.

Assessments have been known to take an upward leap when a city man acquires property.

Some municipalities are regarding the city commuter as a first rate target for taxation and are proceeding with local soak-the-rich campaigns. Townships adjoining cities are more apt to have inflated ideas of estate values than the more purely rural areas.

If the present tax trend in some of these suburban municipalities continues, the best hope they have for immediate improvement both in income, population and wealth, will be blasted. It's just another case of killing the goose.

Back to the Land Urge

In Canada and United States where so many thousands of successful city dwellers grew up in the country, the urge to return is especially powerful.

When ladies warily shielded their skins from the sun and gentlemen wore ear muffs, the summer cottage provided ample exposure to the out of doors. But in the past decade or two there has been a major change. Sport, exercise, the open air have become clauses of a new creed followed by millions. The summer cottage which was mainly an escape from the city's heat is now for many no longer adequate. Usually it is too far away for more than "visits." Thousands are finding that spring, fall and winter find the country life more delightful than the few lazy torrid months of summer.

But the most important factor in the growth of country living for city workers is the machine. The automobile and modern highways make an 35 mile drive to the office only a few minutes longer than from the new fashionable subdivisions. Other machines have brought all the conveniences and luxuries of the city mansion within reach of the most modest rural home. Electric power follows most of the highways and sideroads near the great cities. If not readily available, remarkably efficient and low cost power plants do the job. Other low cost efficient products of the age of science give the country dweller multiple bathrooms. Good modern house construction makes the house on the windswept knoll as warm and easy to heat as the city house huddled with thousands of others.

Cost of Land

"I guess I couldn't afford it" is what thousands of city workers who would be country dwellers have told themselves. Not unnaturally. For centuries pleasant rural life has been almost synonymous with wealth and leisure.

What does living in the country cost? For one thing, the land that the city man wants is most likely what the farmer does not want. Hillsides are bad for farming, excellent for a house. Light soils give poor crops but make quick drying playing fields and early gardens. A stream is one of natture's generosities which many can share. The trees that provide a perfect setting for the well-designed house are seldom worth more than firewood to the farmer. At present prices, beyond the purely suburban areas, around Toronto for instance, $100 to $150 an acre is a fair price for well located farms. Within 30 miles of the centre of Toronto, some 10-acre lots have been bringing between $1,250 and $2,000. With luck, of course, some buyers have been getting choice sites at $75 an acre, with fair house and other buildings thrown in.

How much land to buy? One acre may give the city man all the room he wants. But out in the country there are no zoning laws to prevent a junk yard starting beside your front gate. Space is the only defence you can have. With acres so reasonably priced, it's wiser to buy at least five or 10. Wooded and the residence well to the middle, privacy will be assured.

Lower Prices for Farms

Many buyers, of course, are buying whole farms, 100, 150 acres, or complete blocks of four to six farms. Per acre, the price is lower taking the whole thing, and if bought partly as an investment is probably wiser. Taking the whole farm, the buyer generally gets house and buildings included.

Frequently these houses and buildings have produced much domestic uproar and serious pocketbook complaint. Some farm houses were so well built and so planned that they can be repaired, remodelled and fitted up with bathrooms, air-conditioning, electricity and all the rest of it, and the result is a first class job at a reasonable figure.

But very often, the house would have been better scrapped in the first place and if the wife must have antiques, let them be antiqued in the furniture factory. In any case, don't be too hasty about refitting the old farm house. Ask an expert, probably better, two or three experts.

If you think you really want to live there the year 'round and "rough it," there's a grave danger that you're fooling yourself. Chances are after six months or less, you will want all the comforts and luxuries of your city home and you won't be a happy, fairly permanent country resident until you get them.

Cost of Conveniences

To equip a farm home with city conveniences costs more, naturally, than in town where power, water and sewer services need merely to be connected. In the country these services, except usually the electric power, have to be provided as well. Costs will vary but depend chiefly on the nearness of water supply and the type of soil which will have to be dug to carry the underground pipes.

If there is a year round plentiful supply of water in stream, spring or lake the city buyer is lucky. Otherwise wells have to be dug and probably also a soft water cistern constructed. To make the former deep enough and the latter big enough will mean an outlay of at least a couple of hundred dollars for a small home.

Automatic pumping outfits will cost from $75 upward. An effective sewage disposal plant will mean an outlay of $50 to $100 where soil is easily dug. These prices, and they are bare minimum ones for most locations, do not include, of course, the regular plumbing fixtures, piping and installation charges that must be met whether we build on a city street or a country concession line.

Cost of living should be rather lower than in the city provided expensive large-scale farming is not attempted. Many a city man who has tried it, now regrets his daring.

More You Grow, More It Costs

In this connection the advice given by Aemilius Jarvis, Toronto financier to The Financial Post readers some months ago is timely. He urges:

> Do not be too ambitious with herds and show cattle, as I have found that the more I attempt to grow the more expensive it becomes. I confine myself practically to pasture and reforesting all places that are not productive. Trees grow into money while you sleep."

And Mr. Jarvis might have added that the growing of trees requires little supervision, checks weeds, gains tax exemptions in certain municipalities, adds beauty, privacy and protects game. For 27 years Mr. Jarvis has lived on his estate near Aurora, Ontario.

But an ample garden, orchard, poultry and possibly a cow, is a rural stage that the most citified can master. It will add to his interests, show material savings on the family food bill, but it will tie him down to supervising help and daily, including Sunday, chores.

The $35 a month or so that has has been paying his maid in the city, when expanded to $45 should secure the services of a man and wife, one to cook and housekeep, the other to look after lawns, gardens, livestock, furnace, snow and wash the car.

But perhaps the biggest reduction in the cost of living will be in changed habits of life.

"Oh, yes, but an awful, lot of money just slips through my fingers. I don't know where it goes."

Well, far less of it should slip through when you live in the country. For after all, moving to the country isn't just moving. It is fundamentally assuming a new philosophy of life and pleasure. It gives new interests, scope for new hobbies.

For instance, a pair of healthy riding horses will cost only around $250 and $100 a year plus home grown pasture and feed will handle both of them. He can easily provide his own hunting and fishing. Instead of perspiring, worrying his way around golf courses, the country dweller has his horse, his garden or probably nothing more than a hole in the back fence to engage his time, divert his mind, rests his nerves, foster his health and long life.

Some of the Difficulties

If country home living is so desirable and simple why aren't more people doing it?

As with everything else, the individual must weigh the pains and pleasures for himself. The home in the country has its disadvantages. Snow in most parts of Canada will, on some days, probably keep the business man fuming, in leisurely grandeur at home—unless he buys close to a highway. Then, too, some may not relish a 25 or 30 mile drive to the office which must be repeated on the return and which must be twice repeated for social calls or theatres in the city, if dining at home.

The rich country home dweller almost invariably keeps a home, apartment or hotel suite in the city. For the country dweller of modest means the desirability of such accommodation will often arise, and unless there are some perpetually welcoming friends, he may as well be prepared to spend occasional nights at a city hotel.

Whether the country house buyer's property will be as easy to sell as the home he might have bought in the city, it is impossible to say. The eagerness with which desirable country property is being picked up this year around the great cities indicates that he might have little trouble selling. In the broadest view of the situation, however, it must be admitted that he had better be prepared for a good long stay.

Probably a more serious deterrent is the attitude of the mortgage companies which, unfortunately, come into the picture when the moderate-means buyer is concerned. Despite the fact that mortgage and insurance companies are at present complaining loudly at their inability to place mortgages, they are, very largely, holding to requirements of predepression years. Location and style of house must meet their approval, which usually means that it must be conservative to the last degree and located in a well-recognized city or suburban subdivision. While a few less conventional citizens have been able to persuade mortgage companies to give them building assistance, the country house prospect has still, in the main, rather difficult financing problems confronting him.

Trend in U. S. Greater

The urge for country living apparently varies directly with the pressure of the city in which the individual lives. For that reason the great American cities have exhibited this trend much more strongly in recent years than any Canadian cities, only a few of which have experienced it to an important degree.

But with continuing low returns on invested wealth, with world affairs continuing to throw terrible shadows of fear into many minds, the land will have an increasing appeal. Confiscatory schemes of many kinds have been threatened, even in this democratic continent. Taking away land so far has not been one of them.

"At least you can grow potatoes."

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AINSWORTH MAGNA LUMINAIRES

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No shadow "spots" appear in a natural daytime sky. No shadows appear on the ceiling or reflecting surface with Ainsworth lighting units. No glaring visible "light sources" mar the soft diffused illumination which Nature provides. The new luminous bowl of special glass "alloy" gently diffuses light from the Ainsworth Luminaire; is practically invisible as it blends with the ceiling.

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University Tower Corp. Reports Moderate Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

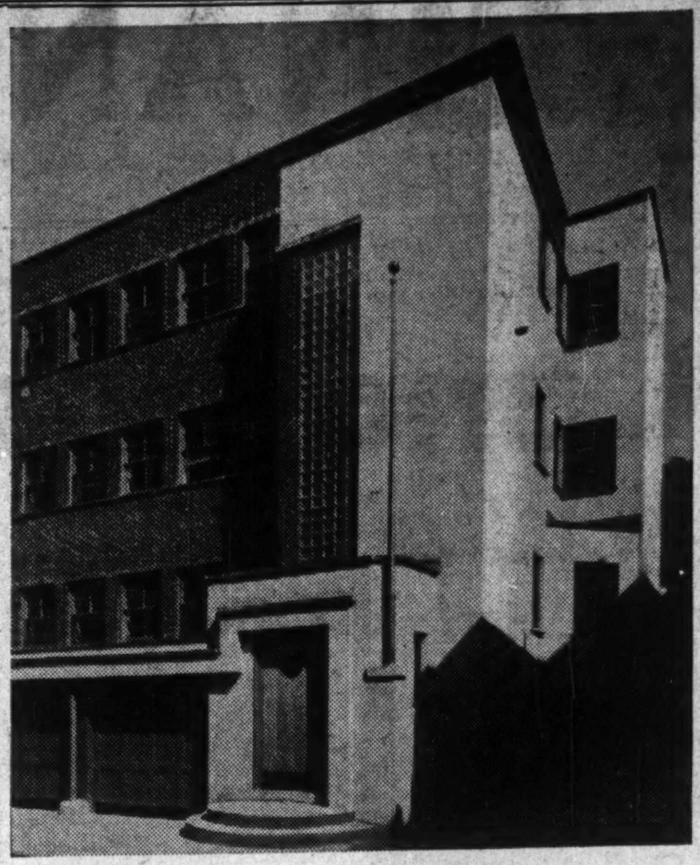
MONTREAL. — University Tower Corp., operating the University Tower Building in Montreal, reports an improvement of about 5% in the first half of the current fiscal year, which ends April 30 next, as compared with the same period a year ago.

To date the company has paid interest on its 6% first mortgage bonds and has partially met sinking fund payments. The balance of interest due in May, 1932, on the second mortgage bonds, has been paid.

At present 90% of the building is leased. Officials report rental revenues higher as a result of some increases last May.

Moose Jaw Building

Building permits at Moose Jaw for the first ten months of the year totalled $104,222 for 176 permits, compared with $44,048 for 102 permits a year ago for the same period.



OFFICE WITH YARD ATTACHED

Recently completed office building of the Construction Equipment Co. Ltd., of Montreal, represents what is generally considered an ideal structure for a business which must have office space and both covered and outdoor storage. Garage is at front and on street level with offices above. Yard in rear holds equipment for rent and building materials. Stairwell is lighted and enclosed by glass brick, main building of brick with front and side of gunnite concrete.

Construction

Farmers Use H. I. P. Loans

Borrowings Account For 13% of Total in Year

Approximately 15% of the loan totals achieved by the Home Improvement Plan during its first year of operation were for improvement of farms, it is shown by figures issued by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance.

Number of loans for farm improvement up to Oct. 30 last was 4,608, or 16% of the 28,275 H. I. P. loans for all areas and classifications up to the same date. Total amount of farm betterment loans was $1.5 million, or 13% of the $11 millions H. I. P. figure for all Canada. Farm loans in Ontario accounted for nearly half the total in this division, as shown by the detailed figures below.

H. I. P. Farm Improvement Loans
(Nov. 1, 1936—Oct. 30, 1937)

	No.	Amount
Prince Edward Island ..	204	$ 43,286
Nova Scotia	462	110,553
New Brunswick	318	80,323
Quebec	515	163,838
Ontario	1,968	738,893
Manitoba	223	69,061
Saskatchewan	142	54,193
Alberta	546	213,717
British Columbia	228	80,176
	4,608	$1,554,042

First year of H. I. P. saw loans in cities and towns (5,000 pop. or over) numbering 20,540 and amounting to $8,306,720, or about 75% of the all Canada total. Of the urban loan figure, more than half ($4.5 millions) consisted of loans in cities of 40,000 population or over, Toronto alone rolling up a total of more than $1 million.

The urban and farm improvement loan percentages indicate that 10% of the grand total of H. I. P. loans were made in small settlements of less than 5,000 population.

The latest bulletin on H. I. P. progress shows that a total of 1,688 loans, involving a total amount of $719,311, were made during the first three weeks of November, raising the cumulative total of all loans to $11,721,128. Number of loans now stands at 29.963.

Construction
World

Housing Plebiscite

The quandary in which many Toronto voters find themselves in regard to the housing plan question on which they will pass Dec. 6 is reflected in an open letter to the city council from the Toronto Board of Trade. Electors are to be asked if they favor outlay of $2 millions by the city on slum clearance and low cost housing if the provincial and federal governments contribute like amounts. The Board of Trade declares that many citizens hesitate to vote such a large amount without some definite plan and statement of safeguards, but are reluctant to vote negatively on the question for fear of giving a serious setback to the cause of improved housing for those in low income groups. The Board calls upon city council for a statement clarifying the city's intentions, and giving assurance that beneficiaries of any housing scheme launched will be carefully selected families of wage earners unable to pay an economic rent.

* * *

Demand For Homes

The extent of the actual demand for modern, modest-priced housing accommodation was indicated in Winnipeg when more than 12,000 visitors inspected the Winnipeg Housing Co. demonstration house within two weeks after it was completed. Winnipeg Tribune comments: "There is only one possible explanation of this phenomenon. Enormous numbers of people of moderate means are intrigued by prospect of acquiring a home on reasonable terms. Many people visiting the demonstration house complain that they are now paying in rent from $30 to $50 a month for three or four rooms of no special attractiveness."

While unit cost of the Winnipeg housing scheme has been kept down to approximately $3,500 partly by utilizing city-owned land at nominal prices and second mortgage financing is to be used to reduce the down payment required, the existence of this active demand for purchase-occupancy housing should be encouraging to the construction industry.

C.I.L. Interested In Titanium Plan

Project for establishment of a titanium dioxide plant near Three Rivers, Que., is backed to a large extent by investment interest of Canadian Industries Ltd., but the proposed plant will not be operated as another of the wholly-owned subsidiaries and units of C.I.L., The Financial Post is advised.

A large site at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., has been acquired by Canadian Titanium Pigments Ltd., described by R. G. Beck, manager, as "a new company in which C. I. L. owns only a portion of the stock." Previous reports in the daily press have given the "wrong impression that the proposed plant is another C. I. L. unit," according to Mr. Beck. As there has been no public stock issue, the proportion of stock owned by C. I. L. is not available.

Arthur B. Purvis, head of C. I. L., is chairman of the board of Canadian Titanium, and L. W. Haslett is president. Other directors are W. C. Berschorman, C. T. Garesche, E. A. McKinnon and H. T. Warshow. The Canadian market for industrial titanium pigment has expanded to a point believed to justify establishment of a plant in Canada, but it may be a year or more before actual construction is begun.

Armstrong-Siddeley Closes Aircraft Plant

After operating in Canada for nearly 10 years, Armstrong-Siddeley Motors Ltd. is closing its aircraft manufacturing plant at Ottawa and will do business in Canada in future on a sales agency basis under which the parent English company will be represented by Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co. The aircraft plant was operated in conjunction with the Ottawa Car establishment in the capital. Suspension of manufacturing operations is attributed to an unsatisfactory volume of business arising out of the Canadian market.

Piccadilly "London Mixture" is most appreciated by those who prefer the pleasures of the pipe to other forms of smoking.

Piccadilly offers you all those fine qualities so sought after by English pipe smokers. Whether you be a confirmed devotee of the pipe or a beginner, Piccadilly will win your approval, too.

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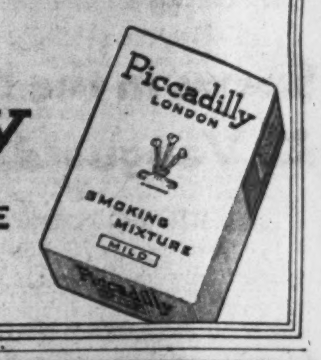

New Buiding

Maple Leaf Milling Co. will construct a new building to replace the plant on Van Horne avenue, Montreal, destroyed by fire three years ago.

Quebec Department of Labor has started work on a $600,000 botanical building project on Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.

Town of Montreal East has awarded contract for construction of $50,000 town hall building on Notre Dame Street East.

International Harvester Co. of Canada is preparing for reconstruction of fire damaged section of its plant at Hamilton.

City of Edmonton has commenced construction of its new $35,000 airport, which project was recently approved by the voters.

Gram Brothers, Welland, have started construction on a 30-unit apartment house building to cost $100,000.

Canadian Westinghouse Co. is going ahead with the fifth unit in its expansion programme, a large addition to its west end plant in Hamilton to be used as an appliance storage building.

Town of Mimico, Ont., is planning erection of 26 dwellings to cost approximately $5,000 each. Construction is slated to start in the spring.

Insulating Board Output Shows 33% Advance

An advance of approximately 33% is shown in output of the Canadian rigid insulating board industry during the first 10 months of this year, in comparison with the same period last year. Figures for October show an increase of 25% over the same month last year. According to Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports on domestic shipments, based on the records of three major companies, volume during the first 10 months amounted to 44.7 million square feet, compared with 33.9 million in the comparable period of 1936. Shipments in October totalled 5.3 million square feet compared with $4.3 million in October, 1936.

Aluminum Co. of Canada Lets Job to Foundation Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Foundation Co. of Canada have been awarded another contract for the construction of a dock at Arvida, P.Q., for the Aluminum Co. of Canada. The amount involved is $250,000.

DO YOU WORK IN A CLOUD OF DUST?

Most offices are filled with dry, parching, dusty air. This atmosphere is hard on the nerves, hard on the health, hard on efficiency. Colds are contracted easily, and are difficult to shake off. You tire easily.

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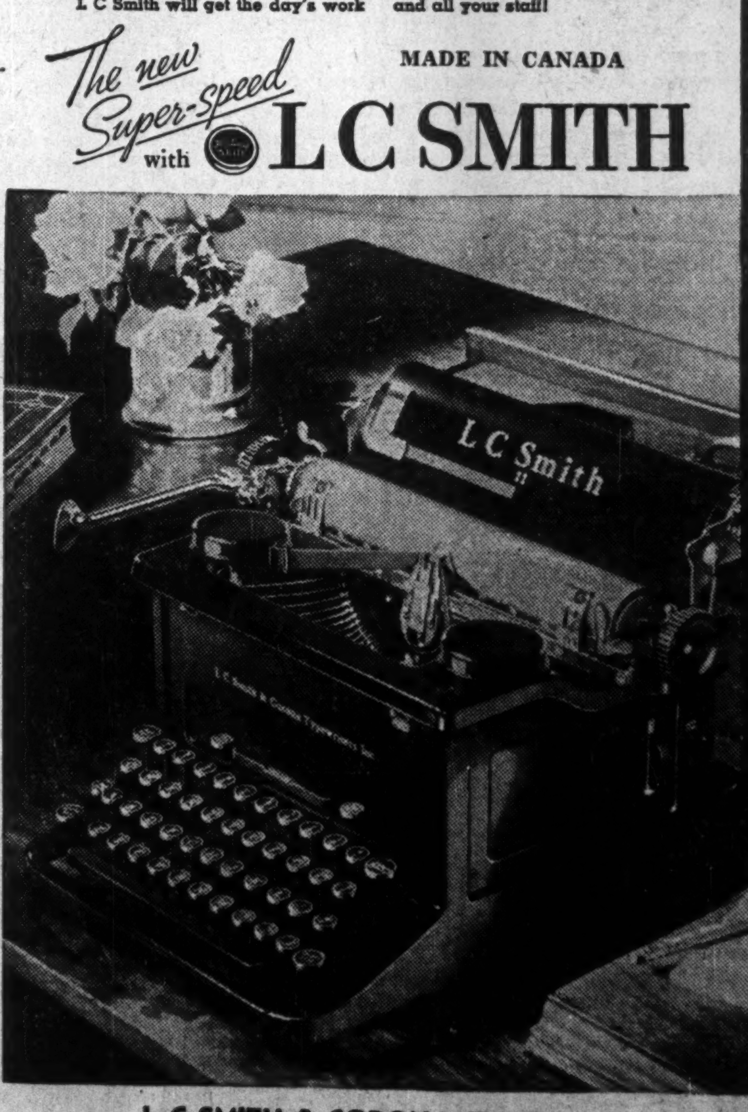

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THE FINANCIAL POST

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Vol. XXXI Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations ★ PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1937 ★ 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year No. 49

Opening Canada's Back Door

Straws in the North Wind Indicate Widespread Development As Vanguard of Miners Seek Fortunes North of Latitude 60

By WILFRID SANDERS
Mining Editor, The Financial Post

Is opportunity knocking at Canada's back door?

Here is the evidence:

The Northwest Territories, Canada's Siberia, has not in the past been particularly newsworthy, despite the fact that it accounts for over one-third of Canada's area. Of late it has shown signs of providing headline material.

Russia turns her eyes to the far north and makes a desperate but only partially successful attempt to establish a commercial air route over the North Pole. "Who owns the North Pole, anyway?" becomes a popular after-dinner conversational lead.

Lord Tweedsmuir becomes the first of Canada's governors-general to visit this part of His Majesty's domain.

Radium- silver shipments from Great Bear Lake are tripled and the world price of radium is slashed in half.

Large mining and exploration concerns plan extensive development and exploration programmes.

A large Canadian mining company starts work on a new gold mill north of the sixtieth parallel of latitude, and another just south.

Somebody suggests establishing a "scientific station" near the centre of the Arctic Archipelago, and the Dominion Government seriously ponders the idea.

British Columbia seeks to take the Yukon into its provincial fold.

An American photographic magazine devotes a whole section to pictures depicting the topography and life in this area.

All these are but straws in the mighty wind of world news. Combined they provide a basis for suggesting that the twentieth century will see, in the far north, something akin to the nineteenth century's conquest of northwestern United States.

Significance Obvious

The significance to Canada of such a development, from an economic, political and investment point of view, is obvious.

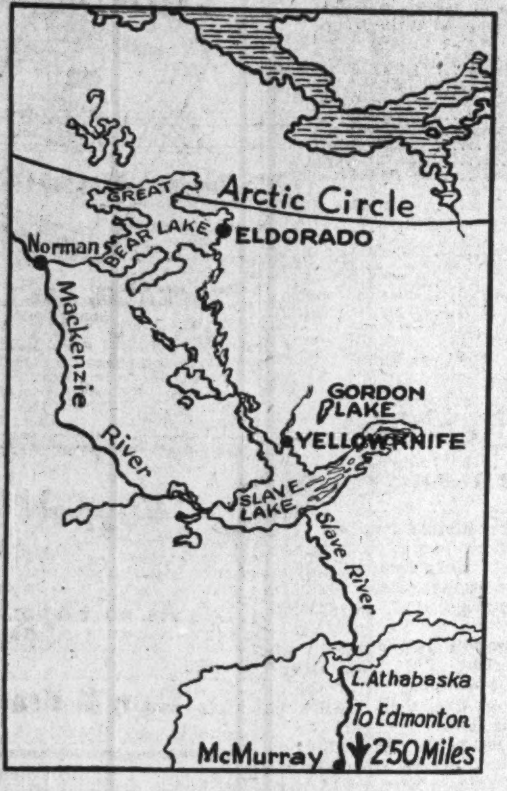
Because of the fact that the Northwest Territories have not, until recently, played much of a rôle in the contemporary life of the average Canadian, he probably knows more about this huge section of Canada while in the entrance class of the public school than he does at any other period of his life.

He will probably learn more about it during the next decade or two.

His school-day knowledge has probably been along inanimate, remote lines, such as that the total area of the Northwest Territories covered 916,992 square miles; that it provides furs, some strange sounding minerals, and a place for the love-stricken hero of the story book to go and distinguish himself. If he were a very bright pupil he might have been able to recite: "The mainland is dominated by two topographical features—the Laurentian plateau and the Mackenzie lowland, etc., etc."

All this is something very far removed from the life of the average Canadian. But for the Canadian businessman or investor the growing interest in Canada's back yard has a more real significance. What, he wants to know, are the chances for opening up the country for population and trade? What are the opportunities for investment? The opening up of a new land generally provides profit opportunities. Will the same be true of this land?

Our school-boy would undoubtedly describe the climate as "cold." Relatively speaking he would be correct, but it would probably surprise him to learn that the thermometer has been known to climb to 96 degrees Fahrenheit at Churchill; 95 degrees at Dawson and 93 degrees at Aklavik. These temperatures reached in July are, of course, extreme, and if the school-boy wished to justify his adjective he could point out that the lowest temperature on record at Churchill was 57 degrees below; at Dawson, 68 degrees below, and at Aklavik, 56 degrees below.



1,700 miles of water, but one portage.

Transportation Facilities

Transportation in the north is, of course, greatly affected by this wide fluctuation in weather and climate. This question of transportation is probably one of the most important to the area, and at the present time provides one of the greatest obstacles to its development.

Broadly speaking, there are four general routes of approach to the Territories—the Pacific route, through Bering Straits and the Beaufort Sea; the Atlantic route, via the Hudson Strait; the river routes, from the south, and lastly, of course, the aeroplane. All have their limitations.

The Pacific route was, until a few years ago, used by the Hudson's Bay Co. for transporting passengers and supplies from Vancouver. Icy seas, uncertain weather and the loss of several ships, however, caused the company to abandon this route a few years ago in favor of the Mackenzie River. Such obstacles, however, would not be insurmountable were the volume of traffic sufficient to maintain regular meteorological and shipping facilities.

The Atlantic route is more extensively used, and the R.M.S. Nascopie, especially equipped, now makes annual trips from Montreal. Chief ports at the end of this route are Nelson and Churchill, the latter of which is served by rail.

To an increasing degree, mining men, traders and settlers are using the air land and water routes from the western provinces. Broad rivers, such as the Mackenzie, Slave, Hay and Nelson, provide natural arteries of commerce and have been extensively used for over 100 years.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Collecting fuel for the doughty "Distributor."

Waterways, in northern Alberta, is, at the present time, the farthest north point served by rail. From Edmonton, Alberta, and Prince Albert, Sask., a constant stream of traffic, mostly connected with the mining industry, is being fed into the area by air both winter and summer, with short spells off in the spring and fall for "break-up" and "freeze-up" period.s

Main Water Route

The main water route, open in the summer months, is via the Athabaska to Lake Athabaska, down the Great Slave to Great Slave Lake and from there down the Mackenzie River to the Beaufort Sea.

This route is surprisingly free of physical obstacles. There is a 16-mile portage from Fitzgerald, in northern Alberta, to Fort Smith, in the N.W.T., around the Slave River rapids, well equipped to handle the seven or eight thousand tons of freight which annually uses this road.

From these rapids a water route extends, without serious obstruction, some 1,300 miles to the mouth of the Mackenzie. Along this winding water route from Waterways to the Mackenzie delta is stretched out most of the human life in this area.

The freight which is shuttling back and forth is growing by leaps and bounds annually. Total figures are not compiled, but a report from Northern Transportation Co., wholly owned subsidiary of Eldorado Gold Mines, and, with Hudson's Bay Co., one of the two big transportation concerns in the western north, states that in the 1937 open season tonnage moved "down north" from Waterways was over three times that of any previous year, totalling for this one company 6,560 tons, compared with 1,900 tons in 1936. Equally impressive was the tonnage moved "up south"—don't ever, ever, refer to "down south" or "up north" when you travel north of Edmonton.

The quiet places of the far north first heard the drone of the airplane some 16 years ago, but since that time this method of transportation has revolutionized the life of the Territories and is largely responsible for the belief that the far north stands on the threshhold of big development. Almost any part of the mainland of northern Canada may now be reached in two or three days, as compared with many weeks of water travel. Not only has the airplane aided the opening up of this country by its almost ideal transportation abilities, but by co-operation between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Dominion Government aerial photographs, invaluable to the pioneer developer, have been made in rapid order.

All these methods of getting into the country would be mere frills if there were nothing in the country worth going after. What can the Northwest Territories offer?

Mineral Resources

Of paramount importance is mining, although from the angle of actual production to date furs would get first place.

Although there had been some prospecting in the N.W.T. for years, the first great stimulation to mining exploration was given in 1930 by Gilbert LaBine, whose dramatic discovery of pitchblende-silver deposits at what is now known as LaBine Point, on Great Bear Lake, was heard around the world.

This same world has known for over 200 years that minerals occurred in the far north. Native copper, after which he named the Coppermine River, was found by Samuel Hearne in 1771. Alexander Mackenzie, whose name is given to the biggest river in the area, reported in 1789 the existence of burning beds of coal near the present oil-producing site of Fort Norman. The Hudson's Bay Co., for over a hundred years, obtained salt from a deposit near Fort Smith.

So that the mineral history of this area is in reality a very old one. But nobody really did anything very much about it until LaBine started to develop the Great Bear Lake deposit in the name of Eldorado Gold Mines. The discovery of this deposit is a fascinating story in itself, but beyond the scope of this article.

It will have to suffice to say that today Eldorado is making regular shipments of radium-silver concentrates to its refinery at Port Hope, Ont., and copper-silver concentrates to the Pacific province.

Prospecting in this area became intensely active after 1930, and has continued at a high tempo ever since. Because of the fact that early finds in this post-1930 exploratory drive were largely silver and copper, deposits which did not seem to be commerical at costs then prevailing, some disappointment was felt in the result until discoveries of gold were reported from Lake Athabaska, at Yellowknife and at Gordon Lake. With the exception of the Athabaska deposits, which are largely big tonnage, lower grade operations, and where Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. is constructing a 1,000-ton mill, most of these discoveries were high grade. At Gordon Lake Smelters is also erecting a 100-ton plant on what is known as the Con property.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Arctic fishing plus population a new industry.

Eldorado Gold Mines.

Radium concentrates at Great Bear.

Thus this initial exploration has met with some tangible success. Although transportation costs are not as high as some in the east believe, it appears that the development of the mineral deposits in this area will be a challenge for the big-time operators, with well-filled treasuries and experienced technical staff. For this reason, repetitions of the wild market rushes which marked the opening of northern Ontario and other more southerly camps is not expected, as most of the preliminary financing will be done by the large group.

As to costs, it will probably surprise many to know that it is actually cheaper to ship freight from the end of steel at Waterways into, say, the Yellowknife area, than it is to ship freight into many northern Ontario camps, particularly those camps in the Patricia district and further north which are also served by air.

A typical water freight tariff sheet shows that, from Waterways, rates per 100 pounds are as cheap as 25 cents to Fort McKay; $5 to Fort Norman; 75 cents to Goldfields, the new gold camp at Lake Athabaska; $3.75 to Yellowknife. These representative freight rates are, of course, considerably reduced in large freighting jobs which are done under contract. Further increases in volume will result in still lower rates.

Eastern Mineral Zone

Mineral deposits in the eastern section of the N.W.T., such as the copper-nickel deposit at Rankin Inlet, can be serviced either by air from Winnipeg or Churchill, or by water via the Atlantic route. It is, incidentally, a shorter haul from the Rankin Inlet deposits to Liverpool than it is to Montreal, and it would therefore be cheaper, if, as and when commercial shipments are made, to use the Liverpool route.

At Fort Norman, where oil seepages have been commented on for many years, Imperial Oil Co., through a subsidiary, is operating a refinery for local production which has been a boon to the mining operations, especially Eldorado, which must depend on Diesel power at the present time.

Other mineral deposits are under development, including lead-zinc deposits of large extent on the south side of Great Slave Lake, lignite outcrops in several places along the Mackenzie River and along the southern and western shores of Great Bear Lake. Deposits near Norman are being worked to a limited degree. Nickel, copper, cobalt, silver are also known to occur in the areas, and await development.

Judging from the experience of other mining districts and with due regard for the fact that air transportation has served to speed up development, it would appear that the Northwest will have to pass through a fairly long period of development before it becomes a large-scale producer of minerals, so great are the distances, so slim the knowledge of interior points. That sooner or later it will become an important source of minerals, few who are acquainted with the country doubt. With the exception of British Columbia, which has virtually a mining history of its own, the broad trend of mining development in Canada has been from the southeast, across Ontario and northern Manitoba and now, apparently, over and into the Northwest Territories.

Fur Industry

Prior to the advent of mining, fur trading was the predominant industry of the Northwest. It is still the principal occupation of the people who inhabit this area. Since 1922 the total value of fur from the Territories is well in excess of $27 millions. Annual harvest of fur is now running at close to $2 millions, and the "currency" of the country is still largely the pelt. By far the most valuable fur is the white fox, although the highest per pelt value is for the fisher. Bear, beaver, "ermine" or weasel, fox, marten, mink, muskrat, otter, skunk, wolf and wolverine are among the leading fur bearers.

Courtesy, The Beaver.

The "Distributor" plows up the Mackenzie River.

The country is, of course, not suited to agriculture as a commercial industry, although surprising accomplishments have been recorded by way of supplying local needs. Considerable grain and vegetable production is possible, chiefly along the water courses.

Lumbering is unlikely to ever become an important industry although, here again, the forests of the Mackenzie Valley have been a valuable source of building materials and fuel for the local population.

Power Resources

In the opening up of any new country, availability of power is of paramount importance. Very few power surveys have been made in the Northwest Territories, but large areas have been surveyed by aerial methods, and the Water and Power Bureau, Department of Mines and Resources, estimates from information available that there is a total of about 285,000 horsepower available under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, with over 730,000 horsepower ordinarily available for six months of the year. None of this has as yet been developed. Most of this available power is situated in the Mackenzie district. It is there, ready for harnessing, when the mining industry, or others, want it.

As throughout the rest of Canada, the only reasonable estimate of population is supplied by the decennial census of 1931, and this only covers the western portion. This shows a total population of only 7,183, of which 3,673 were Indians, 2,567 Eskimo and 943 whites.

It is clear, in view of the development of mining, that the percentage of white men in the area is now much greater than in 1931, which was, after all, only a year after the discovery of Great Bear radium-silver deposits.

It was not so very long ago that the Government adhered to the policy of considering all white people in the Territories as transients, only regarding the Indians and Eskimo as permanent residents. This policy has now been changed, an indication in itself of the changing status of this area.

Territorial Government

The Territories are governed by a commissioner (at present Dr. Charles Camsell, deputy minister of mines and resources, who was born in the area), aided by a council of six, one of whom is a deputy commissioner and another secretary.

This benevolent oligarchy is responsible to the minister of the interior. Its powers are wide and the Northwest Territories Act provides that the council shall have the same powers to make ordinances for the Government of the Territories as are vested in the provincial legislatures. Such matters as education, solemnization of marriage, property and civil rights; issue of licenses to explorers or scientists; levying of taxes on furs shipped out, etc., are in the hands of this board, nearly all of whom are personally experienced in the problems, needs and conditions of the country.

This, then, in so far as an area of 900,000 square miles can be described in 3,000 words, is the area which appears to be impressing itself on Canada as never before. Had Canada an over-population problem, there is no doubt but that long ago the Northwest Territories would have developed to a far greater degree. Lacking such a problem on its border, it must depend on its resources to attract the builder, Man, to its far places.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st December, 1937, making a total distribution of ten per cent for the current year — the Dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the third day of January, 1938, to shareholders of record of the 20th December, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th November, 1937.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1% has been declared on the paid-up Capital Stock of Chartered Trust and Executor Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1937, payable January 3rd, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

E. W. McNEILL,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
November 18th, 1937.

Canada Bud Breweries Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 15th day of December, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1937.

By order of Board of Directors.

E. J. KAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, November 26th, 1937.

Reno Gold Mines Limited (N.P.L.)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three (3c) cents per share has been declared payable to shareholders of the Company of record as such on the books of the Company at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1937, and that the dividend will be payable on or after the 3rd day of January, 1938.

The Register of Transfers will be closed at the close of business on the 10th December, 1937, until the opening of business on the 20th day of December, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

W. A. SUTTON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., November, 1937.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

English Electric Company of Canada, Limited

CLASS "A" SHARES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of sixty-two and one-half cents (62½c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable December 15th, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 30th, 1937.

AUBREY MUNDY,
Secretary

Dominion Glass Company Limited

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1937.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent (1¼%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of December, 1937.

The above Dividends are payable on Monday, the 3rd day of January, 1938, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Wednesday, the 15th day of December, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 23rd November, 1937.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

— DIVIDEND —

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend (No. 125) of ten cents (10c) per share on the paid-up Ordinary Shares of the Company has been declared payable on Friday, the 31st day of December, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of December, 1937.

By Order of the Board.

F. P. L. LANE,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, P.Q.,
26th November, 1937.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY
OF JANUARY

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December, 1937.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 17th, 1937.

Foundation Co. On Paying Basis

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Foundation Co. of Canada have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common, payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Dec. 6.

This is the first dividend on the common since March 15, 1934, when 25 cents was paid. The stock has been on an interim basis since 1932.

In the year ended June 30 last, the company reported net earnings equal to 58 cents a share on common. Volume of business on hand promises an appreciable improvement in earning power for 1938.

NOTICE

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 360 St. James Street West, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 13th day of January, 1938, at 11 o'clock a.m.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 1, 1937.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of fifty cents per share on the no par value common stock of the Company has been declared, payable December 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 6, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 25, 1937.

BATHURST POWER & PAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON CLASS "A" SHARES

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" Shares of the Company has been declared payable on the 20th day of December, 1937, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of December, 1937.

H. J. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 25th, 1937.

PICKLE CROW

GOLD MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 8

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared payable on Friday, December 31st, 1937, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Wednesday, Dec. 15th, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT FENNELL, K.C.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 24th, 1937.

Canadian Wirebound Boxes Limited

Dividend Notice

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of thirty-seven and one half cents (37½c.) per share on account of arrears, on the class "A" shares of the Company, payable January 2nd, 1938, to shareholders of record, December 15th, 1937.

By order of the Board,

J. P. BERNEY
Secretary.

Toronto, November 25, 1937.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of January, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of December, 1937.

F. G. WEBBER,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 24th, 1937.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 52

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾% (being at the rate of 7% per annum) has been declared on the 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED for the quarter ending December 31st, 1937, payable January 15th, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1937.

By order of the Board.

L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.

Montreal, November 23rd, 1937.

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED

Notice of Dividend No. 23 and Bonus

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Cents (5c) per share and a bonus of one cent per share on the issued Capital Stock of Siscoe Gold Mines Limited has been declared payable on December 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of November, 1937. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed from December 1st to December 15th inclusive for the purpose of payment of the said dividend and bonus.

By order of the Board.

H. E. GREEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 19th November, 1937.

B. C. Fearful Of Anglo-U.S. Trade Treaty

Lumbermen Predict Ruin if Americans Get Concessions

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Because British Columbia's great primary industries are geared to production of a huge surplus for export, chiefly to British countries since passage of the Empire trade agreements, this province is probably more seriously affected than any other in the current negotiations for an Anglo-United States tariff pact.

Industrial leaders here do not see how the United Kingdom can work out a formula for extension of trade with the United States without severely reducing the advantage now enjoyed by British Columbia lumbermen, fish packers and apple growers in what has become their richest and biggest foreign market.

Representatives of these three big exporting industries laid their case before the provincial cabinet and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, British Columbia's representative in the federal cabinet, who happened to be in Victoria when announcement was made by Hon. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, that a tariff deal with Britain was contemplated.

Fight For Market

British Columbia trade interests are realizing now that they neglected earlier opportunities to make a strong fight for retention of the present preferences, but they intend to make an eleventh-hour offensive during the time at their disposal, and it is hoped to win support of the Provincial Government in making an effective protest, especially in respect to lumber, apples and fish.

"It is no exaggeration to say that if the proposals now being pressed by Washington and Oregon lumbermen for equal treatment in the British market are carried into effect the result will be a major depression in British Columbia," says James G. Robson, president of the B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Association.

U. K. Trade Stable

The B. C. lumbermen would not be satisfied with a lowering of the United States tariff as compensation for yielding an equal share of the United Kingdom business. They regard the U. K. trade as far more stable and more profitable, as well as bigger. They argue that their success in the Old Country market was at the expense of Baltic countries rather than the United States, although the lumbermen of Washington and Oregon have repeatedly shown signs of resentment at being overshadowed in Empire markets by B. C. British Columbia's proportion of lumber trade with Empire countries has increased, in relation to the whole of the Pacific Northwest, from 21% in 1929 to 93% last year.

British Columbia's economic council, a Government bureau, estimates that $25 millions in annual export trade is threatened by revision of the preference. The province's total exports were worth $110 millions in 1935, which is the last year for which complete figures are available. Of this total, $27 millions was to Britain, being divided among industries as follows: lumber and forest products, $8.7 millions; farm, $3.4 millions; fisheries, $5.3 millions; mines, $9.6 millions. Exports of fish, lumber and farm, said to be covered in the proposed tariff readjustment with the United States, account for $17 millions, or about 15% of British Columbia's total business.

Public Utility Earnings

East Kootenay Power

October:	1937	1936
	$	$
Gross earnings	48,946	42,008
Oper. expenses	15,505	13,144
Net earnings	33,441	28,864
Seven Months:		
Gross earnings	325,048	270,455
Oper. expenses	99,551	84,955
Net earnings	225,497	185,500

Canada Northern Power

October	1937	1936
	$	$
Gross revenue	428,075	386,842
Oper. expenses	177,439	152,585
Net revenue	250,636	234,257
10 Months Ended October		
Gross revenue	4,104,763	3,757,487
Oper. expenses	1,710,854	1,439,486
Net revenue	2,393,909	2,318,001

Winnipeg Electric Co.

October:	1937	1936
	$	$
Gross earnings	565,598	567,782
Oper. exps. & taxes	326,685	322,755
Net earnings	238,913	245,027
10 Months Ended October:		
Gross earnings	5,516,513	5,404,777
Oper. exps. & taxes	3,259,880	3,124,193
Net earnings	2,256,633	2,280,584

Railway Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

October:	1937	1936	Increase
	$	$	$
Gross earn.	14,729,165	14,249,421	479,743
Work. exp.	10,450,057	9,846,238	603,819
Net earn.	4,279,107	4,403,183	*124,075
Ten Months:			
Gross earn.	119,831,155	114,193,000	5,638,154
Work. exp.	102,478,107	97,962,349	4,515,758
Net earn.	17,353,048	16,230,651	1,122,396

*Decrease.

Canadian National Railways

Oct.—	1937	1936	Increase
	$	$	$
Oper. rev.	19,328,357	18,786,278	542,079
Oper. exps.	15,896,781	15,147,759	749,022
Net rev.	3,431,576	3,638,519	*206,943
Ten Months—			
Oper. rev.	165,403,656	153,234,590	12,169,066
Oper. exps.	151,444,218	143,390,610	8,053,608
Net rev.	13,959,438	9,843,980	4,115,458

*Decrease.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

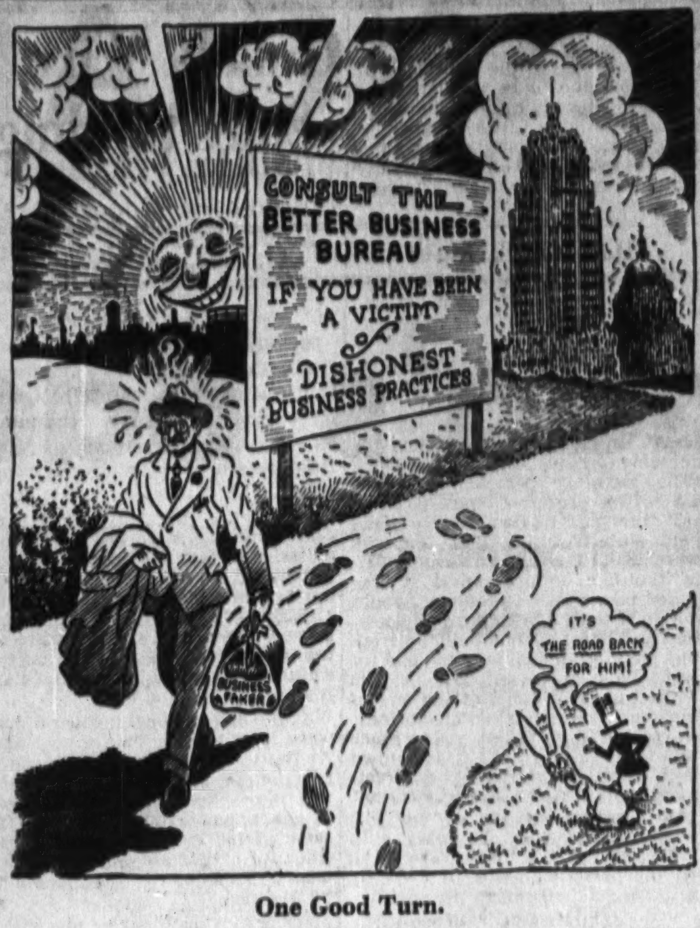
International Paints (Canada) Limited

The regular dividend of 5% for the twelve months ended September 30th, 1937, and an additional dividend on account of arrears of 1¼% or 25 cents per share, have been declared on the new 5% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on December 21st, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 9th, 1937.

By Order of the Board,

D. R. W. McKEAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 30th, 1937.


CONSULT THE BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU IF YOU HAVE BEEN A VICTIM of DISHONEST BUSINESS PRACTICES
BUSINESS FAKER
IT'S THE ROAD BACK FOR HIM!

One Good Turn.

Rackets

Swindles by Mail

The infinite variety of methods by which swindlers victimize the public through the mails was again illustrated by recent exposure of a racket, with headquarters in Milwaukee, which offered non-existent jobs as auto insurance adjusters. According to a report on the enterprise in News-Week, more than 14,000 trusting individuals sent in fees of $5 apiece during the past two years for supposed "listing" in an "adjusters directory." As time went on without further word from the racketeers, it presumably began to dawn on at least some of the victims that no reputable insurance company would use for its adjusting work any unknown, inexperienced or uncertified person.

The promoter of the operation is one of two men who have been collecting "sucker money" for four years or more through a succession of mail order rackets—courses in aviation training, imitation jewellery, and sales of old coins. As fast as they were closed down by orders barring use of the mails or Federal Trade Commission orders to cease operating, they started up again with another racket, or possibly the same racket using another firm name. Neither has ever been prosecuted.

The toll levied by the mail order rackets is staggering. They are international in their ramifications and many a Canadian has found to his sorrow that little or nothing is gained by sending money through the mail in the hope of getting jobs, special training in a variety of occupations, and other "services." Few wait before sending money to investigate the status of the enterprise involved, through enquiry of the nearest Better Business Bureau or Board of Trade.

• • •

Anti-freeze

Despite repeated warnings every fall for the past several years, the sale of useless anti-freeze compounds many of them damaging to auto parts, continues in various parts of Canada. Analysis of these compounds, usually sold at cutthroat prices, has shown that they use the cheapest of materials and some fancy coloring matter, are such weak solutions they cannot be depended on to prevent freezing of water in car radiators, and in some cases are corrosive or productive of deposits. Officials of Better Business Bureaus have urged car and truck owners to exercise care in buying anti-freeze, and, when they are ignorant of the product offered, to play safe by sticking to compounds of reputable manufacturers and distributors.

Opposition in Alberta Split on Fusion Move

Liberals Fear Too Close Connection With the People's League

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—A divergence of opinion between the Liberal party and Conservative and U. F. A. forces, the other elements in a "united opposition" movement in Alberta, has developed over the question of the extent to which party identities should be merged.

A meeting of Conservative and U. F. A. representatives, along with People's League officials, drew up recently a proposal for a complete fusion of parties, under a new leader to be selected. The next day, the provincial Liberal executive considered the proposal and turned it down.

The Liberal position, it is indicated, remains opposed to complete fusion in accordance with the proposal for co-operation of the parties opposed to the Social Credit Government, along the lines of the original "unity" proposal of E. L. Gray, the Liberal leader. The Gray proposal envisioned retention of party lines, with consultation among opposition forces in each constituency with regard to supporting a joint candidate.

Liberal Position

The position now is that the Liberal party has refused to enter an arrangement which it regards as leading to a new fusion party in Alberta, whereas the Conservative party and part at least of the U.F.A. have laid down a proposal for fusion.

The Liberal party claims a present strength in Alberta about two to one against the U.F.A., and about seven to two over the Conservatives.

Another factor is the unwillingness of the Liberal party to be too closely identified with the People's League and what purports to be a right wing alliance, both of which have come to be associated in Alberta with "the big interests." This is regarded as a factor of importance in rural politics in the province.

The standing of opposition parties, as far as it was shown by 1935 election figures, was:

Liberals	69,845
U. F. A.	33,063
Conservatives	19,358

U. F. A. Stand

That the U. F. A. is entirely in agreement on the position it should take is indicated by a recent statement from Robert Gardiner, U.F.A. president, that "the old parties would like to see the U. F. A. go out of politics," and that the objective of displacing the present government was not sufficient by itself as the basis for political action. The issue will no doubt be thoroughly discussed at the U. F. A. convention in January.

New evidence of the decline of Social Credit is read in the results of the Calgary municipal election, which returned Andrew Davison as mayor with 58.5% of the mayoral votes, as against 49.4% in 1935, when he defeated a Social Crediter. In 1935 the Social Credit candidate secured 42% of the votes, but this year, a Social Credit-Labor candidate secured only 40%. The combined Social Credit and Labor vote in 1935 was 50%.

Spotlight on Labor

Textile Probe

Spurred by protests of some labor groups against the length of time being devoted to the enquiry into wages and working conditions in Ontario's textile industry, members of the Ontario Industry and Labor Board this week resumed active investigation work. The board embarked on a tour of inspection and enquiry covering plants in Peterborough, Campbellford, Perth, Carleton Place, Arnprior, Renfrew and Cornwall. Strikes last summer at Cornwall and Peterborough were settled by agreement that wage levels were to be set by the Industry and Labor Board after enquiry into the industry as a whole throughout the province.

• • •

House Divided

Intensively publicized efforts of the C.I.O. and American Federation of Labor to achieve a peaceful reunion thus far have borne a close resemblance to comic opera, but without the entertainment value. To date, all the tortuous manoeuvres, the barrage of proposals and counter-proposals of both organizations, have done little but to confirm the suspicion that the rival labor bodies are going through the motions of seeking peace only at the behest of President Roosevelt, and are interested only in making the other group appear responsible for failure of the negotiations. The C.I.O. obviously has no intention of returning to the A. F. of L. fold except under conditions enabling it to win domination of the latter body. And the A. F. of L. has no intention of making a deal with the C.I.O. unless the industrial workers mobilized by the C.I.O are apportioned among the old-line craft unions of the A. F. of L.

Government Seizes Books of 3 Newfoundland Firms

Government investigation of three Newfoundland insurance companies and a trust company has been launched following seizure of their books and records on order of Attorney-General L. E. Emerson. The audit firm of Reid, Son, Watson and Leith has been commissioned to examine their affairs.

The firms involved are British Professional & General Insurance Co., British Commonwealth Insurance Co., British General Insurance Co., and Newfoundland Trust & Guarantee Co. A. St. J. Moray-Seaforth is listed as president and general manager of the first named company in circulars.

As far as can be learned, all four companies are linked through common control and management of the same interests, and their business and scope of operations are localized in Newfoundland. Government officials have not made public their reasons for probing the enterprises.

Join Bruno Jeannotte

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—J. Octave Baillargeon and Jean-Marie Nadeau have been appointed to the board of directors of Bruno Jeannotte Ltée, Montreal investment dealers.

South. Canada Position Better

Quebec Utility Has Higher Share Earnings, Stronger Balance Sheet

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Southern Canada Power Co. reports an all-round improvement in its earning power and financial position for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1937.

During the 12 months the company had an output of 256.7 million kw.h., an increase of 24.6% over the all-time record output established in the previous year. Reflecting this gain, the financial statement shows total revenue of $2,308,087, as against $2,153,572 in 1936. Net profit available on the common was equal to 89 cents a share, as against 68 cents a share the year before.

The comparative income and surplus account for the past two years follow:

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1937	1936
	$	$
Operating revenue	2,184,410	2,021,434
Other income	123,677	132,138
Total revenue	2,308,087	2,153,572
Less: Oper. expenses	725,267	698,411
Exec. salaries	36,392	37,267
Legal fees	7,157	12,348
Directors' fees	13,602	14,800
Bad debt reserve	3,600	3,600
Bond interest	312,164	327,825
Bond discount	14,070	4,440
Depreciation	233,381	217,713
Income tax	174,936	143,527
Net profit	783,517	696,741
Less: Pfd. divds.	425,334	425,334
Com. divds.	319,641	319,257
Surplus	38,542	**47,850
Previous surplus*	319,921	373,866
Surplus forward	357,463	326,016

*Adjusted. **Deficit.

Working Capital

	1937	1936
	$	$
Current assets	3,628,164	3,428,841
Current liabilities	772,669	592,443
Working capital	2,855,495	2,836,398

Stronger Liquid Position

The balance sheet shows an improvement. Cash increased from $343,520 to $403,897, while accounts receivable advanced from $354,173 to $403,312.

The company's investment portfolio had a market value at the end of the fiscal year of $2,567,525, a marked gain over the $2,304,050 reported a year ago.

During the past year the company retired its 5% bonds, payable in Canada, the United States and England, replacing them with 4½% bonds payable in Canadian funds only. Further there was a reduction in subsidiary bonds from $459,500 to $415,000, while guaranteed municipal bonds declined from $103,089 to $102,824.

In his report to the shareholders, J. P. Woodyatt, president, pointed out that 12¼ cents out of every dollar of gross revenue received by the company last year was paid out in federal, provincial and municipal taxes. In 1919 the taxes paid per customer amounted to $1.22 a year, whereas for the past year the total was $9.98 per customer.

It's a smooth smoke!
HERBERT TAREYTON
SMOKING MIXTURE
HERBERT TAREYTON LONDON SMOKING MIXTURE
Herbert Tareyton
PACKAGES 25c
HALF LB. TINS $1.50

Support Your Credit Manager
WITH ADEQUATE TOOLS

As no single factor in your business dissipates profits as rapidly as bad debts.

Dun & Bradstreet of Canada, Limited

The SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited and Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies

Annual Report of Board of Directors for the year ending August 31st, 1937

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

The Consolidated Balance Sheet showing Assets and Liabilities of your Company and its wholly owned subsidiary companies at the close of its fiscal year August 31st, 1937, is submitted herewith, together with the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits for the last fiscal year.

An examination of the books and accounts of the Company has been made by your Auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, and their certificate and report is attached.

All plants and properties of your Company have been maintained in good condition, as is our custom, and the sum of $46,099.77 has been added to Reserve for Depreciation, which now amounts to $2,018,284.59.

In July contracts were let for the construction of a new Linseed Oil Mill at your Centre Street property, necessitated by the obsolescence of the old Mill and equipment, and it is expected that operations in the new plant, with an increased capacity amounting to 50%, will begin with the new calendar year. A note is appended to the Balance Sheet with reference to these contracts.

All inventories of raw materials and manufactured goods have been taken with our usual care and have been priced on the basis of cost or market, whichever was lower.

The units and subsidiary companies of the Organization showed a combined increase in sales volume for the last fiscal year amounting to 17.3%, and sales for the first two months of the new fiscal year show a gain of 15.09%.

The Net Earnings of the Company available for dividends, after making all deductions as shown in the Consolidated Statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, amounted to $417,721.36 as compared with $262,213.50 for the previous year, equivalent to $12.07 per share on the Preferred Stock of the Company as against $7.57 per share for the previous year, and to 87½c per share on the Common Stock as against 10c per share for the year before.

Total Current Assets of your Company as shown in the Consolidated Balance Sheet amounted to $4,319,295.29 and Current Liabilities amounted to $414,920.44, leaving Net Current Assets of $3,904,374.85, a ratio of over 10 to 1.

Dividends were paid on the Preferred Stock during the year in the amount of $242,200.00, at the rate of 7% per annum.

The Earned Surplus at the end of the fiscal year stood at $3,959,830.34 as compared with an Earned Surplus at August 31st, 1936, of $3,782,241.12.

It is a pleasure to report that the employees of the Organization have discharged their duties during the year with the utmost loyalty and efficiency, and the thanks of the Management are gratefully extended to them.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. A. MARTIN, President.

Montreal, Que., November 23rd, 1937.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, August 31, 1937

ASSETS

Property Account:			
Balance, August 31, 1936, with subsequent additions less deductions, at cost		$8,990,417.26	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation		2,018,284.59	$ 6,972,132.67
NOTE: Based on the appraisal made as of December 31, 1934, by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited, the present depreciated value of Land, Buildings and Equipment (including net additions since date of appraisal) is $3,164,310.12. The balance of the book value of Property Account is represented by Formulae, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.			
INVESTMENTS IN AND ADVANCES TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES:			
Investments, at cost		$ 591,063.89	
Advances		225,726.52	816,790.41
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Inventories as determined and certified by the Management, and valued on basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower		$2,280,585.95	
Trade Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Reserve		1,441,343.07	
Other Accounts Receivable		100,819.94	
Amounts due from Shareholders		40,458.56	
Marketable Securities, at cost	$309,267.29		
Less: Depreciation written off	143,205.50	166,061.79	
(Market Value $194,094.85)			
Cash		289,823.98	4,319,295.29
INSURANCE AND TAXES PREPAID			49,339.15
			12,157,557.52

Approved on behalf of the Board:

JOHN C. NEWMAN, Director.
P. F. SISE, Director.

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:			
Seven Per Cent Cumulative Preferred:			
Authorized—40,000 Shares of $100.00 each		$4,000,000.00	
Issued—34,600 Shares of $100.00 each		$3,460,000.00	
NOTE: Dividends aggregating $14.00 per share have accumulated on the Preferred Shares, of which $1.75 has since been paid.			
No Par Value Ordinary:			
Authorized—325,000 Shares.			
Issued—200,000 Shares		4,000,000.00	$7,460,000.00
DUE TO PARTLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY			302,806.74
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Trade Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		$ 169,115.79	
Mortgage Payable, with Interest Accrued		8,120.00	
Deposit Accounts		132,255.16	
Provision for Dominion, Provincial and Other Taxes		105,429.49	414,920.44
NOTE: In addition to the above the Company has contracted for the construction of extensions to its properties to an amount of approximately $250,000.00.			
RESERVE FOR ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED EMPLOYEES			20,000.00
EARNED SURPLUS—As per statement attached			3,959,830.34
CONTINGENT LIABILITY:			
In respect to guarantee of the Bank Loan of a partly owned subsidiary company		$25,000.00	
			12,157,557.52

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNED SURPLUS AND PROFITS AUGUST 31, 1937

Net Operating Profits for the year ending August 31, 1937, before taking into account the items shown below		$ 616,844.06
Add:		
Interest and Dividends on Investments	$ 8,545.28	
Dividends from partly owned subsidiary companies	31,200.00	39,745.28
		$ 656,589.34
Deduct:		
Provision for Depreciation	$ 46,099.77	
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes	80,000.00	
Allowances paid to Retired Employees	17,675.41	
Directors' Fees	5,350.00	
Legal Fees	1,353.90	
Salaries paid to twelve Executive Officers of companies consolidated herein	88,388.90	238,867.98
		$ 417,721.36
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1936	$3,782,241.12	
Prior year's adjustments—net	2,067.86	3,784,308.98
		$4,202,030.34
Deduct: Dividends of 7% paid during the year to Preferred Shareholders of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited		242,200.00
Earned Surplus, balance at August 31, 1937		$3,959,830.34

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have made an examination of the books and accounts of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its Wholly Owned Subsidiary Companies for the year ending August 31, 1937, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we report that, in our opinion, the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at August 31, 1937, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited and its wholly owned Subsidiary Companies, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of these Companies.

In accordance with Section 114 of the Companies' Act 1934, we also report that in respect to two partly owned subsidiary companies the profits of the year were taken up in these accounts to the extent that dividends were declared and paid; in respect to two other partly owned subsidiary companies the net loss of the year amounting to $8,839.01 has not been provided for in these accounts.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, November 12, 1937.

Your Investments

What We Do:

1. Give information on Canadian securities to Financial Post subscribers.
2. Publish anonymously letters of general interest.
3. Supply facts rather than opinions.

What We Don't Do:

1. Answer enquiries of non-subscribers.
2. Answer enquiries on foreign securities.
3. Reply by telephone or telegraph.
4. Select lists of securities; express opinions; or make forecasts.

Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

Commonwealth Inter.

I would appreciate having a report from you on the Class "A" stock of Commonwealth International Corp.

Commonwealth International Corp., an investment trust of the management type, was able to report an improvement both in its financial position and income accounts during 1936. At the end of last year the company had outstanding 135,992 shares of no par value. Investments were carried on the books at $443,484, against which the market value was $540,496. The year before investments had a book value of $345,404 and a market value of $298,103. Net income last year was $23,891, an increase of over $5,000 as against the year before. This was sufficient to cover the regular four cents a share quarterly dividend. Last February the company declared an extra of one cent a share, indicating a further improvement in earnings. No official information is available on the current position of the investment account as a result of the sharp decline in security values.

Investment Foundation

I hold both the common and preferred stocks of Investment Foundation Co. and would like a report on this enterprise.

Investment Foundation has come through the depression years in good condition. In the year ended March 31, 1937, the company earned $3.49 a share on the preferred stock, as against dividend requirements of $3 a share. The equity back of each $50 preferred share at the end of last March was $97.47 and on the common $17.75 a share. Since then there has been a rather sharp falling off in security values, but it is understood that so far as Investment Foundation is concerned, the equity back of the preferred is still in excess of the par value of the security.

United Bond and Share

Will you kindly supply me with a report on United Bond and Share Corp. I hold common stock in this company.

United Bond and Share, since the reorganization in 1931, has strengthened its position, the equity back of the new common at the end of last September amounting to $17.46 a share. This compares with $20.45 a share in the previous year but was greater than in 1935 or 1934. On the other hand, there has been no marked change in the net profit available for dividends; if anything, the trend has been slightly downward. However, in the past fiscal year the company paid 80 cents a share on the common, as against 55 cents a share the year before. Part of this dividend was paid out of surplus account.

Bruck Silk

As a subscriber to your publication, I would ask you to kindly furnish me with any information which you may have on Bruck Silk Mills common.

Though the financial position of Bruck Silk Mills has been well maintained, earning power fell off sharply from 1934 to 1936. In the latter year the company showed a net profit of only $2,475, as against $150,312 in 1935. Dividends were paid in each of the three years, but in 1937, payment was deferred. At the time, last June, the company officially stated the net results of operations for the first half of the current fiscal year had shown a considerable improvement, but in order to maintain an uninterrupted supply of raw material, the management considered it advisable to conserve liquid resources to that end.

Foreign Power

Please let me have your opinion on the Foreign Power Securities preferred stock. In particular I would like to know the current position of the company.

Foreign Power Securities' position has undergone considerable change in recent years, principally due to the devaluation of the French franc. The company has practically all its funds invested in French utilities. At one time the premium on the French franc played an important part in the company's income, but with this premium eliminated, the company's position from the point of view of earnings in Canadian dollars, is not particularly satisfactory. In the year ended Oct. 31, 1936, it reported net earnings of $154,343 as against interest requirements of $144,294. The company continues to pay interest and it is understood that there has been a further reduction in the outstanding bonds in order to comply with the requirements of the trust deed. Earnings on the preferred have been negligible since 1931, and there is no immediate prospect of a resumption in dividends.

Sarnia Bridge

Please let me have your opinion on the Class "A" stock of Sarnia Bridge Co.

Sarnia Bridge is one of the smaller steel fabricating plants and in recent years its earning power has been rather limited. Last year profits on the Class "A" stock amounted to 39 cents a share as compared witth 17 cents in 1935. No dividends have been paid on this stock since 1931 and dividend arrears now amount to over $12 a share. An improvement is anticipated in earnings for this year, but at this time there is no indication of the management taking any action in regard to dividends on the senior stock.

Winnipeg Electric

Kindly let me have a report on the prospects for Winnipeg Electric Co. preferred stock.

Winnipeg Electric Co. has strengthened its position as a result of the reorganization carried out a short time ago. However, the preferred is still a businessman's investment. Under the terms of the reorganization the company has to pay the interest on its income bonds and retire a substantial block of contingent certificates before any dividends can be paid on the preferred. At present the company is paying interest on its income bonds.

Dominion Bridge

Will you please let me have your views on the outlook for Dominion Bridge Co. Is the dividend on the stock guaranteed?

Dominion Bridge is a leader in its field, but the volume of business available to the company in recent years has been limited with the result that earnings have been small. The company is in a sound financial position and is able to carry on until such time as business revives. The expected large increase in construction has not materialized and there is no assurance that Dominion Bridge will continue to pay a dividend. On the other hand, given better conditions, the company can quickly re-establish its earning power.

Collingwood Terminals

Please give me a brief report on the present position and prospects for Collingwood Terminals Ltd.

Outlook for Collingwood Terminals Ltd. is made less satisfactory by the extremely small wheat crop in western Canada this year. The company operates a grain elevator at Collingwood and depends for a large portion of its revenue on storage and handling of grain. In 1936, revenue from this source was $88,607, against $130,055 in 1930. Prospects for an increase in the present year do not appear very good. The company has an annual fixed charge of about $33,000 to pay to the town of Collingwood on its mortgage and this, plus depreciation charges of $27,000, accounts for most of the earnings which have been available for several years. No dividends have been paid on preferred since 1932 and now preferred and common rank equally for any dividends which might be paid.

Sandwich East Twp.

I would appreciate any information on the township of East Sandwich bonds.

The township of Sandwich East defaulted on debenture interest and principal payments in 1931. It is now under the supervision of the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs. The township has been operating on a pay-as-you-go basis for several years but has not made much headway in building up its financial position to a point where a satisfactory settlement of the default situation could be considered. C. W. McDiarmid, of Windsor, has been appointed fiscal agent to conduct a tentative survey of the situation. It is possible that Mr. McDiarmid will have a report prepared by the end of the year, but it is believed considerable negotiation will be necessary before a final plan of settlement is agreed upon. Financial condition of the municipality is such that bondholders will likely have to make fairly drastic concessions and it may take some time to find a plan agreeable to all. We understand no bondholders' committee has been appointed as yet.

Brazilian Traction

What is the financial position of Brazilian Traction, what dividends are now being paid and what are the prospects for paying dividends next year?

Financial position of Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd. is strong, with current assets exceeding current liabilities by $22.1 millions as at Dec. 31, 1936. Exchange difficulties in recent years have handicapped the company in making dividend payments. Through an arrangement with the Government of Brazil, however, regular withdrawals of funds have been made, and dividends were resumed in 1936 with the payment of 30 cents a share on July 15. On Jan. 30, 1937, 40 cents was paid, and on July 10, 1937, 50 cents was paid. Despite recent political developments in Brazil, it is understood the new Government is permitting the withdrawal agreement to remain in force. It is, of course, impossible to forecast what new developments may take place. Aside from foreign exchange difficulties the company is well able to make further interim dividend payments, as net operating earnings for the 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1937, were $17.9 millions compared with $14.5 millions in the corresponding period a year ago, an increase of 23.56%. This would indicate that net profit is running well in excess of the $6.2 millions, equivalent to 88 cents per share, which was shown in 1936. The exchange rate of the milreis will likely continue to be an important factor in determining the company's dividend policy. Little progress is being made in negotiating permanent rate schedules and the company continues to operate under arbitrary rates imposed.

Hamilton Bridge

What is the recent earnings and dividend record of Hamilton Bridge 1st preferred?

Hamilton Bridge Ltd. reported its first net profit ($76,466) since 1931 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1936. This compares with net loss of $91,207 in 1935. No provision for depreciation has been made since 1931. Earnings per share on the 6½% first preferred were $3.50 in 1936 but no dividends have been paid since Aug. 1, 1932. Arrears were $34.12 a share at Nov. 1, 1937. In the last annual report it was stated payments on preferred would not start until working capital position had been further built up from the $317,108 shown at the end of 1936. Sales increased 65% in 1936 while orders on hand at the end of the year almost totalled all business transacted during the year. Since the beginning of 1937 it is known that several substantial contracts have been obtained and it is considered possible that results for this year may compare favorably with 1931 when $6.58 a share was earned on the preferred stock.

Biltmore Hats

How has Biltmore Hats Ltd. been doing? Market price of the stock has fallen considerably and is this all due to general market conditions?

Operating results for Biltmore Hats Ltd. for the six months ended May 31, were reported by the president to have been gratifying. Sales volume was well maintained, and preferred and common dividend requirements for the full year of 1937 were amply covered in the six months' period. At that time it was also stated that a question of a bonus on the common would be considered after the results for the complete year were known. No information is available to indicate whether the satisfactory results for the first half of the current fiscal year have continued to date. It would appear reasonable to assume that market conditions alone could be responsible for the fall in the price of the common, especially as it is not sponsored by any particular financial group on the market.

Claude Neon

Please give me a brief report on the earnings record of Claude Neon General Advertising.

Claude Neon General Advertising, Ltd., reported a loss of $92,328 in 1936 after deduction of bond interest and depreciation, as compared with a loss of $171,280 in 1935. Interest on the company's 6½% bonds has been postponed from Feb. 1, 1936, until Aug. 1, 1938, when the matter will be considered by the directors. No earnings have been available for distribution on preferred since 1931 and arrears were $33.25 a share at Dec. 31, 1936. The company is engaged in outdoor advertising and holds Canadian franchises for the rights and patents of the Claude Neon system of lighting.

Burlington Steel Co. Continues 60c Rate

A dividend of 15 cents a share has been declared on the common shares of Burlington Steel Co., payable Jan. 3, 1938, to shareholders of record Dec. 15, 1937. This will be the second payment at the new rate of 60 cents a share annually.

Canada Wire Sales Holding

Business is Reported at Good Level For Third Quarter of Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Wire and Cable Co.'s business volume was well maintained in the third quarter of the year and is continuing on a good level, according to an official statement issued by the company.

During the first half of the current year, sales were 75% greater in dollar value than for the corresponding period of 1936. Gross income during the period amounted to $718,256 and net profit $476,967. The latter was equal to $16.52 a share on the preferred; $12.91 a share on the class A and $2.15 a share on the class B stock.

At the end of June unfilled orders were 144% greater than a year ago. At the time it was officially stated it is not expected that the same relative improvement would be shown in the second half of 1937 over the same period of 1936, although continuance of the volume of business was anticipated for the remainder of the year.

Recently Canada Wire and Cable declared a dividend of $6.75 a share on account of preferred arrears. During 1936 the company paid $6 on arrears, while payments for 1937 will amount to $16.50 for a total of $22.50, leaving arrears as at Nov. 30 of $10 a share.

Dividend Higher For Power Corp.

Interim Dividend of 30c Makes Outlay of 55c This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power Corp. of Canada has declared an interim dividend of 30 cents a share on common payable Dec. 21 to shareholders of record Dec. 4. Previous payment by the company was 25 cents on July 26, 1937. The company also paid 25 cents a share on Dec. 21, 1936. The latter was resumption of dividends after having been discontinued in 1932.

In the year ended June 30 last, Power Corp. of Canada reported earnings of 73 cents a share on common. This was the best showing made in any year since 1931. Currently the companies in which Power Corp. has an interest report further expansion in operations and earnings, so that it is generally understood that earnings have been maintained.

Transportation Bldg. Reports Little Change

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Transportation Building Co., Montreal, has had little change in net position to the end of October, the first half of their fiscal year, according to officials. Revenues were about 10% higher, but operating expenses also increased, practically offsetting all benefit of the larger income. Enquiries for office accommodation have died down after indicating earlier in the year that future prospects were better.

Suggestions for December Investment

A diversified selection of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal and Corporation securities is listed in our December booklet.

We shall be pleased to send you a copy on request.

Write or telephone WAverley 3681.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

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PONTIAC
1938'S BEST VALUES
New De Luxe Models
NEW SPECIAL SIX
AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN PONTIAC HISTORY

Illustrated—Pontiac De Luxe Sedan with Trunk.

Combining New *Beauty, Comfort, Thrift* and EXCLUSIVE SAFETY SHIFT GEAR CONTROL

VALUES that top the field! Styling that sets the vogue! Pontiac for 1938 steps to the fore with two great new cars ... *better looking, better built and better buys* than you ever dreamed low-priced cars could be. And everywhere the 1938 Pontiacs are commanding the admiring attention of motoring Canada. The new DE LUXE Six... *an All-Time High for Value.* And the new, thrifty SPECIAL Six ... *priced at an All-Time Low!* The best buys of the year! The 1938 Pontiacs with new handling ease, new comfort, alert performance and *matchless thrift* ... will win you in a mile! Safety was never greater ... nor features so impressive. For instance, there's the new, exclusive *SAFETY SHIFT* Gear Control illustrated to right ... an exclusive feature in the low-priced group! You shift at a flick of the fingers without taking a hand from the wheel. Three's no crowd "up front" in Pontiac. Floors are level and unobstructed.

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GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS
P-388

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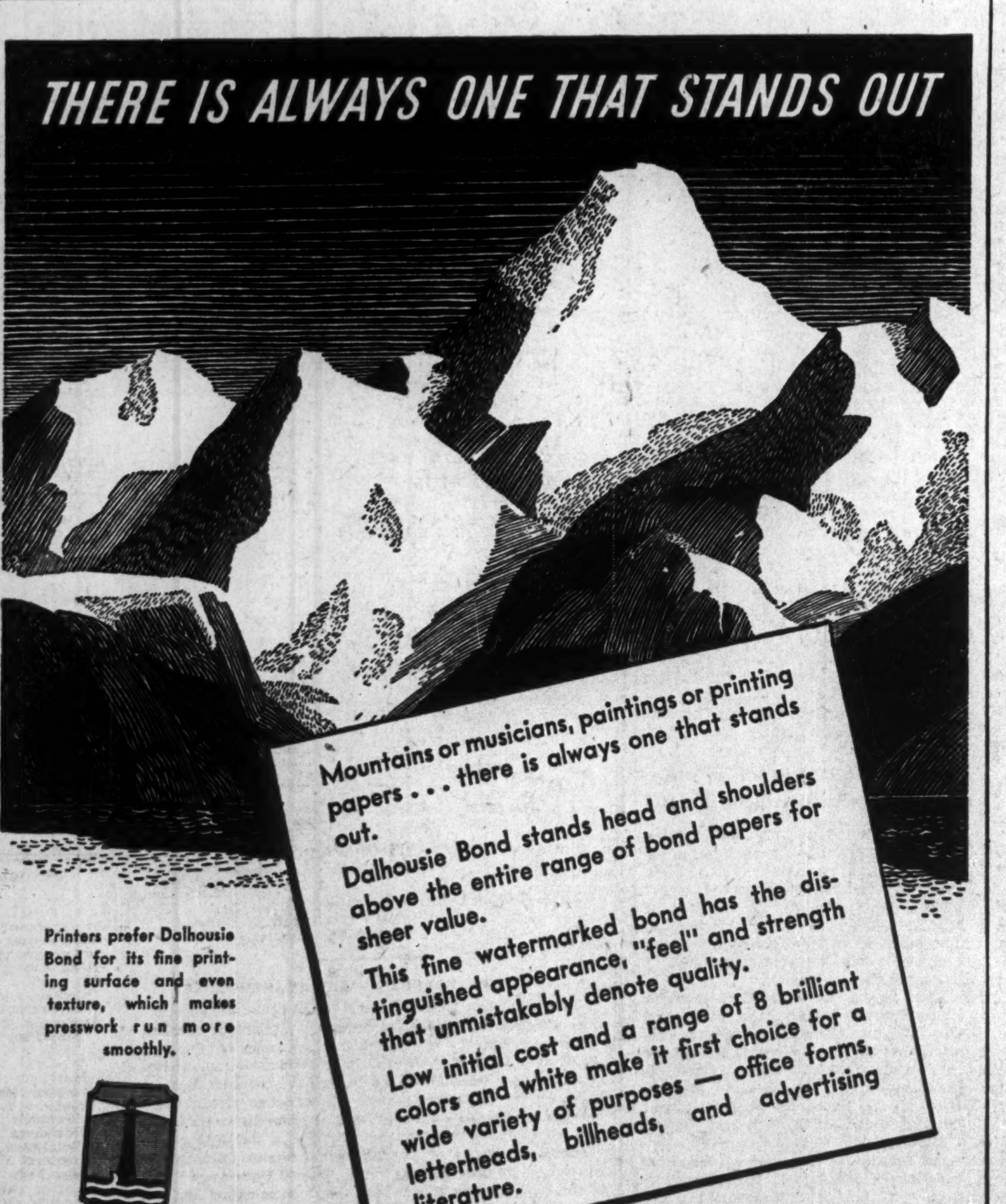
These are the prices at factory, Oshawa, Ont. Full catalogue equipment is included. Your local retail delivered price is determined by adding delivery charges, which include freight, Government taxes and license fee.

See the 1938 Pontiac Models on Display at Your Local Dealer's Showrooms



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STOCK AND BOND MARKET QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto, Curb

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks. Where no recent transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 29

Range 1937 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Nov. 27 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Nov. 22	Week end. Nov. 29 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
15¼	1⅛	.	...	Abitibi	7035	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	2
80	17¼	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	5160	19	21	18¾	20¼
97	35	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(30 bid — asked)			
79¼	17	.	...	Do. cert. dep.	30	22¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
6¾	2¼	10c	...	Acadia Sugar	....	(2¼ bid — asked)			
18¼	9	50c	5.5	Acme Glove	....	(— bid 8 asked)			
94	75	6.50	7.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 75 asked)			
12	8¼	60+30c	..	Agnew Surp.	....	(10 bid 11¾ asked)			
110	103¾	7	6.7	Do. pref.	30	104	103¾	103¾	103¾
7	1¼	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	25	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
43¼	9	.	...	Do. pref.	125	15	14	12½	13
135	67	.	...	Aluminum	....	(68 bid 70¼ asked)			
130	118	6+7.75▲	.	Do. pref.	....	(122 Nov. 9)			
7	4	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
31	25	.	...	Do. pref.	35	25	27	27	27
35¾	22	60+$1	..	Amer. Cyn. B.	20	25	22	22	22
92	40	.	...	Asbestos	1514	52	60	52	56
16	8¾	80c	6.4	Assoc. Brew.	....	(12 bid 12¼ asked)			
111	106	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
6¼	6¼	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 6¼ asked)			
57	37¼	1.68+84c.		Do. pref.	....	(41 Sept. 11)			
102¼	100	5.50	5.5	Ault & Wiborg pf.	25	100	100	100	100
				B					
60	55	2.25	3.8	Bank of Canada	194	58	59¼	57¼	57¼
161¼	153	8	5.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	154	153	158	157	157
245	190	8	4.1	Bk. Montreal	69	195	195	190	195
340	286	12	4.2	Bk. N. Scotia	77	295	291	286	290
273	234	10	4.2	Bk. Toronto	186	235¼	235¼	234	234¼
8	6	.	...	Barcelona	....	(4¾ bid 7¼ asked)			
15	5	96c	...	Barker's Bread	200	7	5	5	5
48	36	2.50	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
24¾	9¼	25c	...	Bathurst Pr.	4980	10¼	12¼	10	12¼
12¼	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	145	4¼	5	4	5
5.75	1.25	.	...	Bawlf Grain	125	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25
38	16	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(17 Sept. 8)			
10	1¾	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	(1¼ bid 2¼ asked)			
21¼	13	.	...	Beatty Bros. A.	25	14¼	14	14	14
112	99	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 101¼ asked)			
105	95	7	7.1	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(— bid 102 asked)			
10	4	.	...	Beauharnois	4756	6¼	6¾	6	6¼
107	100	4	3.8	Belding Cort.	....	(— bid 107 asked)			
130	123¼	7	5.4	Do. pref.	18	130	130	130	130
178	154	8	5	Bell Telephone	1320	159¾	161	158¼	161
16¾	8	25c	...	Biltmore Hats	....	(8¼ bid 9 asked)			
110	109¼	7	6.4	Do. pref	....	(90 bid — asked)			
13	6	.	...	Bissell, T. E.	20	12	6	6	6
70	40	.	...	Do. pref.	5	60	55	55	55
6¾	4	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(4 bid 4¼ asked)			
40	30	2	6.2	Do. pref.	40	32	35	34	35
29¾	23	1.30	5.6	Brant. Cord. pf.	3	24	23	23	23
30¼	10¾	90c	...	Brazilian Tr.	15325	11¼	12¾	11	12
9¼	4¼	2.40+10■		Brew. & Distill.	56	5	5	4¾	5
6¼	6	30c	5	Bright, T. G.	....	(6 bid 6¼ asked)			
†82	75¼	6		Do. pref.	....	(75 bid 80 asked)			
26¼	16	1+20c	5.8	Brit. Amer. Oil	3200	20	21	20	20¾
22	9¾	.	...	B. C. Packers	245	10¾	11	9¾	11
39¼	29	2	6.4	B. C. Power A.	460	32	32	30¼	31
11¼	4	.	...	Do. (B)	80	5	5	4	4¼
12	2	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	520	3¼	4	3¼	3¾
74¼	39	2+75c	..	Building Prod.	607	41	43	39	43
19	12	60c	5	Burlington Steel	95	12¼	12	12	12
8	2¼	25c	...	Burry Biscuit	15	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
60	33	3	9.1	Do. pref.	....	(28 bid 48 asked)			
44¼	30	2	6.7	Burt, F. N.	70	30	30	30	30
				C					
105	100	.	...	Calgary Power	....	(85 bid — asked)			
92	79	6	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(82¼ Nov. 15)			
10¼	3¼	.	...	Canada Bread	22	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
103¼	92	5	5.4	Do. pref.	10	100	92	92	92
59¼	42	2.50+25c▲		Do. pref. B	20	44	45	45	45
10¼	7	80c	9.4	Canada Bud	380	8	8¼	7¼	8¼
23	7¼	.	...	Canada Cement	1530	7¾	9	7¼	8¾
111	85	4.50	...	Do. pref.	271	92¼	96	91	96
82¼	60	1.50+2	5.2	C. & D. Sugar	75	68	68	68	68
b38¼	9¼	.	...	Canada Dry	7800	12¾	14¼	12¾	13¼
20¾	10	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	195	15	15	13¼	13¼
18	14	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
35	30	.	...	Can. Iron	....	(33 bid — asked)			
72	66¼	4	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 75 asked)			
39	30¼	1.50+50c	6	Can. Malting	755	34	35¼	33¾	35¼
29¼	16¼	1.20	6.5	Can. Nor. Pr.	285	18	19	17	18¼
112	108	7	6.5	Do. pref.	56	109	110	108	108
98	66	3	4.4	Can. Packers	350	68	68	66	68
7	1¾		...	Can. Paving, pf.	....	(1¾ bid 6 asked)			
160	137	8	5.7	Can. Perman.	7	142	141	137	137
25	6¼	6	...	Can. Starch	....	(6 bid — asked)			
105	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 Apr. 22)			
7	2	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	2002	3	3	2¾	2¾
18¼	8¼	.	...	Do. pref.	784	9¼	9¼	8¾	8¾
21	16	1.20	6.6	Can. Vinegars	40	17	18	17	17
79	50	.	...	Can. W. Cable	25	68	65	65	65
34	19	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 22¼ asked)			
118	114	6.75▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(116 Apr. 13)			
6¼	3	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	(3 bid 3¼ asked)			
73	47	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 42 asked)			
211	149	8	5.1	Can. Bk. Com.	399	151	157	150	156
4.00	1.20	.	...	Can. Breweries	1695	1.50	1.55	1.20	1.55
23¼	12	2	14.2	Do. pref.	868	14¼	14	13	14
61¼	34	1.50+75c.		Can. Bronze	410	37¼	35	34	35
110	101	5	4.8	Do. pref.	16	105	105	103	103
9¼	3	.	...	Can. Canners	337	5	5	4¾	5
20¼	17	1	5.9	Do. 1st pfd.	196	17¼	17	17	17
12¼	6¼	60c	7.3	Do. 2nd pfd.	277	8¼	8¼	8	8
21¼	5¼	.	...	Can. Car & Fd'y	4881	9	10¼	8¼	10
32	12¼	1.75+50c▲		Do. pref.	1350	18¾	21¼	18¼	21¼
31	15¾	1.60	8.6	Can. Celanese	250	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
126	106	7	6.5	Do. pref.	24	108	108	107	108
22	10	.	...	Do. Rights	....	(19 bid — asked)			
32	10	.	...	Can. Convert	....	(5 bid 12 asked)			
93	65¼	4	4.9	Can. Cottons	25	82	82	82	82
109¼	105	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
47	29¾	2+1	9.1	Can. Dredge	170	32¾	34	32¼	34
103	100	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(100 bid — asked)			
33	16	1.60+40c.		Can. For. Inv.	145	18	18	18	18
107	105	8	7.6	Do pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
240	195	6	3	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(— bid 198¼ asked)			
12	7¼	50c	5.9	Can. G. Inv.	85	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
8¼	3¾	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	2540	5	5¼	4¾	5¼
7¼	3¼	.	...	Do. (B)	905	3¾	4	3¼	4
249	188	6.75	3.5	Can. Indust. B.	4	193	188	188	188
160	151	7	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(160 bid — asked)			
5	1	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	30	1	1	1	1
99	70	6.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
21	12	1	8.3	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(11 bid 15 asked)			
23¼	5	.	...	Can. Locomo.	6	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
3¾	1	.	...	Can. Marconi	2230	1¼	1¼	1	1¼
19	10	50c	4.3	Can. Oil	81	12	12	11¼	11¼
135	112	8	6.9	Do. pref.	5	116	115	115	115
17¼	7	.	...	Can. Pacific	7979	7¾	8¼	7¼	8¼
7¼	1	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(1¼ bid 3 asked)			
27¼	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid 8 asked)			
16	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	30	4	4¼	4¼	4¼
65	10	.	...	Do. pref.	90	15	16	13	16
25	24	1	...	C. Wallpaper A	....	(10 bid 20 asked)			
27¼	24	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(10 bid 20 asked)			
67	62	2	3.2	Can. West'ho'se	....	(62 Aug. 14)			
4	1¾	.	...	Can. Wineries	1085	3	3	3	3
25	19¾	1.50+1▲		Can. Wire Box	....	(19 bid 19¾ asked)			
9.50	3.00	.	...	Capital Estates	242	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25
107	97¾	5	5.1	Carnation, pfd.	5	98¼	99	99	99
11¼	4	50c	...	Catelli Food	....	(5 bid — asked)			
11¼	8	75c	9.4	Do. pref.	....	(8¼ bid 10 asked)			
3.00	1.25	.	...	Celtic Knit.	....	(1.25 bid — asked)			
175	175	8	4.6	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(175 bid — asked)			
1.44	.40	.	...	Chem. Research	1100	.54	.45	.42	.45
2.50	.50	.	...	City Gas & El.	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
.80	.20	.	...	Claude Neon	800	.35	.25	.25	.25
14.12	11.75	1.20	9.2	Coast Brew.	305	13.50	13.50	12.75	12.75
22¼	7	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	645	7	8¾	8	8¾
4.00	1.25	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	501	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.50
5	2¼	10c	...	Do. pref.	....	(3¼ bid 3¾ asked)			
23	15	1+20c	7.5	Cons. Bakeries	240	16	16	15¼	15¼
24¼	6	.	...	Cons. Paper	24687	6¼	7¾	6	7¼
22	12¼	75c	...	Cons. Press	15	15	14	14	14
60	47	7	12.7	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	(65 bid — asked)			
100¼	45	50c+$1	..	Cons. Smelters	7152	48¼	55	47	52¼
211	192	10	5.1	Consumers' Gas	137	197	197¼	195	195
95¼	82	7	7.4	Corr. P. Box, p.	32	90	82	82	82
27¼	18	1	5.5	Cosmos Imp.	....	(20 bid 21¼ asked)			
105¼	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	3	105	103¾	103¾	103¾
22	15	80c	5.3	Crown Cork	10	16	15	15	15
2¼	1¼	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(2 bid 2¾ asked)			
50	35	3	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	(33 bid 39 asked)			
				D					
5¾	4	25c	...	David & Fre. A.	....	(4¼ bid — asked)			
¼	¼	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
22¼	7¼	.	...	De Havilland	....	(5¼ bid 8¼ asked)			
82	65	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
10	3¼	.	...	Disher Steel	10	7	3¼	3¼	3¼
18¾	15¼	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(8 bid 11¼ asked)			
29	10¼	50c	...	Distill-Seagram	5470	14	16	13¼	15¼
94¼	66¼	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
..	..	.	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
95	95	5+3.75▲	.	Do. pref.	....	(90 bid — asked)			
250	194	10	5.1	Dom. Bank	14	194	197	194	197
58¾	24	1.20	4	Dom. Bridge	1815	25¼	30¼	25	29
24	15	1.50	8	Dom. Coal, pf.	440	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾
73	45	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	(— bid 45 asked)			
43¼	24	50c	...	Dom. Foundries	....	(27 bid 28 asked)			
100	97¼	6	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(98 Oct. 25)			
118	100	5	5	Dom. Glass	55	100	100	100	100
153	138	7	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(145 bid 153 asked)			
43¼	33¼	.	...	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(34¼ bid 36¼ asked)			
105	105	7	6.7	Dom. Rubber, p.	....	(95 bid — asked)			
5	3	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
44	34¼	3	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 35 asked)			
28¾	10	.	...	Dom. St. & C. B.	11500	12	14	12	13¾
12¾	5¼	.	...	Dom. Stores	105	5¼	6	5¼	5¼
18¼	6	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	960	6	7¼	6	7¼
91	81	5.50	6.8	Do. pref.	20	81	81	81	81
86	70	5	7	Dom. Textile	289	72	72	71	71¼
150	135	7	4.7	Do. pref.	70	150	149	149	149
19¼	5	.	...	Donnacona P. A.	815	6¼	7¼	6	7¼
19	5	.	...	Do. (B)	465	7	6¼	5¼	6¼
20	5¾	.	...	Dryden Paper	621	7	8¼	7	8¼
				E					
7	1	.	...	East. Koot. Pr.	100	1	1¼	1¼	1¼
38	5	.	...	Do. pref.	5	5	7	7	7
5.00	1.25	.	...	East. Dairies	75	1.25	1.35	1.35	1.35
30	4	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid 8 asked)			
24	12	.	...	East. Steel	95	17	17¼	16	16¾
110	100	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 109 asked)			
70	60	7	10	East. Theat. pf.	....	(— bid 56¼ asked)			
9¼	4	.	...	Easy Washing	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
39	30	2	...	Economic Inv.	....	(30 bid 36¼ asked)			
24	12¼	1.60+60c.		Electrolux	560	12¼	13	12¼	12¼
8¼	2	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
40	28	62½c	...	English Electric	....	(— bid 36¼ asked)			
16¼	10	.	...	Do. (B)	20	10	11	11	11
8	5	.	...	Equitable Life	....	(5¼ bid 5¼ asked)			
10¼	7¾	30c	...	European El. A.	....	(6¼ bid 6¼ asked)			
.85	.65	.	...	Do. Warrants.	....	(.15 bid — asked)			
				F					
13	3	.	...	Fairchild Air	1110	4¾	5¼	4¼	5
35	18	60c	...	Fam. Players	....	(21 bid — asked)			
34	22	60c	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	(22 bid — asked)			
25¼	16¼	75+25c	..	Fanny Farmer	2565	20	21	19¾	20¾
10¼	4	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	30	10	5	4	4
29¾	14¾	1	5.7	Ford Motors A.	4133	16¾	17¾	16¼	17¼
2.50	.65	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(.65 bid 1.00 asked)			
31	9	25c	...	Foundation Co.	550	11¼	14	11¼	14
50	12¼	.	...	Fraser Cos.	586	14¼	16	14	16
50	13¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	3516	14¾	16¾	14¾	15¼
52	32	.	...	Freiman, pf.	109	38	37¼	37	37¼
11¼	6	.	...	Frost Steel	....	(11¼ bid — asked)			
126	100	7+19.25▲		Do. pref.	15	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
55¼	40	.	...	Do. pref. (A)	....	(55 bid — asked)			
				G					
14	4¾	.	...	Gatineau Pr.	1293	8¾	9¼	9	9¼
76	55	.	...	Do. pref.	550	69	71	67¼	70¼
18¼	8	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	5792	9¼	10	9¼	9¼
110	70	.	...	Do. pref.	355	80	87	80	86
97¼	72¼	2.50+2.50		Goodyear Tire	120	77	76	73	73
57	52¼	2.50	4.6	Do. pref.	198	54	54	53	55
26¾	7	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	219	10	10	10	10
53¾	23¼	.	...	Do. pref.	482	28	30	28	30
5	2	.	...	Gt. W. Sadd'y	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
40	15	.	...	Do. pref.	75	18	15	15	15
15¼	7	30c	...	Gurd. Chas.	237	8	8	7¼	7¼
105	95	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(106 bid — asked)			
18¼	5¼	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	1310	6¼	6¾	6	6¼
				H					
22¾	22¾	1	4.4	Halifax Fire	....	(22¾ Oct. 15)			
18¼	6	.	...	Ham. Bridge	120	7	8¼	8	8
90¾	50	.	...	Do. pref.	10	57¼	50	50	50
40¼	30	2	6.7	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(32 bid 33 asked)			
3¼	1¼	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
69	58¾	6	9.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
7	3¼	20c	...	Harding Carpet	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
5	2¼	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(1 bid 5 asked)			
25	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
22¼	14	1	6.7	Hinde & Dauch	175	15¾	16	15	16
20	14	.	...	Holt Renfrew	5	20	20	20	20
76	56	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 75 asked)			
1.75	.40	.	...	Honey Dew	300	.45	.45	.45	.45
15	7¼	.	...	Do. pref.	10	8	10	10	10
34¼	13	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	290	14¼	14¾	13	14¾
106	96	6	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(95 bid 100 asked)			
32¾	25	2	7.8	Humberstone S.	....	(24 bid 28 asked)			
19	11	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(12¼ bid 14 asked)			
18	11	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(12¼ bid 15¼ asked)			
95	68	4	5.5	Huron & E. Mt.	....	(68 bid 70 asked)			
15¼	6¼	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	97	7	7¼	6¼	7¼
13¼	4¼	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	(4¼ bid 5¼ asked)			
				I					
251¼	195	10	5.1	Imperial Bank	33	196	200	195	200
24¾	14¼	50+75c	6.9	Imperial Oil	13405	17¼	18¼	17¼	18
15¼	12	40+22½c		Imperial Tob.	3810	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¼
7¾	6¾	6%	...	Do. pref.	....	(6¼ bid — asked)			
38¾	24¾	1.50+12½c		Indust. Accept.	30	26	26	25	26
39¼	21¼	2	...	Inter-City Bak.	60	25	25	21¼	25
46	37¼	5+2	...	Inter'c Coal	....	(41 bid 44 asked)			
130	125	8	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(125 bid — asked)			
.20	.20	.	...	Int. Coal & Co.	....	(.20 bid .25 asked)			
b16¾	3	.	...	Int. Hyd. E. A.	22600	6¾	8¼	6¾	7¾
18¼	7	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	560	8	8	7¼	8
108	75	1.50	...	Do. pref.	10	81	75	75	75
105	97	5	5	Int. Mill., pf.	5	98	99	99	99
73¼	36¾	2+25c	5.4	Int. Nickel	57139	37¾	42¾	36¾	41¼
11	3	.	...	Int. Paints	10	3	3	3	3
20	12	1+25▲	..	Do. pref.	....	(13 bid 15 asked)			
b19¼	7¼	.	...	Int. Pap. & P.	27700	9¾	11¾	9¾	10¼
b68¼	36¼	1.25+1.25▲		Do. pref.	17100	41	43¾	38¾	41¼
39¾	23¼	1.50+1	8.2	Int. Pete.	9901	28¾	30¼	28¾	30
12¼	3¼	.	...	Int. Power	....	(3¼ bid 4¼ asked)			
98	74	6	8.1	Do. pref.	26	80	77¼	74	74
†15¼	13	1.12	...	Int. St. Rly. A.	....	(— bid 10¼ asked)			
21¼	7	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(8¼ bid 12 asked)			
3.12	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	900	.75	1.00	.80	1.00
				J					
38	34¼	1.75	...	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(33 bid 34 asked)			
132	130	7	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(130 July 2)			
				K					
39	11¾	1	...	Kelvinator	15	13	13	13	13
108	104¼	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
				L					
87	32	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	390	36	36	32	35¼
27	9	.	...	Lake Sulphite	1115	11	12	10	11¼
43¼	10	.	...	Lake of Woods	635	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
156	143	7+7▲	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 140 asked)			
75	55¼	5	8.3	Landed Bank	....	(65 bid 69 asked)			
22	12	70c	5.4	Lang, J. A.	100	13¼	13	13	13
6	4¼	.	...	Langley's	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
65	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(26 bid — asked)			
77	58	3	5	Laura Secord	10	68	60	60	60
15	4	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	(5 bid 8 asked)			
78	66	.	...	Do. pref.	10	72	69¾	69¾	69¾
25¾	22	1+12½c	4.8	Loblaw (A)	525	23¼	23¼	22¼	23
23¾	19¼	1+12½c	5.3	Do. (B)	80	22¼	21¼	21	21
				M					
1.80	.65	.	...	Mackenzie Air.	....	(.55 bid .60 asked)			
9	8	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	(5 bid — asked)			
65	60	1.75	...	Do. pref.	5	60	65	65	65
37¼	13¼	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	430	19	19¼	18¼	18¼
4	¾	.	...	M. L. Gardens	5	3	3	3	3
5¾	2¼	.	...	Do. pref.	35	5	5¾	5	5
11	1	.	...	Maple Leaf	720	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
12¾	3	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(3¾ bid — asked)			
17	15¼	67½+10c	..	Maritime Tele.	....	(15¼ June 25)			
16¾	16	70c	...	Do. pref.	....	(16¾ Oct. 23)			
†18	13	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	(8 bid — asked)			
125	115	7▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(115 Oct. 28)			
16¾	4¼	.	...	Massey-Harris	3900	5¼	6¼	5¼	6¼
74	32	.	...	Do. pref.	1030	37	41	36¼	40
15	8¼	40c	4	McColl Fron.	1323	10	10¾	9¼	10¾
101	84	6	6.7	Do. pref.	26	89	89¼	87¼	89¼
.11	.03	.	...	Do. Rights	72921	.03	.15	.03	.15
8	1¼	.	...	Melchers	56	2	2	2	2
9¼	5	60c	...	Do. pref.	116	6¼	6¾	6	6
2	1¼	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	(2 bid 10 asked)			
40	17	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
54	40	2	...	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(50 bid 55 asked)			
†110	110	7	...	Do. pref	....	(112 bid — asked)			
30	7¼	.	...	Mitchell, Robt.	855	10¼	13¼	10¼	13
5¼	4	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	(— bid 4¼ asked)			
86	50¼	7+1▲	13.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 59¾ asked)			
50	36	2	4.5	Montreal Cot.	10	44	44	44	44
110	100	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(96 bid — asked)			
2	¼	.	...	Mont Is. Pr	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
37¼	25¼	1.50	5.2	Mont. L. & Pr.	6545	29	29¼	28¼	29¾
32	28	2	6.5	Montreal Loan	....	(28¾ bid 29 asked)			
17	13	1+1.25▲	.	Mtl. Rfg. & S.P.	....	(— bid 17 asked)			
2	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
65	56	3.20	5.3	Montreal Tele.	63	58	60	60	60
120	80	9	10.2	Montreal Trams	58	89	89¼	88	89¼
45¼	25	1.60	5.3	Moore Corp.	535	30	31	29	30¼
190	140	7	4.8	Do. pref. (A)	15	146	146	146	146
267	195	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B)	....	(170 bid — asked)			
1.25	.25	.	...	Muirheads	50	.40	.40	.40	.40
5¼	3¼	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(4¼ bid — asked)			
				N					
42¼	33	2	5.4	Nat. Breweries	940	37¾	37¾	36¼	37¼
43¼	36	1.75	4.6	Do. pref.	127	39	41	38	41
11	6	.	...	Nat. Grocers	635	7¼	9	7¼	8¼
140	125	7+5.25▲	.	Do. pref.	5	125¼	125	125	125
21¼	12¼	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A.	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
57¼	17	50c	...	Nat. Steel Car	2115	28	32¼	28	32
210	200	8	3.9	National Tr.	....	203¼ bid 207 asked			
54	29	2	6.2	Niag. W. Weav.	335	31	32	30	32
4	1	.	...	North Star Oil	....	(1¾ bid 1¼ asked)			
4¼	3	35+8¾c▲		Do. pref.	....	(3¼ bid 3¾ asked)			
97¼	96	5	5.2	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(96 May 27)			
105	97¼	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(103 bid — asked)			
37	9¼	.	...	N S. Steel. pf.	....	(— bid 15 asked)			
				O					
300	160	8+2	4.5	Ogilvie Flour	93	220	225	215	223
168	150	7	4.2	Do. pref.	10	165	164	164	164
28¾	27¼	.	...	Do. new. com.	1160	28	28	27¼	28
112	106	5	4.7	Ontario Loan	2	106¼	107	107	107
7¼	4¾	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
71	64	7	10.9	Do pref.	....	(— bid 57 asked)			
18¾	10	.	...	Ont. Steel	10	10	10	10	10
115	96	7+23.50▲		Do. pref.	....	(— bid 97 asked)			
3.50	1.00	.	...	Orange Crush	....	1.60 bid 1.75 asked			
10	4	.	...	Do. pref.	40	5	4¼	4¼	4¼
31	30	.	...	Ottawa Car	....	(— bid 30 asked)			
100	80	6	7.2	Ott. L. H. & P.	....	(80 Nov. 22)			
105	101	5	4.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 102 asked)			
24	19¼	2	9.7	Ott. Traction	15	21	20¼	20	20
				P					
110	80	3.75+25c.		Page Hersey	170	85	86	80	86
9¼	2¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	300	4¼	5	5	5
20	15	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	(15 bid — asked)			
110	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 110 asked)			
63¾	57	3	5.2	Penmans	....	(54 bid 57 asked)			
130	123¼	6	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(123¼ bid — asked)			
26¼	18	1	5.5	Photo Eng.	5	18	18	18	18
103	96	7	7	Porto Rico Pr p	10	99¾	97	97	97
33¾	12	55c	...	Power Corp.	780	14¼	15¼	13¼	15¼
108	90	6	6.2	Do. pref.	65	95	96	95	96
4¾	2	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	45	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
36	16	2	10.8	Pressed Metals	324	19	19	16	19
83	14¼	.	...	Price Bros.	42145	15	18	14¼	16¼
53	15	.	...	Do. pref.	260	48	46	45	46
				Q					
25¼	15	1	6.2	Quebec Power	321	15¼	16	15	16
5	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	210	4¾	4¼	4	4¼
				R					
58	40	3	5	Real Estate L'n.	3	40	40	40	40
11	7	.	...	Regent Knit.	80	8¼	9	8¼	9
29	18	1.60	6.6	Do. pref.	25	24	24	24	24
4	2	30c	10	Reinhardt Brew.	....	(2 bid 2¾ asked)			
14¼	4	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(4 bid 6 asked)			
29¼	8¼	90+15c▲		Remington R'd.	....	(14¾ Oct. 21)			
33	25	2	8	River S. Mills	25	25	25	25	25
8¼	3¼	.	...	Rogers Majest.	830	4	4	3¾	4
31	20	1	5	Rolland Pap.	10	30	20	20	20
33	16¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Trust	35	18	16¾	16¾	16¾
106¼	102⅞	6	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 105 asked)			
11¼	7¼	25c	...	Root Petroleum	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
227	165	8	4.8	Royal Bank	318	169	170	165	165
78	56	4	...	Russell Motor	125	70	70	70	70
118	97	7	7	Do. pref.	38	105	100	97	100
				S					
103¼	95	5.50	5.5	Saguenay Pr. p.	25	97¼	99	99	99
22	7	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	10	8	8	8	8
16	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3¼ bid 4¼ asked)			
34	17¼	80c	4	Shawinigan Pr.	2209	19	20¾	19	20¼
30	14	.	...	Sher. Wms.	155	16	16	16	16
131	115	7	6	Do. pref.	5	116	116	116	116
2	1	.	...	Silverwoods	....	(1¼ bid — asked)			
4¾	3¾	.	...	Do. pref.	235	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
16	11	.	...	Simon & Son	25	11	7¼	7¼	7¼
110	100	10.50	...	Do. pref.	50	110	110	110	110
110	81	5	6.2	Simpson, pf.	25	82	81¼	81	81
38	20	.	...	Do. (A)	....	(— bid 24 asked)			
17	3	.	...	Do. (B)	5	3	5	4	5
122	107¼	6	5.5	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(107 bid 115 asked)			
18¼	11¾	80c	6.2	So. Can. Pr.	25	13	13¼	13	13
108	100	6	5.6	Do. pref.	3	106¼	107	107	107
15¼	3¼	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	2650	5	6	4¾	5¾
39¾	12	1	...	Do. (A)	1500	15	17	14¾	17
26	17¼	1	5.5	St. Law. Flour	....	(17¼ bid 18 asked)			
145	135	7	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(135 Aug. 11)			
98	43	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p.	1730	48	54¾	48	52
15¾	8	.	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(35 bid 40 asked)			
14¼	8	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(— bid 11¼ asked)			
9¼	2¼	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	....	(2¾ bid 3¼ asked)			
56	19¼	.	...	Do. pref.	25	21	19¼	19¼	19¼
49¼	36	3+3▲	8	Stand. Steel, pf.	....	(35 bid 40 asked)			
96¼	52¼	1.75‡	2.8	Steel of Can.	1600	61	63	60	63
88¼	50	1.75‡	3.1	Do. pref.	431	58	56¼	55	56¼
6	3¼	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
3.50	.75	.	...	Stop & Shop	110	.75	.75	.75	.75
17	13	80c	6.2	Stuart. D. A. pf.	....	(13 bid 14¾ asked)			
3	2¼	.	...	Supersilk H. (A)	....	(2¼ bid 3 asked)			
85	80	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 77 asked)			
39	31¾	1+25c	3.9	Sup. Pete. ord.	100	32	32	32	32
36	33	1+25c	3.6	Do. com.	....	(33 bid 36 asked)			
				T					
16¾	13	80c	5.5	Tamblyn	100	15	14¾	14¼	14¾
54	52	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52 bid — asked)			
2¼	1¾	.	...	Thayers	1300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
25	16¼	2.50	...	Do. pref.	245	24	24¼	24	24
2	¼	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(¼ bid ¾ asked)			
8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2¼ bid 5 asked)			
16	10	60c	5.4	Tip Top Tailors	30	11¼	11	11	11
110	104	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	105 bid 107¼ asked			
6	2			Tooke Bros	....	(1 bid 5 asked)			
34¾	10			Do. pref.	10	10	10	10	10
46	16	2	...	Tor. Elevators	25	18	16	16	16
52	46	2.62½c	5.4	Do. pref.	200	47¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
110	77	4	5	Tor. Gen. Tr.	61	77	80	77	80
126	110	6	5	Toronto Mtge.	6	120	120	120	120
160	148¼	7	4.7	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(149 bid 154 asked)			
18	9	.	...	Twin City	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
				U					
19	11¼		...	Union Gas	1260	13	13¼	12¾	13
28	15	75c	...	Un. Amuse, A.	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
27	24	75c	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 27 asked)			
1.15	.65			United Distill	....	(.85 bid 1.00 asked)			
62¼	30	4		United Fuel, pf.	125	37	38	37	37
25	15¼	2	11.4	United Secs.	2	18	17¼	17¼	17¼
11¼	2¼	.	...	United Steel	2192	4	4¼	3¾	4¼
				V					
8	2	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(2¼ bid — asked)			
60	40	5	12.5	Do. pref	....	(40 bid — asked)			
				W					
35	18	1+15c	6.4	Wabasso Cot.	5	18	18	18	18
51¼	31	2.50	6.2	Walker-Good.	5187	39¼	40¼	38¼	40
20	16¼	1	5.3	Do. pref.	1736	18¼	18¾	18	18¼
3.50	1.00	.	...	Walkerville Br.	585	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.30
5	1	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	300	1¼	1	1	1
12¼	3	.	...	West. C. Flour	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
90	38	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 39 asked)			
71	57	3	5.3	West. Grocers	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
125	107	7	6.5	Do. pref.	20	110	107	107	107
18¼	9¼	80+10c.		Weston Ltd.	345	9¾	10¼	9¼	10¼
106¼	85	5	5.9	Do. pref.	35	85	85	85	85
8	4	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	(4 bid — asked)			
23	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10¼	2	.	...	Winnipeg El. A.	990	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
10	1¾	.	...	Do. (B)	242	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
44	10	.	...	Do. pref.	20	15	13¼	13	13
76	53	5.25▲	...	Wood, A. & J. p	10	60	65	65	65
85	80	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	....	(— bid 60 asked)			
				Y					
5¼	5	.	...	York Knitting	....	(5¼ bid — asked)			

† 1936.
▲ On account of arrears. b New York quotations.
‡ Plus extra of $2 paid Feb. 1, 1937.
• Plus stock bonus of 1% paid Jan. 2, and 1% Mar. 26, 1937.
■ Of which $2 is capital distribution.

Mining Stock Quotations

WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 29

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 22 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 29
1	.10¼	.02	Afton	......	(.02¼ bid .02¼ asked)			
No	1.90	.30	Aldermac	30,825	.42	.50	.41	.49
1	.04¾	.01¼	Alexandria	37,700	.03¾	.03¾	.02¾	.03
1	.31	.11	Amm. Gold	47,800	.20¼	.20	.16¼	.16¼
No	8.75	1.40	Anglo-Huronian	2,167	3.60	3.75	3.50	3.65
1	1.42	.22	Argosy	6,256	.27	.29	.26	.27
1	1.15	.18	Arntfield	9,400	.25	.25	.23	.25
No	.09	.02¼	Arno	......	(.02¼ bid .03 asked)			
1	.15	.05	Ashley	500	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
1	.27	.03	Astoria Rouyn	7,600	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼
50c.	.16	.05¼	Aztec	500	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.49	.14¼	Bagamac	4,000	.15	.17¼	.14¼	.17¼
1	1.85	.53	Bankfield	16,679	.60	.65	.57	.60
1	.65	.12	Base Metals	6,000	.12	.15¼	.13	.15¼
No	1.75	.96	Beattie Gold	2,300	1.26	1.34	1.25	1.30
1	.65	.19	Beaufor	600	.25	.23	.20	.20
1	1.70	.36	Bidgood Kirk	23,217	.42	.43¼	.40	.42¼
1	.72	.30	Big Missouri	6,543	.36	.36	.30	.36
1	.29	.08	Bobjo	7,800	.10	.10	.09	.09¼
1	1.14	.07	Bouscadillac G M	13,500	.11	.12	.09	.12
No	9.00	6.40	Bralorne	2,750	7.85	7.90	7.70	7.80
1	.15	.03	Brazil Gold	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
1	.21	.03	Brett Trethewey	51,000	.09	.09¼	.08¼	.09
1	.13	.02¼	Brownlee	13,552	.05	.06	.04	.04
1	12.50	8.25	Buffalo Ankerite	1,226	11.25	12.00	11.00	12.00
No	.06¼	.02	Buffalo Can.	15,700	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
5	30.00	20.00	Bulolo Gold	19,945	26.00	27.00	24.50	26.25
No	.23	.10	Bunker Hill	30,040	.15¼	.16	.14¼	.15¼
No	2.30	.85	Can. Malartic	15,755	.90	1.00	.90	.96
1	.18	.06¼	Capital Rouyn	14,000	.07¼	.08¼	.08	.08¼
1	1.75	1.30	Cariboo Gold	3,000	1.60	1.63	1.56	1.63
1	.47¼	.09	Cartier Malartic	10,150	.11	.11	.09	.10
1	1.66	.46	Castle Trethewey	150	.60	.55	.55	.55
1	.65	.22	Cen. Cadillac	13,000	.34	.37	.33	.36
1	.31	.04	Cen Manitoba	1,000	.04	.05	.04	.04¼
1	5.25	1.85	Cen Patricia	7,485	2.33	2.50	2.30	2.45
1	.43	.07¼	Cen. Porcupine	6,600	.09¼	.09	.07¼	.07¾
No	1.47	.38	Chromium	8,625	.48	.48	.45	.46
5	10.00	2.00	Coast Copper	15	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
1	.03¼	.01	Cobalt Contact	5,500	.01¼	.01¼	.01	.01
5	3.50	1.75	Coniagas	......	(1.75 bid 2.50 asked)			
No	2.14	1.00	Coniaurum	1,000	1.30	1.50	1.40	1.45
1	2.70	.20	Con. Chibougamau	10,025	.21	.24	.20	.20
25	100.50	45.00	Cons. Smelters	7,152	48.50	55.00	47.00	52.50
1	2.98	.08¼	Darkwater	11,600	.10	.10¼	.09¼	.10¼
No	51.12	36.00	Dome Mines	3,508	47.75	47.75	46.75	47.00
1	.15	.03¼	Dom. Explorers	500	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼
1	1.22	.16	Dorval Siscoe	12,000	.16	.20	.16	.20
1	.15	.05	Duparquet	6,500	.06¼	.06¼	.06	.06¼
1	2.05	.60	East Malartic	14,100	.83	.87	.80	.87
1	3.65	1.45	Eldorado	13,289	1.82	2.05	1.80	2.00
No	12.87	4.70	Falconbridge	5,095	5.00	5.05	4.75	5.05
1	.54	.06¼	Federal	125,600	.11¼	.14¼	.10¾	.14
No	1.59	.32	Francoeur Gold	10,700	.36	.35	.32	.35
1	.30	.03¼	Glenora	5,200	.04¼	.05¼	.04¼	.05¼
1	.65	.12	Gillies Lake	37,500	.13	.14¾	.12	.14¾
No	1.02	.40	God's Lake	11,365	.49	.52	.47¼	.48
1	.49	.15	Goldale	4,500	.17	.18	.16¼	.18
50c.	.39	.12	Gold Belt	......	(.25 bid .33 asked)			
1	.68	.22	Gold Eagle	4,700	.30	.32	.30	.31
1	.22	.07¼	Goodfish	31,300	.09¾	.11¼	.08¼	.10
1	.63	.04	Graham Bosquet	16,000	.04¼	.05	.04	.05
1	.57	.04¼	Granada Gold	14,800	.05¼	.05	.04¼	.04¼
No	.18	.04	Grandora	3,500	.04¼	.05	.04¼	.05
1	.18¼	.07	Grull Wihksne	......	(.07¼ bid .08¼ asked)			
1	1.25	.55	Gunnar Gold	14,350	.80	.88	.80	.88
1	.07	.02	Halcrow Swayze	2,000	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1	3.44	.73	Hard Rock	20,410	.95¼	1.00	.96	.96
1	.35	.08	Harker	8,000	.10	.11	.10¼	.11
5	15.50	9.75	Hollinger	5,165	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.50
1	.72	.21	Howey Gold	10,970	.29	.29	.27	.28
No	41.75	15.75	Hudson Bay	3,789	18.50	22.00	18.00	21.25
1	19.25	7.00	Inter. Mining	100	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00
No	73.25	36.75	Int. Nickel	57,139	37.75	42.75	36.75	41.50
1	.54	.20	Jacola	13,521	.20	.26	.21	.22
1	1.61	.34	Jack Waite	1,000	.46	.42	.42	.42
1	2.15	.60	Jellicoe	79,720	.84	.94	.83	.90
1	.59	.17	J. M. Cons Gold	12,200	.20	.19	.18	.18
1	3.30	1.40	Kerr Addison	19,889	1.51	1.60	1.51	1.59
1	.65	.25	Kerr Lake	......	(.30 bid .60 asked)			
1	.55	.18	Kirk. Gold Rand	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
1	2.65	.75	Kirk. Hud. Bay	2,100	1.00	1.07	.90	.95
1	1.70	.90	Kirkland Lake	32,250	1.10	1.25	1.10	1.24
1	.55	.14¼	Kirk. Townsite	2,600	.16¼	.17	.16¼	.17
1	1.10	.25	Laguna	12,150	.39	.40	.34	.40
1	59.50	45.25	Lake Shore	8,675	51.50	52.87	51.50	52.00
1	.28	.03	Lamaque Contact	6,000	.03¼	.03¼	.03	.03¼
1	1.33	.33	Lapa Cadillac	28,600	.47	.48	.40	.47
1	1.30	.73	Lava Cap	11,900	.95	1.00	.91	.95
1	.30	.10	Lebel Oro	28,150	.14	.15¼	.12¼	.14
1	.07¼	.01¼	Lee Gold	6,700	.02¾	.03	.02¾	.02¾
1	1.35	.35	Leitch Gold	14,300	.65	.69	.65	.67
No	8.40	4.00	Little Long Lac	3,265	4.75	4.75	4.50	4.65
1	8.60	3.70	Macassa	6,825	4.80	5.00	4.65	5.00
1	1.26	.36	Madsen Red Lake	41,875	.38	.41	.36	.38
1	.04¾	.01	Malrobic	38,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01	.01
No	.69	.08	Mandy	3,575	.15	.14	.08	.12
No	.16	.02	Man. & Eastern	9,600	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
1	.36	.08	Maralgo	8,375	.09	.10¼	.09	.10¼
5	42.25	30.00	McIntyre	2,512	36.50	38.00	36.00	37.50
1	2.03	.85	McKenzie R.L.	14,500	1.05	1.08	1.00	1.02
1	.65	.25	McKinley	1,150	.60	.50	.50	.50
No	4.85	.80	McLeod Cockshutt	37,968	1.04	1.18	1.02	1.15
No	1.21	.24	McWatters	5,050	.32	.35	.30	.32
1	.57	.12	McVittie	4,300	.13	.13	.12	.12
No	5.00	1.30	Mining Corp.	1,520	1.50	1.74	1.60	1.70
No	.33¼	.03¼	Minto Mines	3,800	.04	.04	.03¾	.04
1	.08	.01¼	Moffatt Hall	......	(.01¼ bid .02¼ asked)			
1	.88	.15	Morris Kirk.	22,400	.18	.19¼	.18	.18
1	1.97	.95	Moneta	31,060	1.76	1.88	1.75	1.85
1	.45	.05	Montague	......	(.08 bid .... asked)			
1	.10	.02¼	Murphy	7,500	.03	.03	.02¼	.02¼
1	1.08	.20	Naybob	26,000	.34	.34	.25	.29¼
No	.12	.02¼	Newbec	5,000	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1	1.49	.25	New Golden Rose	6,400	.30	.33	.31	.31
5	3.60	1.55	Nipissing	850	1.80	1.85	1.77	1.85
No	83.00	36.75	Noranda	5,693	44.63	48.50	43.50	48.00
No	.95	.60	Nor. Canada	12,300	.64	.69	.64	.65
1	.16¼	.02¼	Norgold	2,500	.03¼	.03	.02¼	.02¼
1	2.23	.60	Normetal	2,286	.58	.73	.60	.73
1	13.25	2.45	O'Brien	34,840	4.70	5.05	4.55	4.90
1	1.28	.30	Omega	12,120	.38	.39¼	.36	.39
1	2.20	.85	Oro Plata	7,100	1.05	1.15	1.05	1.13
1	.30	.08¼	Osisko	......	(.05 bid .20 asked)			
No	4.05	1.90	Pamour	11,458	2.91	3.10	2.85	3.00
1	1.10	.20	Pandora	11,900	.34	.38	.34	.35
1	.42	.06	Parkhill	100,362	.10	.15	.09	.12¼
1	3.80	1.70	Pato Cons. G.	1,800	2.35	2.25	2.20	2.25
1	.41	.05	Partanen Mal.	5,000	.07	.07	.06¼	.07
1	.06	.01¼	Pawnee Kirk.	1,000	.01	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.46	.08	Paulore	9,200	.13	.13	.09	.11
1	1.38	.33	Paymaster	51,805	.40	.44	.40	.41
1	.35	.15	Payore	6,100	.18	.18	.16	.17
1	6.60	1.25	Pend Oreille	14,185	1.55	1.80	1.52	1.78
1	2.51	.50¼	Perron Gold	38,000	1.05	1.23	1.00	1.20
1	.03¼	.01	Peterson Cobalt	5,500	.01	.01¼	.01	.01
1	9.20	4.10	Pickle Crow	11,650	5.25	5.35	5.00	5.30
1	6.85	2.35	Pioneer Gold B.C.	1,750	3.10	3.25	3.15	3.25
1	17.50	12.00	Placer Development	410	15.75	14.50	14.00	14.00
1	2.20	.75	Powell Rouyn	24,750	1.24	1.47	1.23	1.45
1	4.50	1.50	Premier Gold	8,390	2.00	2.10	1.96	2.05
1	1.47	.52	Preston E. Dome	76,980	.85	1.12	.86¼	1.03
No	2.00	.95	Prospectors Air's	1,000	1.15	1.15	.95	.95
1	.88	.27	Quebec Gold	200	.40	.40	.40	.40
No	.48	.05	Quemont	130	.06	.10	.05	.10
1	6.85	2.25	Read Authier	7,385	3.20	3.50	3.00	3.50
1	2.00	.20	Red Crest	3,700	.42	.43	.38	.39
1	1.78	.15	Red Lake	52,700	.20	.20¼	.15	.20
1	1.35	.57	Reno Gold	8,650	.65	.66	.65	.65
1	1.52	.25	Reeves McDonald	500	.34	.32	.32	.32
1	.22	.05	Reward	24,300	.05	.06	.05	.06
1	.16	.02	Ritchie	10,200	.03	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
1	.12¼	.01¼	Robb Montbray	7,500	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.48¼	.07	Roche Long Lac	11,200	.09¼	.09	.07¼	.09
1	2.40	1.19	San Antonio	4,050	1.36	1.39	1.35	1.37
1	1.13	.29	Shawkey	16,100	.32	.40	.30	.36
50c.	1.00	.57	Sheep Creek	2,800	.90	.92	.88	.91
1	4.00	.90	Sherritt Gordon	32,646	1.17	1.38	1.10	1.31
1	6.65	2.53	Siscoe	17,190	3.30	3.40	3.15	3.30
1	2.50	.74	Sladen Malartic	14,625	.84	.85	.79	.85
1	2.50	.15	Slave Lake	20,300	.18	.18	.15	.18
No	2.90	.28	Stadacona	345,154	.35	.54	.35	.48
1	.32	.12	St. Anthony	15,000	.15	.15	.12¼	.14
No	.15¼	.09¼	Straw Lake	4,100	.12	.13	.12	.13
No	6.90	1.75	Sudbury Basin	2,175	2.50	2.92	2.35	2.90
1	.40¼	.09	Sudbury Contact	10,000	.12	.14	.12¼	.13¼
1	2.25	.80	Sullivan Cons.	17,784	1.00	1.00	.94	.97
1	4.80	2.50	Sylvanite	5,000	2.96	3.00	2.90	2.90
1	.29	.03	Tashota	8,849	.03¾	.03¾	.03	.03
1	6.10	4.25	Teck Hughes	5,485	5.10	5.15	5.00	5.10
1	2.15	.25	Thomp Cadillac	24,160	.30	.34	.30	.33
1	.65	.16	Temiskaming	9,600	.18	.19¼	.17	.19¼
1	4.60	1.79	Toburn Gold	1,255	2.10	2.45	2.00	2.45
1	2.00	.35	Towagmac	16,650	.36	.40	.35	.40
1	2.60	.20	Treadwell	700	.30	.25	.20	.20
1	1.10	.50	Uchi Gold	4,550	.81	.93	.80	.93
No	9.10	3.30	Ventures	3,033	4.90	5.15	4.80	5.15
No	4.65	1.00	Waite Amulet	19,876	1.15	1.44	1.17	1.37
No	.05	.01¼	White Eagle	......	(.01¼ bid .02 asked)			
1	.30	.05	Whitewater	2,500	.06	.05¼	.05	.05¼
1	.17	.03	Wiltsey Coughlan	1,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.77	.20	Wood Cadillac	35,300	.34	.38	.32	.38
No	8.20	5.80	Wright-Hargreaves	11,425	7.60	7.60	7.40	7.55
No	.53	.18	Ymir Girl	15,000	.22¼	.25	.22¼	.25
			OIL STOCKS					
No	.20	.09	Acme Gas & Oil	7,200	.09	.09¼	.09	.09¼
1	.95	.18	Alta. Pac. Cons.	900	.27	.30	.30	.30
No	1.50	.95	Anglo C Develop.	3,250	1.35	1.50	1.35	1.45
1	.57	.22¼	Ajax	2,300	.30	.29	.28	.29
1	1.10	.11	Br. Dominion	1,200	.15	.18	.15	.18
No	.65	.23	Brown Oil	21,000	.34	.39	.32	.38
100	75.00	60.00	Do. pref.	......	(55.00 bid 75.00 asked)			
No	6.55	1.15	Calgary & Ed.	25,770	1.77	2.30	1.75	2.24
1	1.75	.25	Calmont	19,800	.33¼	.43	.32	.42
No	.95	.15	Common Pete	11,700	.25	.38	.28	.38
No	3.60	.35	Dalhousie	16,570	.52¼	.64	.50	.63
No	.40	.20	Davies Pete	16,100	.26	.32	.26	.30
No	.45	.09	East Crest	33,200	.11	.13¼	.10	.13
25c	.25¼	.13	Firestone Pete	1,000	.19	.18	.17	.17
No	3.35	.30	Foothills	4,750	.50	.60	.45	.60
No	1.20	.16	Foundation Pete.	20,300	.16	.22	.16	.20
No	.36	.15	Hargal	200	.17	.17¼	.17¼	.17¼
No	.90	.10	High Sarcee	3,600	.11	.13	.10	.13
No	4.05	.80	Home	31,771	1.00	1.19	.97	1.15
1	.87	.21	Homestead O.&G.	2,500	.25	.26¼	.25	.26¼
No	.70	.35	Hunter Valley	......	(.35 Aug. 20)			
No	.16	.05	Do. warrants	......	(... bid .02¼ asked)			
No	.90	.06	Lowery	1,685	.15	.14	.06	.14
No	.63	.12	Mercury	10,100	.13	.15	.13	.15
No	.44	.10	McD. Segur Ex.	2,010	.16	.16	.15¼	.15¼
No	.39	.06	Merland	5,600	.06	.08	.06	.07¼
1	1.15	.30	Mode	2,800	.32	.35	.32	.35
25c	.56	.17¾	Monarch Royal	25,800	.20	.22	.17¾	.21
5	.49	.14	Nordon	1,700	.15	.16	.15	.16
No	.12	.03¼	Oil Selections	4,500	.03¼	.04¼	.03¼	.04
No	4.10	.65	Okalta	14,700	.90	1.10	.83	1.07
No	.12	.01	Olga Gas & Oil	2,000	.04	.04	.03¼	.03¼
1	.43	.08	Pacalta	62,850	.08	.13	.08¼	.11
1	.70	.40	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.45 bid .60 asked)			
25c	.30	.14	Prairie Royalties	5,550	.26	.28	.27	.28
No	60.00	24.00	Royalite	3,435	33.00	42.00	32.50	41.00
No	2.00	.30	South West Pete.	700	.40	.55	.30	.55
No	.19	.05	South End	1,000	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	.68	.22	Spooner	......	(... bid .25 asked)			
No	2.35	1.00	Texas Can.	6,380	1.28	1.35	1.25	1.35
No	.70	.11¼	United Oil	15,400	.14¼	.17	.12	.17
No	2.25	.85	Vulcan	7,750	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.10
No	.36¼	.25	West Flank	4,700	.32	.33	.30	.33

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE

Par Val.	Range 1937 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 22 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 29
50c	.15	.05	Aztec	1,500	.08	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼
20c	.04	.01	Beaver Silver	2,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.70	.32	Big Missouri	3,700	.35	.37	.35	.37
25c	.07¼	.01	Bluebird	......	(... bid .01 asked)			
No	9.00	6.10	Bralorne	1,618	7.95	7.90	7.80	7.85
1	.07¼	.02	Bridge River Cons.	1,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
50c	.19	.05	B.R. Mountain Gold	1,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.40	.08	B.C. Nickel	1,700	.11	.11	.09	.11
1	3.85	1.50	B.C. Silver	......	(.200 Nov. 22)			
50c	.04¼	.02	Canadian Rand	......	(.02 July 20)			
1	1.79	1.30	Cariboo Gold	4,725	1.55	1.65	1.60	1.65
1	.14	.02	Congress Gold	4,500	.02¼	.02¼	.02	.02
No	.27	.08	Dentonia	2,300	.09	.09	.09	.09
1	.05	.02	Dunwell	1,000	.04	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼
No	.18	.03	Fairview Amal.	5,000	.05	.05¼	.04¼	.05¼
1	.06¼	.01	Federal Gold	1,000	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾	.01¾
1	1.43	.20	George Copper	100	.20	.30	.30	.30
50c	.66¼	.02¼	George Enterprise	......	(.01¼ bid .03¼ asked)			
1	.05	.00¾	Georgia River	......	(.01 bid .01¼ asked)			
1	.29	.05	Golconda	2,500	.06¼	.05¼	.05¼	.05¼
50c	.37	.11¼	Gold Belt	4,200	.29	.30	.29	.29
50c	.43	.02	Gold Mountain	3,000	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
50c	.30	.07	Grandview	3,000	.07¾	.08	.08	.08
1	.18¼	.06	Grull Wihksne	6,500	.08¼	.07¼	.07	.07¼
No	.00¼	.00¼	Haida Gold	37,200	.05	.06¼	.04	.06
No	.13	.01	Hedley Sterling	......	(.01¼ bid .02¼ asked)			
No	.04¼	.01¼	Home Gold	4,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.08	.01¼	Indian Mines	......	(.01¼ bid .02 asked)			
50c	1.18	.55	Island Mountain	3,300	.65	.70	.65	.70
1	.24	.21	Inter'l Coal	6,000	.21	.22	.21	.22
1	.06¼	.01¼	Inter'l Gold	16,400	.02	.04	.01¼	.04
50c	1.15	.71	Kootenay Belle	4,650	1.02	1.05	1.00	1.05
20c	.07	.01¼	Koot Florence	8,000	.01¾	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.03¼	.00¾	Lakeview	......	(.00¾ bid .01 asked)			
10c	.19¼	.01¼	Lucky Jim	47,700	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
No	.07¼	.02	Mak Siccar	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.20¼	.18	McGillivray Creek	......	(.19 bid .22 asked)			
50c	.06¼	.01	Meridian Min.	......	(... bid .01 asked)			
5c	.17	.02¾	Metaline	......	(.08 Sept. 22)			
No	.38	.03¼	Minto Mines	13,300	.03¼	.04	.03¼	.03¼
50c	.15¼	.04	Nicola	31,000	.05	.05¼	.05	.05¼
50c	.17	.03¼	Noble Five	6,500	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼	.03¼
1	6.75	1.30	Pend Oreille	750	1.53	1.75	1.55	.75
No	.07¼	.01¼	Pilot Gold	2,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	6.75	2.00	Pioneer Gold	1,200	3.15	3.25	3.10	3.25
50c	.15	.03¼	Porter Idaho	......	(.03¼ bid ... asked)			
No	.06¼	.01	Premier Border	5,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	4.80	1.60	Premier Gold	9,865	2.01	2.10	1.98	2.05
1	.15	.02¼	Quatsino Copper	4,000	.03¼	.03	.03	.03
25c	.17	.05	Quesnelle Quartz	3,000	.05¼	.06¼	.06	.06¼
1c	.05¼	.01¼	Reliance	10,500	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.37	.12	Relief Arlington	......	(.16 bid .17¼ asked)			
No	1.90	.30	Reeves McDonald	1,200	.36	.33	.32	.32
1	1.31	.61	Reno Gold	2,800	.65	.65	.64	.64
1	.20¼	.05	Reward Mining	29,000	.05¼	.05	.05	.05
1	.09¼	.01¼	Rufus Argenta	......	(.01¼ bid .02 asked)			
1	.11¼	.01¼	Ruth Hope	3,000	.02	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.12	.04	Sally Mines	1,000	.05	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
50c	.15	.05¼	Salmon Gold	1,000	.07	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
50c	.95	.58	Sheep Creek	4,100	.91	.91	.90	.90
No	.14¼	.02¼	Silvercrest New	2,000	.04	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
20c	.10	.01	Silversmith	22,500	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.63	.23	Standard Silver	......	(.25 Oct. 28)			
1	.75	.11	Sunloch	120	.15	.11	.11	.11
10	21.00	19.75	Sunshine	......	(.19.75 Apr. 6)			
No	.13	.03¼	Taylor Bridge	......	(.04 bid ... asked)			
No	1.05	.11	Vidette Gold	11,500	.12	.16	.12¼	.14¼
No	.06¼	.00¼	Viking Gold	19,000	.01	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
50c	.03	.00¼	Waverley Tangier	6,000	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
20c	.13¼	.01¼	Wellington	7,500	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼
50c	.10	.09	Wesko	9,800	.10	.10	.09	.10
1	.42	.05	Whitewater	19,500	.05¼	.06	.05¼	.05¼
No	.50	.21	Ymir Yankee Girl	1,000	.23	.24	.23	.23
			OIL STOCKS					
1	1.09	.18	Alta. Pac. Cons.	11,600	.28¼	.30	.24	.34
1	.14¼	.05	Amalgamated	1,000	.06	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼
No	.45	.05	Associated Oil	200	.05	.06	.06	.06
1	.64	.06¼	Anaconda	12,900	.06¼	.08¼	.07	.08¼
No	.24	.03	Baltac	1,000	.03	.05	.05	.05
1	1.05	.15	Brit. Dominion	......	(... bid ... asked)			
No	6.50	1.35	Calgary & Ed.	11,820	1.77	2.35	1.70	2.30
1	.80	.15	Commonwealth	14,900	.26	.38	.25¼	.38
1	1.84	.32	Calmont	11,400	.34	.45	.32	.45
1	.13	.04	Crow's Nest	7,100	.04¼	.04¼	.04	.04¼
No	3.55	.40	Dalhousie	800	.55	.65	.50	.65
No	.36	.21	Davies Pete	......	(.27¼ bid .29 asked)			
No	.45	.12	Eastcrest	......	(.11¼ bid ... asked)			
No	.96	.17	Foundation Pete.	2,000	.18	.18	.17	.18
No	.44	.04¼	Freehold	6,000	.05¼	.06¼	.05¼	.06¼
No	.40	.10	Hargal	800	.18	.20	.20	.20
No	.91	.12	High Sarcee	3,700	.12	.14	.13	.14
No	4.10	.80	Home Oil	7,800	1.00	1.20	.95	1.20
No	.88	.09	Lowery Pete	2,000	.09	.09	.09	.09
No	.35	.04	Madison	28,000	.04¼	.06¼	.04¼	.06¼
No	.50	.05¼	Marjon Oil	19,400	.06	.07¼	.06	.07¼
No	.78	.14¼	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.18 bid .19 asked)			
1	1.60	.16	McLeod	200	.23	.16	.16	.16
No	.88	.12¼	Mercury	22,600	.14	.16	.13	.16
No	.39	.06¼	Merland	4,000	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.07¼
No	.65	.09	Mill City Pete	5,000	.09	.11	.10	.11
No	.65	.02	Midwest Pete	3,000	.07¼	.05	.03	.05
1	1.15	.31	Model	3,600	.33	.40	.33	.40
25c	.52	.22¼	Monarch Royal	......	(.18¼ bid .20 asked)			
5	.48	.14	Nordon	1,500	.15¼	.17	.15¼	.15¼
No	4.60	.70	Okalta	9,150	.90	1.20	.84	1.16
No	.44	.08	Pacalta Oil	5,200	.09¼	.12	.08	.12
25c	.25	.24	Prairie Royalties	27,500	.27	.36	.28	.35¼
No	59.00	27.25	Royalties	62	34.50	44.50	43.00	43.00
1	.73	.19	Spooner	......	(.25 Sept. 3)			
No	.72	.11¼	United	20,500	.13	.17	.12	.17
No	.38	.04	Vanalta	5,200	.05	.07	.05	.07
1	3.05	.74	Vulcan	1,100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
No	.30¼	.28	West Flank	2,000	.30	.30¼	.30¼	.30¼

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Nov. 30, 1937

Public Utility Issues	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Nov. 30	Asked Nov. 30	Bid Nov. 23
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	72½	75½	72½
Beauharnois P.	5½	'73	61	64	62½
‡Bell Telephone	5	'57	118	121	118
B. C. Power	4½	'60	98	101	97½
B. C. Tele.	4½	'61	104	107	103½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	96	99	95½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	102½	105½	102½
‡Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	74	77	75
‡Gatineau Pwr.	5	'56	102	106	101½
†Do., A	6	'41	100	103	100
‡Inter. Hydro-E.	6	'44	64	67	63
†Macl'n-Que. Pr.	5½	'61	100	103	100½
†Mtl. L., H. & P.	3½	'56	100	103	100
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	99½	102½	99½
N. S. Lt. & Pr.	4	'57	97	100	97
†Ottawa V. Pwr.	5½	'70	104½	107½	104½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	99½	102½	99½
Que. Pwr.	4	'62	94	97	94
Saguenay P., B	4½	'66	101	104	101
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	98	101	98
Wpg. Elec., A	4	'65	58½	61½	58½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	61	64	56
B. A. Oil	4	'45	102½	...	102½
Brown Co.	5½	'46	68	71	68
Canada Bread	6	'41	107	110	107
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102	105	102
Canada Paper	4½	'52	96	99	96
Can. Steamship	5	'57	73½	76½	73½
Can. Canners	4	'51	98	101	97½
‡Can. Inter. Pap.	6	'49	95	98	96
C. P. R.	3½	'51	89	91	88½
Do.	4	'49	93	96	93
Do.	4½	'44	98	101	98½
Do.	6	'42	105	108	105½
Do., debs.	4 perp.		85	88	85
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	46	49	42½
▲Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	97	100	96½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	98½	101½	99
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	74	77	73
Famous Players	4½	'51	94½	97½	95
†Federal Grain	6	'49	81	85	81
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	99	102	100
†Gen. Steel W.	4½	'52	91½	94½	92
Great Lakes P.	5	'55	90½	93½	90½
†Gypsum, Lime.	5½	'48	98½	101½	98½
†Massey-Harris	5	'47	94	97	93½
†McColl-Front.	6	'49	103	106	103
‡M. & O. Paper	6	'45	37½	40½	34½
Price Bros.	5	'57	96	99	96
‡Prov. Paper	5½	'47	101½	...	101½
†Restigouche C.	6	'48	96½	99½	96
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	93	96	93
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	102	105	102
†Steel of Canada	6	'40	109	112	109
Union Gas	4½	'50	98½	101½	98

‡Payable in Can. or U. S. †Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K. ▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Winnipeg Stocks

Transactions from Nov. 22 to Nov. 27

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Nov. 27
Cons. Goldfields	1,000	.03	.03	.03
Dickstone Cop.	2,000	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
Flin Flon	1,800	.05	.04¾	.04¾
Gold Lake	3,800	.02¼	.02	.02¼
Gurney	2,050	.30	.27	.30
Gt. Falls M.	1,300	.02¼	.02	.02
Marvel Oils	2,000	.05	.04	.04
Ore Grande	18,300	.03	.02¼	.03
Sachigo River	32	11.25	10.75	11.25
Star Lake	1,000	.01	.01	.01
United Grain	10	7.00	7.00	7.00
Wings Ltd.	250	.90	.85	.90
Wingold	2,000	.02¼	.02¼	.02¼
West. Steel, pf	24	12.25	12.25	12.25
Wpg. River Tin.	2,100	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire Insurance	...	100
Can. Indemnity	125	...
Can. Airways	3½	...
Cres. Cream., pf.	...	30
Dom. Envelope	2½	3½
Do., pref.	92	95
Federal Grain, pref.	...	33
Home Investment	...	22½
Reliance Grain, pf.	...	72
Northern Can. Mtge., pf.	3	...
Northern Trust	...	8
West. Breweries	1⅝	...
West. Grain, pf.	5	...
Traders Bldg.	82½	...

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Municipal Bonds

December 1, 1937

	Rate	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld.
†Halifax	5	1961	112.00	113.50	4.11
Hamilton	5	1950	110.40	112.40	3.75
Montreal	5	1945	104.00	105.50	4.11
Ottawa	4½	1945	106.25	108.25	3.25
†Quebec	5	1959	104.50	106.00	4.57
Saint John	5	1950	106.50	108.00	4.22
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.00	112.00	3.57
†Vancouver	5	1950	83.00	88.00	6.41
Winnipeg	5	1944	97.00	101.00	4.81

†Payable Can. and N. Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Can. Amer. Trust	2.85	3.20
Can. Amer. Fund	3.45	3.80
All Can. Trustee	10.90	11.65
Trans Canada	12.00	....
Grouped Income	4.48	5.00
Can. Equity	11.50	....
Can. Int. Tr., modified	5.25	5.75
Do., Unmodified	4.75	5.25

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Nov. 30, 1937

	Bid	Asked
Industrial Stocks:		
Acadia Sugar, pfd.	4.35	4.75
Acme Farmers Dairy, pfd.	30.00	....
Algoma Steel, com.	6.75	7.75
Do. pfd.	47.00	50.00
Andian National	43.00	45.00
Assoc. Tel. & Tel., pfd.	35.00	37.50
Barrymore Cloth, pfd.	25.00	28.00
Brandram-Henderson, com.	5.25	6.00
Do., pfd.	21.00	....
B. C. Pulp & Paper, com.	....	24.00
Do., pfd.	82.00	85.00
Burns & Co., A	7.00	8.00
Do., B	2.75	3.50
Can. Wire & Cable, pfd.	105.50	108.50
Can. Airways	4.00	6.00
Can. Industries, A com.	198.00	....
Do., B com.	190.00	193.00
Do., pfd.	160.00	163.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	105.00	112.00
Can. Tube & Steel, com.	5.00	7.00
Do., 1st pfd.	80.00	89.00
Do., 2nd pfd.	15.00	20.00
Can. Westinghouse	49.00	51.00
Chase, A. W., pfd. bonus	27.00	....
Conduits Nat., com.	3.30	4.10
Dom. Manufacturers, com.	3.50	5.00
Dominion Woollens, com.	.60	1.00
Do., pfd.	1.50	2.00
Dunlop Tire, pfd.	85.00	....
Federal Grain, com.	.70	1.00
Do., pfd.	15.50	18.00
Goderich Elevator	3.75	4.20
Guelph Carpet, pfd.	103.50	105.00
Do., com.	23.50	....
Hayes Steel Prod., com.	6.25	7.50
Do., pfd.	6.75	7.75
Highland Dairy, pfd.	74.00	79.00
Huether Brewing, pfd.	2.00	....
Kingston Shipbuild. Units	7.50	....
Loblaw Inc., pfd. bonus	70.00	78.00
McCormick's, com.	3.25	4.25
Do., pfd.	13.50	....
Morrison Brass, pfd. bonus	7.50	9.50
Mount Royal Hotel, pfd.	2.50	3.25
New Method. Laund., pfd. bonus	86.00	91.00
Paterson, Wm., pfd.	100.00	....
Perfection Pete., pfd.	20.00	22.50
Provincial Paper, pfd.	106.50	107.50
Reliance Grain, pfd.	....	70.00
Rob. Consol. Cone	9.00	9.75
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	28.00	31.00
Seal O Sac (Can.)	5.30	7.00
Standard Fuel, com.	3.35	4.50
Do., pfd.	73.00	77.00
Supertest Pet., B pfd.	27.25	28.50
Toronto Carpet, com.	50.00	54.00
Do., pfd.	55.00	60.00
United Farmers Co-op.	2.50	....
United Steel, A pfd.	14.00	15.50
Viceroy Mfg., pfd. & rts.	17.00	18.75
Western Grain, pfd. bonus	5.50	6.50
Weston (Geo.) Foods (Eng.)	2.50	3.00
Wings Limited	.75	.95
Trusts and Loan Stocks:		
Chartered Trust	98.00	101.75
Commercial Finance, com.	2.70	3.00
London & West. Trust	52.06	55.00
Sherbrooke Trust	120.00	....
Sterling Trust	41.00	....
Traders Fin., A com.	13.00	15.00
Do., B pfd. bonus	88.00	92.00
Trusts & Guarantee	26.00	29.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	530.00	....
Canadian Ins. Shares	18.00	19.50
Confederation Life, 20% pd.	110.00	112.00
Crown Life Fully Paid	180.00	....
Dominion Fire	133.00	....
Dom. of Can. Gen.	120.00	128.00
Empire Life, 25% pd.	12.50	13.75
Federal Fire, 25% pd.	42.00	....
Great West Life	300.00	315.00
Guar. of N.A., fully pd.	325.00	375.00
Imperial Life	340.00	355.00
Manufacturers Life	255.00	270.00
Monarch Life, 10% pd.	22.00	24.50
Sovereign Life, 25% pd.	14.50	16.50
Sun Life	400.00	440.00
Western Empire Life	....	25.00
Western, pfd.	40.00	42.00
Do., com.	46.00	50.00
Theatre Stocks:		
Allens College, pfd.	57.00	....
Do., Kingston, pfd.	61.00	....
Do., St. Catharines, pfd.	60.00	....
Do., Tor., pfd. bonus com.	33.00	....
Mansfield Theatre, pfd.	26.00	29.50
Paramount Kitchener, pfd.	46.00	52.50
Do., Oshawa, pfd.	86.00	92.00
United Amusement, A, V.T.	19.00	20.00
Do., B	19.00	20.00
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Gen. Invest.	8.35	8.60
Can. Investment Fund	3.45	3.80
Can. Investors	6.25	7.25
Cons. Div. Stand. Sec., pfd.	10.75	....
Corporate Investors	5.80	6.20
Invest. Found., pfd. bonus	49.50	52.00
Lon. Can. Invest., pfd.	49.00	....
Sec's. Hold., pfd. bonus	17.00	18.50
United Corpns., A	20.00	21.50
Do., B	11.00	13.00
Power Issues:		
Can. West. Nat. Gas, com.	23.00	25.00
Do., pfd.	83.00	86.00
Great Lakes Power, pfd.	97.50	....
Inter. Util., $1.75 pfd.	8.00	9.50
Do., pfd.	90.00	96.00
New Brunswick Tel., com.	13.50	15.00

Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines
Nov. 30	22,200	100,600	651,000
Nov. 29	29,400	147,400	726,000
Nov. 27	28,600	116,700	383,000
Nov. 26	35,800	105,900	508,000
Nov. 25	14,900	54,900	245,000
Nov. 24	28,900	69,100	341,000

Unlisted Mines

Nov. 30, 1937
TORONTO

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Albany R.	.48	.50	Gold Rge.	.01¼	.02¼	Oklend	.12	.14
Algold	.34	.36	Goldside	.02¼	.02¾	Oliver S.	..	.10
Armistice	.10	.11	Gold Gat.	.46	.48	O'Leary	.04¼	.05¼
Arno	.02¼	.03¼	Gord. Leb.	.04	.05	Opem. Cp.	.07	..
Athona	.08	.10	Gull Kirk.	.02	.03	Oriole	.08¾	.09¼
Area	.02¼	.03¼	Halliwell	.52	.54	Ossian	.02	.03
Augite	.19	.20	Heva Cad.	.07¼	.09	Pascalis	.32	.34
Bailor	.01¼	.02	Hud. Pat.	.03	.04	Polaris	.28	.31
Barb. Lar.	.42	.44	Hislop	.02¼	.03¼	Porc. Mc.	.02¼	.03¼
Bear	.22	.24	Horseshoe	.01	.01¼	Plains P.	2.60	2.65
Bilmac	.10	.12	Hutch. L.	.07	.08	Porc. GR.	.01	.01¾
Baldwin	.01¼	.02¼	Hugh Pa.	.05	.05¼	Potterdoal	.01¼	.02
Cuniptau.	.04	.05	Hud. Bay	.15	.25	Porc. Tri.	.06	.08
Calder B.	.03¼	.05	John Nip.	.01	.03	Pontiac R.	.12	.15
Callinan Flin Flon	.02	.03	Kaw Crow	.03	.04	Pelangio	.04	.05
Can. Pan.	.08	.09¼	Kenecho	.04	.04¼	Propri'y	1.30	1.35
Can. Kirk.	.01¾	.02¼	Kenland	.02¼	.03¼	Que. Man.	.51	.53
Candal'a	..	.27	Kenricia	..	.23	Rajah	.02	.03
Cap. Rouyn	.08¼	.08¾	Kewag'a	.12	.14	Raven	.49	.51
Chester	..	.85	King Kir.	.01	.02	Ribago (new)	.12	.13¼
Coin Lake	.03	.05	Kir-Vit.	.05	.06	Ronda	..	.16
Condor (old)	.03¼	.04¼	Kirk. Hun.	.02	.03	Rouyn R.	.02¼	.03¼
Cont. Kir.	.29	.31	Lacoma	.09	.09¼	Rubec	.01¾	.02¼
Cooke Lake	.12	.14	Lafayette	.01¾	.02¼	Sand River	.27	.28
Coulson	..	.04	L. Geneva	..	.18	Shenango	.11	.12
Cres. Kir.	.02	.03	Lk. Rose	.08	.10	Siscoe Ex.	..	.22
Dawson	.02	.03	Lamaque	6.25	6.50	Smelter	.01¾	.02
Denison	.21	.23	Lardego	.06	.07	Spooner	.05	.06
Desantis (new)	.20	.25	Magnet L.	.05¼	.06	Sturg. Rv.	.21	.23
Devon	.24	.28	Magnet C.	.15	.18	Springer	.09¼	.10¼
Doreva	.05	.07	Malartic	.25	.28	Sun Bear	..	.12
Delosha	.14	.16	M'waki	1.25	1.35	Tonawanda	.02	.03
Dunlop (new)	.03	.04	Mart. Mc.	.06	.08	Upper Can.	.26	.28
El Bona	.07	.09¼	Mart. Br.	.30	.31	Wascana	.04¾	.05¼
Elec. Por.	.06	.07	Mata. Cn.	.08	.09	Williamson	.04¾	.05¼
Eva Lake	.04	.04¾	Moffatt (new)	.07	.08	Wesley	.11	.12
Elmos	.08	.10	MacFari	.06¼	.07	Westside	.05	.06
Fernland	.17	.20	McCarthy	.17	.20	West RL.	.01¼	.02
Frontier	.05¼	.06¼	McV. Kir.	.02¼	.03¼	White H.	.08	.10
Galatea	.01	.02	Monarch	.03	.04	Wendigo	.17	.18
Garnet	.02	.03	Mooshla	.07¼	.08¼	Winoga	.06¼	.07¼
Gate. Pat.	.02	.04	Mosher	.10¼	.11	Woco	.15	.17
Gilbec	.01¼	.02¼	Norlake	.06¼	.07¼	Young D.	.14	.17
			North Shore	.01¼	.02	Ypres C.	.14	.17

Nov. 30, 1937
MONTREAL

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Abbeyville	.16	.18	Franklin	.01	.01¼	Porc. Lake	.20	.23
Amity	..	.02	Golden Gate	.46	.48	Red Gold	.08	.10
Bousquet	..	.03	Grace Larder	.09	.11	Richmac	..	.20
Brown Cadillac	.09	.10	Halliwell (new)	.52	.54	Routhier	.11	.13
Cap. Rouyn	.08¼	.09	Heva Cadillac	.06	.09	Schreiber	..	.05
Central Dev.	..	.11	Lacoma	.09	.09¼	Scott Chib.	..	.10
Chibmac	.06¼	.07¼	Lake Rowan	..	.29	Seguin	.03	.03¼
Cierno	..	.16	L. L. Lagoon	..	.07	Shawmaque	..	.15
Dempsey Cad.	.03	.04	Leroy	.05	.08	Skookum	..	.03¼
Descar	..	.20	Margaret	..	.20	Stadore	..	.23
Dorval Units	..	13.00	Obalski	.07¼	.08¼	Wawbano	.02	.03
Fontana	.16	.18	Pan. Cdn.	.17	.20	West Duv.	..	.10
						Westwood Cad.	.10¼	.12¼

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds

Dec. 1, 1937		Bid	Asked	Approx. Yld.
2	15 Oct. '38	100.35	100.85	1.05
■2	1 Jan. '39	100.50	101.00	1.07
1	1 June '39	99.00	99.50	1.35
2	15 Nov. '39	100.40	100.90	1.54
2½	15 Oct. '39	101.15	101.65	1.60
4	15 Oct. '39	103.90	104.40	1.61
1½	1 June '40	99.00	99.50	1.70
4½	1 Sept. '40	108.15	108.65	2.04
1	15 Mar. '41	96.75	97.25	1.85
5	15 Nov. '41	109.15	109.65	2.45
2	1 June '42	98.75	99.25	2.17
3	15 Oct. '42	102.75	103.25	2.29
2½	1 June '43	100.00	100.50	2.40
5	15 Oct. '43	111.25	111.75	2.82
■2¼	15 Jan. '44	98.75	99.25	2.37
4½	15 Oct. '44	109.75	110.25	2.86
2½	15 Nov. '44	98.35	98.85	2.68
■2½	15 Aug. '45	98.85	99.35	2.59
4	15 Oct. '45	106.00	106.50	▲2.79
4½	1 Feb. '46	110.00	110.50	3.04
3¼	1 June '49	100.25	100.75	▲3.15
3½	15 Oct. '49	101.65	102.15	▲3.15
3¼	15 Nov. '51	99.50	100.00	3.25
■5	1 May '52	112.00	112.50	▲2.07
4	15 Oct. '52	105.85	106.35	▲3.25
3	1 June '55	96.35	96.85	3.24
4½	1 Nov. '56	109.50	110.25	▲3.18
4½	1 Nov. '57	109.50	110.25	▲3.29
4½	1 Nov. '58	109.85	110.35	▲3.37
4½	1 Nov. '59	110.00	110.50	▲3.43
■4	1 Oct. '60	107.25	107.75	▲3.26
■3¼	15 Jan. '61	99.15	99.65	3.27
3¼	1 June '66	98.65	99.15	3.29
■3	15 Jan. '67	93.25	93.75	3.33
♦3	Perp. bonds	86.75	87.25	3.44

Dominion Guaranteed Bonds

Canadian National Railway:				
2	1 May '38	100.00	100.50	1.00
2	15 Feb. '43	97.60	98.10	2.38
3	1 May '44	100.75	101.75	2.70
3	15 Dec. '50	96.00	97.00	3.28
3	15 Feb. '53	95.25	96.25	3.31
*4½	1 Sept. '51	113.00	114.00	3.25
*4½	1 Feb. '56	113.75	114.75	3.42
†4½	1 July '57	113.00	114.00	3.52
*4¾	15 June '55	116.00	117.00	3.45
5	1 Feb. '54	116.00	117.00	3.62
*5	1 July '69	116.00	117.00	▲2.85
*5	1 Oct. '69	118.00	119.00	▲3.40
*5	1 Feb. '70	118.00	119.00	▲3.44

Provincial Government Bonds

New Brunswick:				
3½	15 June '56	93.00	95.00	3.87
†4½	15 Apr. '61	102.50	104.00	4.23
†5	15 Jan. '60	107.50	109.50	4.33
Nova Scotia:				
3	2 Jan. '52	93.25	94.50	3.49
‡3½	1 May '46	99.50	100.75	3.40
†4½	15 Sept. '52	107.00	108.25	▲3.49
†5	1 Mar. '60	114.50	116.50	3.88
Ontario:				
3	1 Dec. '51	95.50	96.50	3.31
*4	1 June '62	105.75	106.75	3.58
4½	1 June '50	109.75	110.75	3.43
*4½	15 Jan. '62	112.00	114.00	3.63
5	15 Oct. '48	113.75	114.75	3.38
*5	2 Dec. '60	117.50	119.00	3.76
5½	1 July '46	115.50	116.50	3.28
Ont. Hydro. Comm.:				
3½	1 Apr. '47	101.00	102.00	3.25
4¾	1 Jan. '70	115.75	117.50	3.81
Prince Edward Island:				
3	1 Oct. '45	97.00	98.50	3.21
Quebec:				
3	1 Nov. '51	95.25	96.25	3.34
3¼	1 July '49	98.50	99.50	3.30
4	15 Mar. '52	104.50	106.00	3.47
4¼	1 Aug. '58	107.50	109.00	3.63
4½	2 Jan. '63	109.00	111.00	3.82
Alberta:				
4	15 Dec. '54	52.00	54.50	§
4½	1 Oct. '51	60.50	63.50	§
†4½	1 Oct. '56	53.00	54.50	§
*5	1 Oct. '59	56.00	57.50	§
†5½	1 Apr. '52	58.00	59.50	§
6	1 Mar. '47	63.00	64.50	§
British Columbia:				
†4	1 Dec. '57	88.00	90.00	4.78
*4½	15 Jan. '51	96.00	97.50	4.75
†4½	1 Oct. '53	94.00	95.25	4.93
†5	25 Apr. '54	98.75	99.75	5.02
5½	1 Feb. '45	101.00	102.00	5.16
6	15 Feb. '47	102.50	103.50	5.51
Manitoba:				
†4	1 Dec. '57	83.75	85.25	5.19
†4½	15 Dec. '56	85.50	87.00	5.62
*5	2 Dec. '59	90.50	92.50	5.60
5½	1 Oct. '55	94.50	96.50	5.81
6	1 Apr. '47	98.25	99.25	6.10
Saskatchewan:				
4	15 Aug. '53	63.00	65.00	7.89
4	1 Nov. '60	62.00	64.00	7.23
†4½	1 Oct. '51	74.00	75.50	7.33
†4½	15 Mar. '60	66.50	68.00	7.45
5	1 Aug. '58	70.00	72.00	7.72
5½	1 Oct. '52	75.00	77.00	8.19
6	15 Mar. '52	78.00	80.00	8.41

*Payable Can., N.Y. & £. ▲Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. †Payable Can. & N.Y. ■Payable N.Y ♦Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. §Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate; minimum rate 2%. ‡Payable £.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Anglo-Huronian	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Agnew-Surpass, pf.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bathurst Paper, A	25c	Dec 20	Dec. 4
Beatty Bros., pf.	$3.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bell Telephone	$2	Jan. 15	Dec. 23
Brazilian Tr., pf.	$1.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
B. C. Power, A	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Burlington Steel	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bk. of Canada	$1.13	Jan. 3	Nov. 30
Bk. of N. Scotia	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 16
Biltmore Hats, pf.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Bulolo Gold	$1.50	Dec. 10	Nov. 19
Belding Cort.	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Bright, T. G.	7½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	$1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Calgary & Ed.	5c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Cosmos Imp., pref.	$1.25	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Candn. Car. pfd.	44c	Jan. 10	Dec.27
Can. Cottons	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Do., pref.	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Candn. Oil, pref.	$2	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Can. Gen. Elec.	$1.50	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. W. N. Gas, c.	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 14
Cons. Div. Std. Secs., pf	37½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Coniaurum Mines	5c	Dec. 30	Dec. 10
Canada Cement, pf.	$1.25	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Canada Bud	40c	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Can. & D. Sugar	37½c	Dec. 1	....
Can. Malting	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., extra	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Nor. Power	30c	Jan. 25	Dec. 31
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Canners, 1st pf.	25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., 2nd pfd.	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. For. Invest.	40c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Can. Westinghouse	50c	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Can. South. Pr., pf.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Can. Wire. Box, A	37½c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cariboo Gold	2½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Do., extra	1½c	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Chartered Trust	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Cons. Sand, pf.	$7	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
David & Frere, A	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Dom. Textile	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Distillers Seag., c.	50c	Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Dominion Coal, pf.	38c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dom. Foundries, pf.	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Glass	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dom. Scot. Inv., pf.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 24
Electrolux	40c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Do., extra	30c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
East. Twp. Tel.	▲	Apr. 15'38	Dec. 31
Eng. Electric, A	62½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Falconbridge N.	7½c	Dec. 30	Dec. 8
Ford Motor, A, B	25c	Dec. 18	Nov. 27
Famous Players	60c	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Foundation Co.	25c	Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Grouped Inc. Shs., A	11c	Nov. 30	....
Greening Wire	15c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Gurd, C., com.	†30c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Gunnar Gold	3c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Ham. Un. Theat., pf.	$1.50	Dec. 31	Nov. 30
Hudson Bay M.	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
Hinde & Dauch	25c	Dec. 21	Dec. 10
Imp. Tobacco, ord.	†10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 10
Inter. C. Baking	$1	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Int. Pap. & Pr., pf.	*$1.25	Dec. 10	Nov. 26
Do., arrears	$1.25	Dec. 10	Nov. 26
Int. Paper, pf.	$2.50	Dec. 10	Nov. 26
Inter. Nickel, c.	50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., extra	25c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Lake Shore Mines	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., extra	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Lava Cap M.	5c	Dec. 23	Dec. 6
Little Long Lac	10c	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Louisiana Land	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Do., extra	10c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Land. Bk. & Loan	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Mtl. Refrig., pfd.	$1.25	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
MacKin'n Steel, pf.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Marcus Loew's, pf.	‡$1.75	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Melchers Dist., pf.	30c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Monarch Knit., pf.	$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Montreal Cottons	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
McColl-Front., c.	10c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Montreal Loan	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
McK. Red Lake	5c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Nat. Biscuit	40c	Dec. 15	Nov. 12
Nat. Breweries	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., pref.	43c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
N. S. Light & Pr., c.	$1.25	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Ont. Silknit, pf.	$1.75	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
Ogilvie Flour, c.	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Do., extra	$2	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Pickle Crow	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Power Corp.	†30c	Dec. 21	Dec. 4
Do., pref.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Do., 2nd pref.	75c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Placer Dev.	†60c	Dec. 10	Nov. 19
Pioneer Gold	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Pressed Metals	50c	Dec. 30	Dec. 22
Reno Gold	3c	Jan. 3	Dec 10
Riverside Silk, A	50c	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Real Est. Loan	$1	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Remington Rand	25c	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Sher.-Williams, pf.	‡$1.75	Jan. 3	Dec. 15

Week in Wheat

Little Grain is Left In Eastern Positions

To Maintain Exports, Considerable All-rail Shipments This Winter Necessary — Cash Premiums Hold Down Consignment Sales

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—While wheat futures prices held practically steady on the last day of the November delivery there was a weakening in cash premiums for all grades. This would indicate that there is not any extraordinary pressure to get grain out of terminals and down the lakes before the close of navigation.

The winter is evidently to begin with only about 20 million bushels of all grades of spring wheat in eastern positions available for export. Such will be quite inadequate to support the present rate of export. The high premiums which have prevailed for cash grain have made it dangerous for exporters to put forward grain of which they had not made firm sales for forward shipment. A not improbable consequence may be considerable all rail shipment during the winter. Whether that will prove cheaper than exporting through Vancouver will depend on the ocean freight rate situation. While some sales have recently been made from Vancouver, including 800,000 bushels put afloat during the past week, the current coast price situation makes possible only occasional shipments.

Argentina Uncertain

Uncertainty as to the extent of damage done by frost in the Argentine continues to be the most important cause in daily fluctuations of wheat. The generally accepted estimate for the whole is about 200 million bushels. Early harvested grain seems to be of good quality, a fact which has had a bearish influence, but it may yet be found that frost damage has impaired the milling value of a good deal of the harvest. Export surplus will be about 50 millions less than last year, but 50 millions more than from the small crop of 1935-36.

Australia's crop is now estimated at 163 million bushels, which, although larger than that of the past three years, may be regarded as an average production.

• • •

U. S. Exports Low

United States authorities estimate combined wheat and flour exports of that country for the current season up to Nov. 15 at the equivalent of 23 million bushels. This is much less than earlier expected, and far short of necessary volume to clear exportable surplus. Both traders, however, and government statisticians expect that exporting from the United States will proceed at a higher rate for the remainder of the year.

Europe, it is true, has found U.S. hard winter wheat deficient in quality this year, and has preferred to buy Manitoba at a high premium. Russian and Indian wheats have also been used to some extent to provide milling strength. But it is still believed that the supply of hard wheats will be so deficient before the wheat year is out that United States stocks will have to be called on heavily.

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But Keen to Sell

"American wheat is now the cheapest offered in any quantity on world markets," states the current letter of Jas. Richardson & Sons. As such it is exerting a powerful influence upon prices of alternative wheats. The possibility that something like 150 million bushels of wheat, mostly hard winters, may be drawn upon when necessary without cutting into a reasonable carry-over and that cargoes and parcels are being offered in Liverpool seven cents below Argentine new crop and, duty paid, 12 cents below Manitoba 3 Northern is reassuring to importers. Whether or not they accept these cheap offers, they are a bargaining weapon of no small weight in bidding for other and possibly more desirable varieties.

"That American and not Argentine wheat should be pressing upon markets at this time of year is something new. Usually around the end of November, when Northern districts of the Argentine move into the full swing of harvesting, Buenos Aires is getting into line for active competition. At the moment the February future in that market is 10½ cents over Chicago May and only 8⅞ cents under Winnipeg May. Uncertainty as to production of the new crop is one element. Exhaustion of old crop supplies is another. Broomhall's opinion is 'that shipments of new crop Plate wheat to Europe will not attain substantial figures before the end of January—home millers are expected to absorb most of the early deliveries, and we expect a rather keen demand for early shipment to Brazil, where supplies must be greatly reduced.' This opinion is confirmed by the slowness of chartering for loading during December and January."

DIVIDENDS DECLARED—(Continued)

Smith, H., Pap., pf.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
South. Can. Pr., pf.	$1.50	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Siscoe Gold	5c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., extra	1c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Stand. Steel, A, pf.	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Do., arrears	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Sudbury Basin	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 14
Sylvanite Gold	5c	Dec. 31	Nov. 25
Trans. Can. Shs., A	.2455	Dec. 1	....
Tor. Gen. Trusts	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Teck-Hughes	10c	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Tor. Elevators pf.	65c	Dec. 7	Nov. 23
Union Gas	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
United Fuel, pf.	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Ventures	25c	Jan. 4	Dec. 17
Vulcan Oils	5c	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Walker-G. & W.	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Do., pref.	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 26
Westminster Pap.	25c	May 1/38	May 1 Apr. 15
Wr.-Hargreaves	10c	Jan. 3	Nov.24
Do., extra	5c	Jan. 3	Nov. 24
Do.. interim	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 1

*Initial.
‡On arrears.
†Interim.
▲18 cents declared quarterly; 36 cents payable Apr. and Oct. 15.

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TORONTO

Alberta Pool Reports Deficit

Smaller Wheat Crop Has Harmful Effect on Earnings

A loss of $371,695 has been reported for the Alberta Wheat Pool in the year ending July 31, 1937, by R. D. Purdy, general manager. This represents a substantially less favorable operation than in the previous year when the Pool had operating earnings of $309,513. A small wheat crop in Alberta, amounting to 67 million bushels in 1936, unusual marketing conditions and falling off of export shipments through Pacific ports are among the reasons given for the unfavorable showing.

In the 1936-37 season, the Pool handled 19,455,220 bushels compared with about 27,000,000 bushels during the preceding year. Provision has been made for the payment of $246,884 in interest to the Alberta Government and depreciation allowance of $266,898.

Alberta Pacific Meeting Dec. 21

Seeks Modification of Sinking Fund Payments on Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. has been called for Dec. 21, in Winnipeg, to consider alterations of sinking fund provisions.

In view of the decline in earnings arising from drought conditions in the West, the company wishes to conserve its liquid resources, and for this reason bondholders are to be asked to modify sinking fund payments, so that the company shall not be obliged in any year to pay more than the amount by which the net working capital of the company exceeds $1¼ million. Working capital as at June 30, 1937, amounted to $666,715.

Sinking fund payments have not been made by the company since 1933, payments in 1934-36 inclusive having been suspended with the approval of bondholders.

Bondholders are also to be asked to authorize the company to acquire a new lease of any leasehold property forming part of the mortgaged premises and to let any of the mortgaged premises no longer necessary or advantageous in the business of the company.

Increased Earnings Shown For Great Lakes Power

Interest on the 4½% first mortgage bonds of Great Lakes Power Co. for the ten months ended Oct. 31, was earned 3.36 times after all charges, taxes, depreciation, etc., but before Dominion income tax, compared with 3.19 times for the corresponding period of 1936. A statement released by McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Ltd. shows operating revenue increased to $763,640 from $701,631, while operating expenses, including maintenance, increased to $128,196 from $94,165, due chiefly to the commencement of operations at the Montreal River plant. After allowing $150,521 in both periods for first mortgage bond interest, the balance available for other interest, etc., was $345,480 for the ten months compared with $329,403 a year ago.

No Quick Panacea Seen For Plight of Prairies

Three Authorities Oppose Proposals For Evacuation, Major Irrigation or Mixed Farming—Have Faith in Nature

By GORDON L. SMITH

An outstanding business executive, a Western University professor and a practical Saskatchewan politician, agree with the conclusions recently published in The Financial Post that western Canada's destiny will continue to be tied with wheat. They offer no quick panacea for today's ills in the way of complete evacuation, wholesale irrigation or spread of mixed farming. But they do maintain that given a return of average rainfall the great plains region will again produce wheat as in the past, when average harvests amounted to 350 million bushels and with at least as many dollars.

Evacuation, they argue, would spell financial ruin not only for the areas directly involved, but for the country at large, and it would not be necessary or practical.

Irrigation Not Practical

Irrigation for Canada's 30 million acres of wheat land would be utterly impossible because of lack of water and even on a much more limited scale would involve staggering overhead charges and new production for which there is no ready market.

Mixed farming offers the same difficulties in regard to marketing and like irrigation would also fall down because neither storage water nor average rainfall would be sufficient.

Wheat, on the other hand, is a product eminently suitable to the high, dry and rich lands of western Canada. A type of the average high protein content that comes from Canada's prairie provinces cannot be produced under irrigation conditions but only comes from a country where the rainfall is scanty, the soil rich and the climate rigorous.

Beatty Answers Criticisms

Sir Edward Beatty, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, writing recently in the London Times answers criticisms of Canadian wheat growing voiced frequently of late in Old Country papers. He states:

"Commentators argue that western Canada is suffering from small crops because the climate is unsuited to agriculture, because mixed farming has been neglected in favor of one crop production, because trees have been cut down and because the methods of cultivation have been such as to exhaust the fertility of the land. Examining these statements one by one I am unable to accept any of them."

Dry Land and Hard Wheat

Hon. George Spence, Saskatchewan minister of public works, speaking recently in Regina after mentioning the vital importance of Canada's exports of wheat and flour pointed out:

"It is well to remember that it is the wheat grown on the dry plains of the western provinces that puts Canada in this premier position. Our wheat is hard and strong in protein, mainly because it comes to maturity in a dry climate. Any talk of large-scale evacuation is just sheer nonsense. It cannot even be considered When wet years return the good lands will again produce abundant wealth for the West and new wealth for the Dominion."

More conservative perhaps but definitely emphatic is Professor D. E. Britnell of the University of Saskatchewan. After dismissing one by one wheat alternatives proposed in the shape of mixed farming and irrigated crops he comes to the conclusion that "there is no simple solution to the problems presented by violent fluctuations in net income in the prairie wheat economy."

All these authorities agree that drought is nothing new although the recent experience differs from most occurrences in the past by reason of its unusual length. Extremely dry weather lasting two and even three years has been experienced in the western provinces before but never in the history of Canadian western grain growing has it been so prolonged.

None of these observers are at all hopeful of changing these weather conditions either by the planting of trees or by large scale irrigation. "South of the northern fringe of trees," stated Mr. Spence, "is what is commonly called the open prairie section. It is open because the rainfall is not sufficient to support tree growth except in small isolated and watered locations in creeks and coulee bottoms."

Irrigation Impracticable

As for anything much beyond the modest local irrigation projects being carried out and planned under the Prairies Rehabilitation Act none of these authorities is at all enthusiastic.

Professor Britnell writes:

"Wheat crops of 30 bushels to the acre on irrigated lands at Val Marie, while crops on other lands were a complete failure, have increased the pressure for gigantic irrigation schemes, but it appears extremely unlikely that the Rehabilitation Administration will embark upon any large scale irrigation projects or field crops. It may well be doubted whether less ambitious individual and community irrigation schemes can go far toward ensuring feed supplies for the great majority of wheat farmers in the drought area. He quotes Hon. J. G. Taggart, present minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan to the effect "that if the entire run-off from the dry areas could be conserved and diverted to irrigation and the province's (Saskatchewan) share of the river flow used for the same purpose, only a small part of the open plains region could be put under the ditch.

Carrying Population

Professor Britnell and Mr. Spence emphasize the necessity of carrying the present population on the dry lands through periods of drought as have been just experienced by abandonment of those relatively small light soil areas to grazing purposes by the conserving of water in small local schemes some of them purely individual for maintaining a minimum of livestock and gardens during drought and by a certain measure of federal relief.

Oppose Mixed Farming

The suggested solution of mixed farming finds scant support among these authorities who are familiar with western conditions. "Mixed farming," says Sir Edward, "is far more dependent on ample supplies of moisture than is grain growing. A farmer who has added cattle to grain growing operations is taking a double risk should drought occur." Almost identical is the opinion of Professor Britnell who states, "diversification actually increases the risk in the dry areas, since farmers are rendered particularly vulnerable when large numbers of livestock are kept on the farm."

In other words if there is not sufficient moisture to produce wheat which is by nature a dry soil plant then there cannot be sufficient water for livestock nor sufficient moisture to produce that very large proportion of fodder in the form of pasture, and hay necessary to maintain that livestock.

Turgeon Probe Of Grain Trade Is Completed

Controversial Points Disappear During Year-long Enquiry

EXPORT AID URGED

After sittings occupying 137 days, extended for nearly a year, the Royal Commission conducted by Mr. Justice Turgeon has now concluded its grain enquiry. Summary by counsel will be made in writing. No public argument is expected. The Commission's report will probably reach Parliament during the coming session, and will likely form the basis of Parliamentary action concerning wheat.

When the Commission was appointed Canada was still carrying on government account many million bushels accumulated under the stabilization operations conducted, under government guarantee, by John I. McFarland. The fact that these were disposed of by the Wheat Board under the Murray regime lessens interest in the Commission's findings as to the merits of public wheat policy pursued at different times. Indeed, a comparatively small part of the Commission's time was devoted to examining stabilization operations. So far from there being an appearance of an inquisition into the McFarland regime, the Dominion Government and Mr. McFarland were making common cause in the closing days of the Commission.

Operations of Pools

There was some enquiry into the operations of the wheat pools, and questioning as to whether the pools had unnecessarily accumulated wheat supplies, or had antagonized buyers abroad. But the pool spokesmen announced that contract wheat pooling was no longer considered practicable.

The enquiry may be said to have been controversial with respect to only one point. That is the contention advanced by the pools, and supported by a number of farmers, that the government should conduct a compulsory wheat board, selling the whole crop of Canada and distributing returns on an equalized price basis to all growers. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange opposed this idea while the number of farmer witnesses who appeared against it indicated that there would be trouble ahead for a government which should attempt it. The futures market conducted by the Grain Exchange would naturally disappear under any such development, but no witness was willing to say that the country would get along without the futures market unless the government assumed full responsibility for marketing and prices.

Machinery for Relief

Indeed the advocacy of a compulsory wheat Board was in large part based, not on the idea that it would be a more efficient marketing instrument, but rather that it would provide convenient machinery for providing a subsidy to wheat growers when prices are unduly low.

The possibility of the international trade in wheat again assuming high levels was discussed at length by numerous witnesses.

Develop Export Demand

Greater efforts to develop overseas wheat demand, and particularly the demand for wheat of the Canadian type, were urged and there was a wide measure of agreement that a good deal of constructive work is possible. H. L. Griffin, appearing for United Grain Growers Ltd., outlined proposals for establishing a Canadian Wheat Institute to carry on such work, and George Mathieson, an exporter for the Shippers' section of the Grain Exchange, supported the idea. Appointment of Wheat Trade Commissioners both in Europe and in the Orient was also advocated.

On the basis of evidence taken it does not seem likely that Parliament will be moved to establish a compulsory wheat board, and continuation of the present marketing system is a reasonable expectation. That it will be supplemented by organized effort to promote the sale of Canadian wheat is also likely, while establishment of some supervision of the futures market is considered likely by most observers.

Bond Interest Cut Defeated at Polls

Saskatoon Rejects Move By Conservative Party

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA, Sask.—Defeat of Howard McConnell, in the Saskatoon civic election, is regarded as an answer to the Conservative party whose recently announced platform stressed that interest rates should be reduced on bonded debt. McConnell was provincial treasurer in the last provincial Conservative government.

R. M. Pinder, present mayor, was re-elected by more than 1,000 of a majority. Mr. Pinder took the attitude that it was not possible to do what Mr. McConnell had proposed. Mayor Pinder will head a council in 1938 which does not contain an alderman who might be regarded as having radical views.

In Moose Jaw, a city hit more seriously by long term drought effects than Saskatoon, the Civic Progress Association, a left wing organization, elected a mayor and five aldermen bringing the C.P.A. representation on council up to seven not including the mayor. The council is composed of 10 aldermen.

The C.P.A. policy in Moose Jaw concerns reform in civic finance matters mainly.

Regina's council for 1938 is a turnover from last year when it was evenly divided between mildly left labor and the Home Owners Association representatives with Mayor A. C. Ellison, Laborite at its head. Mayor Ellison is regarded as mildly left wing as before the 1937 election he resigned from the labor party in Regina until it had purged itself of the Communistic element. His majority of more than 8,000 over Henry Black, former relief commissioner and once aspirant for the lieutenant-governorship of the province, is the largest polled in Regina. While there may be some talk in Regina council in 1938 about reducing bond interest, it is not expected to go beyond the resolution stage.

Anglo Telephone Plan Approved

Change in Rights and Elimination of B Stock Involved

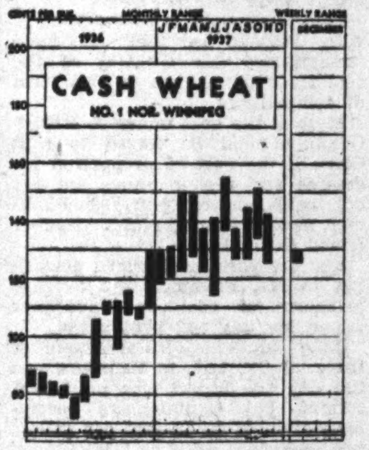
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co. have approved the rearrangement of capital proposed by the company.

The arrangement is designed to simplify the capital structure of the company by elimination of the class B stock by conversion into class A stock and deferred stock and giving the holders of class A shares the right to a straight 6% non-cumulative preferential dividend with participation on a share for share basis with the deferred stock in any additional dividends. The changes are to become operative from Dec. 31, 1937.

It is expected that upon the change in capital becoming effective, the company will be able to increase the dividend rate on the class A shares from 5½% (the rate of dividend payments maintained in 1937) to 6%.

Wheat Prices



(Cash Quotations)

	For Week Nov. 30 High	For Week Nov. 30 Low	Prev. Week High	Prev. Week Low
1 Man. Hard	1.30⅞	1.26¼	1.42	1.31⅝
1 Northern	1.30⅞	1.26¼	1.42	1.31⅝
2 Northern	1.23⅞	1.19¼	1.38	1.25⅛
3 Northern	1.08⅝	1.04¼	1.18	1.06⅝
4 Northern	.97⅝	.92¼	1.09	.99⅛
5 Wheat	.88⅝	.83¼	.99	.89⅝
6 Wheat	.77⅞	.74¼	.93	.78⅝
Feed Wheat	.68⅞	.65¼	.78	.68⅝

Competitive Export Prices:

Nov. shipments:	Week to Nov. 30 High	Low
No. 1 North. (Atlan.)	1.60½	1.56¾
No. 3 North. (Atlan.)	1.36¾	1.33⅜
Australian, Dec.	1.24¼	1.18½
Australian, Jan.	1.21⅛	1.15⅝
Indian (new crop)	1.21⅞	1.18½
U. S. Hard Winters	1.17¾	1.14⅝
Argentine (Rosafe)‡	1.25¾	1.23¼
Russian	1.13¼	1.10¾
U. S. White Pac	1.14⅝	1.12¼

‡Jan.-Feb. speculative offers.

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Nov. 30, 1937

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1937 High	Low		Open Nov. 24	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 30	Close year ago
		Wheat					
1.34⅝	1.08¼	Nov.	1.13¾	1.14⅞	1.08¼	1.10¼	1.10¾
1.29½	1.04¼	Dec.	1.10⅞	1.12¼	1.06½	1.10⅛	1.09⅛
1.30¾	1.02¼	May	1.09	1.10⅞	1.06¼	1.09⅝	1.10⅞
1.10⅝	.97⅝	July	1.05½	1.07⅛	1.02½	1.06⅛	1.09¼
		Oats					
.52½	.44¾	Nov.	.48	.48¼	.44¾	.45	.46⅛
.51⅝	.40¼	Dec.	.45⅝	.45⅞	.43⅞	.44¼	.44⅞
.51	.41⅛	May	.43⅞	.44⅜	.42¾	.43¾	.45½
.42¾	.40⅝	July	.42⅝	.42⅝	.40⅝	.41⅝	.44¼
		Barley					
.62¼	.57⅛	Nov.	.58¾	.59⅞	.57⅛	.57⅛	.64⅝
.65⅝	.52½	Dec.	.56¾	.57⅛	.55⅛	.55⅝	.64½
.64½	.53¼	May	.56	.56¾	.55⅜	.55¾	.61⅝
.56⅝	.54⅞	July	.....	.56⅝	.54⅞	.55¼	.60⅝
		Flax					
1.80½	1.66¼	Nov.	.....	1.72	1.66¼	1.66¼	1.57
1.80½	1.66¼	Dec.	1.66½	1.72	1.66¼	1.66¼	1.56
1.82	1.69	May	1.71½	1.72½	1.69	1.70½	1.60¾
		Rye					
.95	.67¾	Dec.	.72¾	.73¼	.69¼	.72¼	.79
.95⅝	.69½	May	.73¾	.75½	.71¾	.72½	.80
.75½	.71¾	July	.73½	.75¼	.71½	.73	.80

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NEXT YEAR'S PRAIRIE WHEAT CROP
will have a better start than any year since 1933. The Fall precipitation on the Prairies, which provides a subsoil reserve for the 1938 crop, has been normal in both Manitoba and Alberta, and eighty percent of normal in Saskatchewan.
Rainfall during the months of August, September and October, while it does not guarantee a good crop the following year, does, however, provide sufficient moisture in the soil to carry the young plant over for a considerable time during the Spring and early Summer, and as well provides a reserve which the growing plant can utilize during dry spells, and between the rains necessary for complete development of the crop.
Further details of this year's fall rainfall, with comparisons of previous years, have just been released and will be forwarded upon request.
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Insurance

Policy Casualties High In Alberta Farm Areas

Survey of Two Typical Districts Shows 47% of Life Business Lapsed During Depression Period—27% of Farmers Insurance Buyers

Almost 47% of the life insurance taken out in two typical rural districts in Alberta lapsed during the depression, according to a special study of life insurance made by members of the economics branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Outside of his farm, life insurance is probably the most important form of investment to the farmer. The amount of life insurance contracted and kept in force is, therefore, a vivid indication of the degree of success that has attended farming operations.

Districts studied were Lomond and Vulcan and the data was made available from reports on 493 farms conducted in 1935 by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the University of Alberta in co-operation with the Prairie farm rehabilitation administration in the Economics Branch of this department at Ottawa.

The two districts are in a semi-arid area directly north of Lethbridge and comprise some 47 townships with a total area of over a million acres. The study is considered representative since the number of records used represented 40% to 45% of the total number of farmers in the two districts. The chief crop in each district is wheat, and mixed farming is not practised to any extent.

Insurance Purchases

During the period 1896 to 1935 total insurance contracted by these farmers amounted to $911,700, the peak for the net amount in force, $639,100, was reached in the period 1926 to 1930. Although the average amount of insurance discontinued totalled 46.9% the ratio is much higher in the Lomond district, namely 61.1% in comparison with 38.3% in the Vulcan district. The higher percentage of discontinuance is accounted for by the fact that over a period of years, the Lomond district was less productive than Vulcan.

Commenting on the difference between the two areas, the survey points out that during the early years in the development of a farming area, any surplus of earnings which may accrue in good years is likely to be absorbed in improvements to buildings, equipment and stock, in increasing the size of the farm unit or in raising the standard of living.

Married Men Not Insured

"In the Lomond district, 14% of the farmers had life insurance in force in 1935 compared with 42% in Vulcan. In the joint area 27% had insurance in force. The percentage of farmers which completely discontinued life insurance amounted to 29% for Lomond and 19% for Vulcan. Of the farmers in the Lomond district 57% had never contracted life insurance at any time compared with 39% in Vulcan. Three-quarters of the farmers without life insurance at present were married men although on the other hand 80% of the business in force was held by married farmers.

Living Standard

One interesting fact was that comparison of those holding life insurance with other farmers showed the former to have a higher standard of living as measured by such things as radios, automobiles, electric light, fire insurance, septic tanks and telephones. Another point covered in the survey is that amount of insurance discontinued increased at the rate of about 3% per child up to the 11th child. "Apparently raising a large family is incompatible with keeping life insurance contracts in force." Of the insurance in force, the average amount of premiums payable annually by owner-tenant is $147,000; by owners $116 and by tenants $63.

Newfoundland Pays Out $1.6 Million in Premiums

Newfoundland paid $1.6 million in life insurance premiums on policies totalling around $53 millions last year, according to a report of the Department of the Assessor.

Death benefits paid amounted to $364,516 in 162 individual cases. Ninety-six policyholders secured $137,852 by maturity of their policies. Policyholders secured loans totalling nearly $2 millions. Some $119,489 was paid to policyholders in dividends, which, during the year, totalled $206,579. Newfoundland's life insurance coverage is, per capita, only slightly lower than that of Canada, but it is estimated that with around $20 millions on deposit in the bank and with life insurance holdings the average family of five has "a thrift fund" of about $1,200 per family.

Appointments

Empire Life Insurance Co. announces the appointment of:

S. A. PEARCE as branch manager of a new Montreal agency known as Montreal 2.

H. D. FERGUSON, appointed branch manager of Vancouver.

J. G. PROTHEROE has been appointed general agent for the city of Winnipeg.

Metropolitan Life announces the appointment of:

EDWARD Y. BAKER, as acting manager of the Canadian division of Field Education and Sales Promotion.

Manufacturers Life announces the appointment of:

HAROLD W. SHOOK, C.L.U., as manager of the company's branch located in the Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto. Mr. Shook has been with the company since 1919, has served at head office, also at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Singapore, India, where he was branch manager for South Eastern Asia. He has also been branch manager in South Africa.

Montreal Life Insurance Co. announces the appointment of:

WILLIAM E. BRUNNING, as provincial manager for Manitoba, headquarters, Winnipeg.

Maritime Life Assurance Co. announces the appointment of:

S. R. HELLIG, M.A., C. Comm., F.F.A., to the head office staff. Mr. Hellig assumes direction of the company's actuarial department. He comes from the Standard Life Assurance of Edinburgh, Scotland.

3 Provinces May Halt Plan Of Insurance

Alberta, Quebec and N. B. Replies Will Delay Jobless Scheme

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — While the Federal ministry admits a measure of disappointment over its failure to enlist the immediate and unreserved co-operation of the provinces in a scheme of national unemployment insurance, leading members of the Cabinet insist that the project is only delayed and need not be regarded as abandoned.

The replies which balked at an unquestioning transfer by the provinces of their jurisdiction to the Dominion came from Premier Maurice Duplessis of Quebec, from Premier A. A. Dysart of New Brunswick, and from Premier William Aberhart of Alberta. The view of the Federal Cabinet is, however, that while these replies constituted an effective "no" to the project, so far as immediate action is concerned, they do not close the door to further study and negotiation in respect to the proposal.

The situation is, however, that, regardless of what may eventuate as the final result, the present prospect is one of considerable delay. Premier Duplessis suggested that the insurance scheme might be made effective without the provinces sacrificing their jurisdiction by having the Federal Parliament pass an Act and the various provincial houses pass concurring legislation.

No Joint Legislation

The suggestion of enacting the scheme by joint legislation is not favored, however, by the Dominion. That is the plan upon which the old age pension law operates, and its record is not regarded as at all satisfactory, so much so that the Federal authorities would not be prepared to repeat the experiment

Broadly speaking, the Federal ministry would not be unwilling to comply with the request of Messrs. Aberhart and Dysart for details of the insurance plan which it proposes if it knew itself what they were. But the bill is not yet drafted and can hardly be completed before Parliament opens. In the meantime, Federal authorities contend that the question of the desirability or otherwise of an unemployment insurance measure is the only issue which needs to be determined, and that it can and should be settled in principle without reference to any specific details. If argument develops at once over technical features of the legislation, the Ottawa ministers fear, there will be a danger of the larger insurance project itself being lost to view.

The current likelihood is that the Government may propose a compromise to meet any anxieties which any of the premiers may harbor over the possibility of provincial rights being adversely affected. It is felt on Parliament Hill that the provinces might reasonably demand to have submitted to them the terms of the resolutions in which the Federal Government proposes to ask the Westminster Parliament to enlarge the Dominion's jurisdiction

Toronto's Fires Under $1 Million

Per Capita Loss For Year Lower Than Montreal or Quebec

Fires in the city of Toronto in 1936 caused a total loss of $841,000, according to the report of fire chief, George Sinclair.

Loss to buildings was $341,000 with an insurance coverage of $5.7 millions. Loss to contents was $500,000 with an insurance coverage of $2 millions. Losses not covered by insurance are reported "very small" and no record is kept of them.

Per capita fire loss was $1.32, which is lower than Montreal with a per capita loss of $1.44 and Quebec with $2.64; per capita loss in Winnipeg and Hamilton is 82 cents and 81 cents, respectively.

In 52 cases, fires were reported to the Toronto arson squad, as compared with 28 cases in the previous year, but there were only three convictions as compared with 13 in 1935. In one case, there was an acquittal.

Out of a total number of fires, involving losses of 1,165, some 957 were losses of under $500. Ninety-six fires were under $1,000 loss and only one fire involved a loss of over $100,000.

Total fire loss for the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive, was around $4.4 millions. From 1922 to 1926 inclusive, Toronto's fire loss totalled some $9.4 millions.

Stoves, furnaces and chimneys account for the large proportion of fires, with smokers a good second. Matches, electrical appliances, sparks and rubbish follow.

Utilities Board May Be Named

Macdonald Fuel Report Strengthens Case For B. C. Control

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Appointment of a public utilities commission with authority to regulate the coal industry and distribution of oil and gasoline is a probable sequel of the Macdonald investigation, the report of which was presented to the Government last week.

Among recommendations made by Mr. Justice Macdonald in his fuel commission report were:

1. Immediate reduction in the price of gasoline in Vancouver to 23 cents a gallon and an eventual cut to 18 cents.
2. Reduction in the number of service stations as one means of remedying "wasteful" distribution methods.
3. Readjustment of refinery policies to make gasoline rather than fuel oil the primary requirement.

Whether the Government will take action during the present session is still uncertain despite pressure being applied by the opposition. At the present juncture it seems more likely that the decision will be left over until next year.

Coal and Fuel Oil

Release of the Macdonald findings has had a profound effect in British Columbia since it contends that consumers have been paying excessive prices for fuel and that the relatively high price for gasoline has been "paying the freight" for fuel oil, delivered here at such a low figure that it has been a potent factor in depressing the province's own coal trade.

The C.C.F. has used the report as support for its arguments in favor of socialization of the fuel industries, but the Government has no intention of going into the coal and gasoline business regardless of the admittedly strong talking point of the Socialists and radical members in the Legislature.

Curb on Competition

The Macdonald report's findings with respect to fuel oil have strengthened the demand of the coal trade for a curb on this form of competition.

Most of the coal mines in British Columbia will be forced to shut down if the cost of production increases and higher prices are not obtainable, according to H. R. Plommer, general manager of Vancouver Island Coals, Ltd.

For the past three years, according to Mr. Plommer, the average producer of coal on Vancouver Island has realized $4.81 a ton.

John McNeil, vice-president of Imperial Oil, Ltd., in Vancouver on the day the report was published, termed the commission's recommendation of an 18-cent per gallon, tax inclusive, price as "ridiculous." Mr. McNeil said his company had only 24% of the financial control over Imperial retailers in British Columbia. "We are withdrawing from the retail market," he said, "so when you subtract the commission's four-cent retail distribution allowance and the seven cent tax from its price we should wholesale it at seven cents. Instead we charge 15 cents. The average retail net price in the United States is 10.32 cents a gallon. Add 20% for the imperial gallon, the one cent sales tax and the one cent allowance by the Dominion Tariff Board for our increased costs and their price becomes 14.4 cents a gallon, or only six mills cheaper."

New Licenses

The Federal Department of Insurance announces issuance of licenses for the companies named to transact, in addition to the classes for which they are already licensed, the following types of insurance:

Insurance Co. of North America—Loss or damage to an aircraft.

County Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia—Falling aircraft, loss to property caused by vehicles.

Millers National Insurance Co.—Loss to property caused by vehicles.

A Voice from the Maritimes

Scandal of Food Imports

Outside Purchases Of Farm Products Again Rouse Ire

By H. L. STEWART

H. L. STEWART

Readers of Maritime newspapers must have been struck within the last few weeks by two simultaneous provocatives of agitation. One is the threat to the ports and industries of eastern Canada (especially to lumber and apples) from proposed revision of the Ottawa Trade Agreements of 1932. The other is the scandal of "food imports" — the custom of buying abroad huge quantities of food which we are perfectly able to produce for ourselves.

Of these excitements, the former is a product of the hour, while the latter might have arisen with equal justification any time for years back. But it is part of our human psychology to explode, at some moment chosen more or less by caprice, over what we have previously tolerated in silence. A point is reached when what we have long endured becomes, all of a sudden, no longer endurable.

There is another contrast between these two lines of caustic criticism, the one on the tariff question and the other on the food imports question. Many an outside observer will feel that while the first was to be expected, the second shows us to be improving. "Those Maritimers at length are beginning to plan how they can help themselves, rather than nurse their grievance against associates in Confederation"—that is a comment abroad, of which one can be sure without having heard it. To discuss its justice and its injustice (for both are in it) may be postponed for a later article. Also to consider the threat to our economic well-being from "tinkering with the Ottawa Agreements." Just now I want to describe how Maritimers have again begun to think about helping themselves.

Food Imports

It was a visitor who made us conscious of much that we had overlooked on this food imports business.

Here is a passage from that memorable document. The Duncan Report, 1926, on the industrial situation in eastern Canada, a report which, though we have called it "memorable," we have in many respects failed to remember, and in some respects not yet come fully to appreciate:

> "It is estimated that between fifteen and twenty million dollars worth of foodstuffs were imported last year into the Maritime Provinces—twelve million dollars worth into Nova Scotia alone—foodstuffs which these provinces are capable of producing in large part themselves."

If they are thus capable, why don't they go ahead with the production?

What, in particular, is being imported into the Maritimes which the Maritimes seem not only suited but destined by nature to produce? Here is a list which eastern newspapers have been setting forth, in all its scandalous suggestiveness, day by day. Nova Scotians buy every year "abroad" (that is to say, from producers outside their province) $288,000 worth of eggs; $148,000 worth of cheese; $122,000 worth of horses; while on "dressed meats and other packing-house products" they expend the amazing sum of $4,500,000. "Of this startling total," says the Halifax Herald, "more than $2,000,000 a year is paid for fresh dressed meats alone." The Saint John Telegraph-Journal proceeds very vigorously to dot the i's and cross the t's of the appeal for reform which the Halifax Herald has initiated. And from Prince Edward Island, the million-acre farm, can come but one response.

But what are we going to do about it?

Plea For the Farmer

There is another side to the story, another aspect of the picture.

Does anyone suppose that a Nova Scotian or a New Brunswick or a Prince Edward Island farmer could, with any hope of success, venture on large initial outlay to challenge the supremacy of these imports from outside? The reproach brought against farmers as unimaginative, unresourceful, lacking in system and method, lends itself to a very easy retort. David Ricardo, an honest man among economists, once defended the frame-breakers as by no means mistaken in thinking that the invention of machinery threatened their livelihood. In like manner the Maritime Province farmer is not wrong in declining an enterprise of isolated rivalry with organizations outside that would overwhelm him, as power-looms in England, a hundred years ago, overwhelmed the hand-loom efforts. We have another illustration not so far away. Which of us does not remember the slogan "Grow More Wheat to Beat the Germans," and the disaster which overtook prairie farmers as they endeavored, at high cost, to meet this patriotic appeal?

Granted, then that there is a scandalous state of things, where provinces supremely fit for a certain task are hiring others to fulfill the task for them, and at the same time lamenting their own unemployment: granted, also, that there is no hope of remedying this by individual adventure: can it not be remedied at all? If ever there was an argument for such mending of the British North America Act as will admit the provision of a Federal Marketing Board, it is surely here.

One way to reduce an excessive flow of imports is by imposing a tariff: between Canadian provinces that is constitutionally impossible, and it would be ridiculous. Another plan is co-operative assignment to different areas of the kind and degree of production which they are fitted by climate and character to undertake. No Canadian would tolerate a scheme of uneconomic compulsion for political purposes, as just now in "autarchic" Germany; or compulsory "collectives," such as drive the individualist farmer of the Ukraine to despair, but why not definite economic planning, by central authority and with central support, to induce each province not only to develop those resources for which it is specially adapted, but also to desist from producing what may better be taken from a province elsewhere?

Thus for the sake of a Federal Marketing Board, these Maritime Provinces have much to gain by a constitutional amendment. One remembers the mordant words by H. G. Wells in The Research Magnificent: "People are dying of starvation in India, while unsaleable wheat is being burned in the United States of America! And there is no statesmanship to avert it." That was written 20 years ago; since then, there has been much about economic planning. "We live and learn," said a sanguine believer in progress lately. "Do we?" said his cynical friend: "I should have thought that some of us just live."

New Books

Good, Little Tyrants

Rothermere Writer Makes the Case for Dictators Who Create National Unity 'Though the Heavens Fall

I KNOW THESE DICTATORS. By G. Ward Price. Published by Oxford University Press, Toronto. Price $2.75.

When Lord Rothermere, British press peer, was in Toronto recently someone asked him what he thought of Hitler, with whom he stopped this summer in Germany.

"He's like Napoleon: a practical mystic," replied His Lordship.

What a "practical mystic" might be was not explained by Lord Rothermere. But reading "I Know These Dictators" one begins to see what was in the mind of this famous publisher of one-penny daily entertainment. A practical mystic is a man who has a dream of national unity and makes it come true even if the heavens fall—and heads along with the heavens.

Friend of Dictator

The author, G. Ward-Price, is Rothermere's leading reporter, a writer who moves among the kings and dictators of Europe with the easy intimacy of a ward chairman dropping in on a provincial premier. Ward-Price likes the two leading dictators—Hitler and Mussolini. Whether he likes them because Rothermere likes them, or whether Rothermere likes them because Ward-Price has enjoyed their company is beside the point.

What is important is that Rothermere, Ward-Price and the Daily Mail are agreed upon certain things; that Hitler and Mussolini are much misunderstood men; that they are bringing their countries out of poverty and disgrace to power and prestige; that when they murder a political opponent it is only to avoid bloodshed wherein many more lives would be sacrificed; that England and the other Democracies would be better off if they would stop muddling with democratic forms and traditions and go in for a dictatorship, which at least gets things done.

Other Side of Story

That is not merely Mr. Ward-Price's conclusion. It is the theory he starts with. Every page of his book seems designed to support the thesis. It is the other side of the story of Europe's dictatorships, the argument for them and the rationalization of their vanities, their cruelties, their destruction of liberties.

One does not question the accuracy of Mr. Ward-Price's human interest stories about the dictators. But one questions their importance and even the need for them. If one is going to excuse remorseless cruelty, political persecution and the abuse of personal power, because they are overshadowed by the nobler and more permanent results of dictatorship, why does one have to try to bolster up a plea for dictatorship by references to Hitler's kind-heartedness, Mussolini's love for his mother, Goebbel's affection for his small daughter?

"Constitutional" Leaders

Ward-Price makes much of the fact that both Mussolini and Hitler came to power by constitutional means. That, too, is at best a half truth. Technically, they did come to power by constitutional means. Actually they achieved the legalistic result they sought by displays of force, by misrepresentation, by playing upon public gullibility and the national emotions in a time of crisis. Having come into power (in neither case as the leader of a majority) they proceeded at once to demolish the constitutional step-ladder by which they climbed. Hitler and Mussolini were both charged to preserve the constitution of their nations and both obtained the leave of the people's assemblies to destroy their constitutions, as though a nation's constitution is something that is the property of any one individual or of any small group of individuals.

For human interest stuff in the Daily Mail manner about Hitler and Mussolini, for a fascinating account of their daily lives and their daily work as seen by one who has been an intimate friend, confidant, and play-boy of both, by all means read "I Know These Dictators." But be warned; if you have any respect left for democracy, personal freedom and the rules of justice, be prepared to have the fur rise on your back at every page.

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ESTABLISHED 1889 — HEAD OFFICE — WATERLOO - ONTARIO

FIRE INSURANCE—"Expense" or "Investment"?

By adopting the Northwestern Mutual plan of fire insurance, business men convert an "expense" into an "investment" paying substantial annual dividends. Last year this mutual company distributed $1,143,727 to policyholders in dividends.

BRANCHES ACROSS CANADA
Toronto
Hamilton
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec City
St. John
Halifax
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton
Victoria
Kelowna
Vancouver

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
Non-Assessable Policies Assets $6,000,000.

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established — 1906

A Strong Progressive Company

Offices from Coast to Coast

AN INVESTMENT *that* Protects INVESTMENTS

IT IS NOT PRIDE ALONE which prompts experienced executives to have the documents they issue "engraved". Engraving is an art which protects investments. True, it is only through engraving that the atmosphere of permanence and solidity is obtainable, but under the hand of the master artists in our employ "money symbols" become almost incapable of forgery and illegal duplication. And when to the defensive qualities of their engraving genius is added Safety Paper, your documents are protected to the limit of human skill.

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EXPERT and EXPERIENCED Engraving and Printing of
Bank Notes
Bonds
Debentures
Stock Certificates
Cheques
Drafts
Postage and Revenue Stamps and other Monetary Documents

31

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY *Limited*

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS OTTAWA

BRANCH OFFICES TORONTO MONTREAL

$5,000.00 LIFE INSURANCE (LONDON LIFE JUBILEE PLAN) for $95.30 AGE 30

LONDON LIFE figures bear out the old adage that "nothing multiplies the dollar so greatly as investing it in life insurance." Comparatively small annual savings buy a large volume of future dollars, as this illustration shows.

If you look around you, you will not run the risk of facing a penniless old age or of leaving your dependents to chance. It's so easy to get ahead with positive assurance the London Life way.

"THE JUBILEE" is a standard Ordinary Life policy with annual dividends. The first dividend (1938 scale) ***will reduce the second premium . . . in the case cited above . . . to*** **$79.25**

Ask a London Life representative for figures on this policy at your own age, also for particulars of the Total Disability and Double Indemnity features. Information gladly furnished from any of our branch offices.

Established 1874

London Life Insurance Company

"Canada's Industrial-Ordinary Company"

HEAD OFFICE - LONDON, CANADA

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company TORONTO

WE GO ON FOREVER

REGISTRAR—TRANSFER AGENT

THE EASTERN TRUST CO.

H. C. OXLEY, Manager

Having at Montreal a branch which is in close association with our Toronto office, we are equipped to provide the maximum of efficiency in stock transfer work. We invite stock transfer work for industrial, mining and other corporations, registrarships, deeds of trust for bond issues, and all allied phases of the work.

Head Office: Halifax, N.S.

Branches—Montreal, P.Q.; St. John, N.B.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Moncton, N.B.; Saint John's, Newfoundland; Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO OFFICE: 330 BAY ST.

H. C. OXLEY, Manager

Bank Montreal Share Profits Total $9.46

Commercial Loans Show Increase of $30 Millions

DEPOSITS HIGHER

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Improvement in earnings is reported by the Bank of Montreal in the year ended Oct. 31 last, net profits for the year being equivalent to $9.46 a share on common as compared with $8.64 a share in the previous year. As the sum of $400,000 was transferred to the reserve for bank premises as against $200,000 in the year ended Oct. 31, 1936, the amount carried to surplus is $128,328.

Higher earnings can be attributed to the increase in commercial loans, which at $204 millions are $30 millions higher than at Oct. 31, 1936. Call loans, however, are $6.9 millions lower. This is the first time since 1929 that commercial loans have shown an increase.

Aggregate Assets Higher

The usual strong balance sheet position is shown and total assets are about $24½ millions higher than last year. Cash is up $7 millions while holdings of Government bonds show a decline of $5.4 millions.

On the liability side of the balance sheet, deposits show an increase of $26.4 millions while notes in circulation show a decline of $3.3 millions.

The total of quick assets at Oct. 31 was equal to 79.58% of all liabilities to the public. In 1936 the percentage was 83.27, compared with 74.48 in 1935.

Income and Surplus Account

	1937 $	1936 $
Net earnings*	4,351,286	4,173,147
Less: Prov. for taxes	942,957	991,645
Net profit	3,408,329	3,181,502
Less: Dividends	2,880,000	2,880,000
Res. for premises	400,000	200,000
Surplus for year	128,329	101,502
Add: Previous surplus	1,036,535	1,939,033
Less: Trans. to rest acct.	......	1,000,000
Balance forward	1,164,864	1,036,535

*After making appropriations to contingent reserve fund, out of which full provision made for bad and doubtful debts.

General Statement as at Oct. 30

Assets	1937 $	1936 $
Gold in Canada	24,392	22,726
Subsid. coin in Can.	907,527	944,910
Gold elsewhere	601	535
Subsid. coin else.	82,080	134,309
Notes Bk. of Can.	14,865,924	14,515,013
Dep. with Bk. of Can.	69,884,931	63,187,715
	85,765,455	78,805,708
Notes of other banks	1,500,986	1,493,325
Cheques on banks	26,217,466	27,725,906
Foreign currency	461,285	436,372
Due by other banks	......	1,768
Due by bks. abroad	20,701,296	20,624,958
Call loans in Can.	6,857,700	8,169,989
Call loans else.	19,878,944	25,400,167
	75,617,637	83,853,465
Govt. securities:*		
Matur. within 2 yrs.	151,462,043	196,243,741
Other securities*	193,407,526	174,111,513
Candn. mun. secs.*	37,302,671	35,060,723
Pub. secs., foreign*	17,035,918	15,197,593
Other securities*	38,459,903	23,197,824
	437,668,061	443,811,394
Total quick assets	599,051,153	606,472,587
Current loans:		
In Canada	150,922,644	130,850,026
To prov. govts.	3,129,229	766,340
To munic. & sch. dist.	28,401,760	27,606,926
Abroad	20,031,375	11,904,653
Non-current loans	2,275,804	3,013,067
	204,760,812	174,141,012
Bank premises	13,700,000	14,000,000
Other real estate	611,352	685,577
Mtges. on real est.	581,329	821,797
Letters of credit	7,759,145	7,168,980
Dep. re circ. fund	1,350,012	1,737,019
Controlled cos.	1,575,112	4
Other assets	245,035	55,022
	25,821,985	24,468,399
Total assets	829,633,951	805,081,998
Liabilities		
To the Public		
Circulation	24,428,895	27,749,972
Dep. by Dom. Govt.	18,413,158	21,477,315
Dep. by Prov. Govt.	6,312,195	8,443,957
Deposits by public:		
Demand	192,452,352	189,401,980
Savings	488,540,703	463,579,912
To banks in Can.	2,853,313	1,761,698
To banks abroad	9,227,385	6,647,192
Bills payable	213,945	137,839
Letters of credit	7,759,145	7,168,979
Sundry liabilities	2,535,662	1,947,006
	752,736,753	728,315,850
To the Shareholders		
Dividends	732,334	729,613
Reserve	39,000,000	39,000,000
Capital	36,000,000	36,000,000
Surplus	1,164,863	1,036,535
	76,897,197	76,766,148
	829,633,951	805,081,998

*Not above market value.

Nine Branches Closed By Canadian Banks

Nine branches of the Canadian chartered banks were closed and only one subbranch was opened in the month ending Nov. 15, according to the November issue of the Bank Directory of Canada and Newfoundland.

The Bank of Commerce closed three branches in Saskatchewan. The Bank of Montreal closed one branch in Coutts, Alberta; the branch in Windsor East, Ontario, and a subbranch at Gold Park, Ontario. Three branches of the Royal Bank were closed, two in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-538 authorizing it to transact in Canada insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(ESTABLISHED 1817)
With which the Western Australian Bank & The Australian Bank of Commerce Ltd. are amalgamated)

Paid-up Capital	£8,780,000
Reserve Fund	6,150,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	8,780,000
	£23,710,000
Aggregate Assets 30th Sept., 1936	£115,150,000

A. C. DAVIDSON, General Manager.
780 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian states, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australasian Banking Business. Wool and other Produce Credits arranged
HEAD OFFICE: GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.
London Offices:
29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2; 47, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

Banking

Stock Slump Blamed For Bank Debits Drop

Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg Figures Responsible For 12.7% Decline From October, 1936—Other Areas Gaining

Bank debits declined 12.7% during October in comparison with last year, but were up a little better than 6% over September according to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

But bank debits, the total of cheques cashed against individual accounts in the branch banks of Canada, have fallen off sharply from the early part of the year.

The stock market is held chiefly to blame. On a rising market, experience shows that bank debits swell but that on a falling or low market, traders are inclined to "freeze" with very evident effect on bank debit volume.

Taking an index of the bank debits in the main financial centres, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg, and Ottawa because of the important volume of Government business done there, the chart of bank debits and of stock market averages follow each other closely.

For the rest of Canada, leaving out these financial centres, however, debits have been slowly rising for the past couple of years, and still fail to show a decline.

While bank debits are regarded as one of the important indicators of business activity, much more detailed break-up of the character of activity they represent would be necessary before their full import is evidenced.

Showing by Areas

The Maritimes was only economic area to show a gain this October over October, 1936, and the major declines, as usual with a soft stock market, were in Montreal and Toronto.

Halifax and Moncton recorded increases over the same month last year, with the aggregate gain for the Maritimes being 1.3%.

Every clearing centre in the Province of Quebec showed a decline except Sherbrooke, the total decline for the province being 8%.

Debits in Ontario were down 7.8%; although only four of the 13 centres showed declines. The drop for Toronto alone was about 11%.

Five of the 10 centres in the Prairie Provinces recorded gains over last year, although the decline in Winnipeg was sharp. Total debits on the prairie totalled $493.6 millions against $725 millions the same month last year.

Bank debits showed in the three centres of British Columbia, the aggregate for the province showing a decline of nearly 4%.

Ten-month Decline

Owing to the decline during October, the cumulative total for the first 10 months of 1937 showed a slight decline from the same period of last year. Gains were recorded, however, in each of the economic areas except the Prairie Provinces. Increase in the Maritime Provinces was more than 18% while Quebec showed a gain of 9%. A gain of $525.8 million was shown in Ontario representing 4%. The aggregate for the Prairie Provinces dropped from $5.6 billions to $4.0 billions, a decline of nearly 28%. Each of the centres in British Columbia recorded gains, the net result being an increase of nearly 3% in the provincial total.

The index of bank debits, after seasonal adjustments, was 105.3 in October against 120.6 in the same month of last year. A slight increase was shown in the index of the physical volume of business. Employment in manufacturing plants recently stood at a much higher level than in October, 1936 when the index on the base of 1926 was 106.6. The standing at Oct. 1, after seasonal adjustment, was 118.5. Wholesale prices reached a higher level in October than in the same month of 1936, the standing having been 84.7 against 77.1. Common stock prices, on the other hand, due to the recent decline, were at a much lower level as represented by the index of 105.8 against 126.9.

	Oct., 1937 $	Oct., 1936 $
Maritime Provinces—		
Halifax	29,932,556	29,181,016
Moncton	10,025,953	8,582,384
Saint John	16,608,990	18,107,639
Total—Maritime Provinces	56,567,499	55,871,039
Quebec—		
Montreal	873,058,259	920,658,683
Quebec	69,708,668	103,499,737
Sherbrooke	7,159,309	6,511,465
Total—Quebec	949,926,236	1,030,669,885
Ontario—		
Brantford	11,047,024	8,493,025
Chatham	9,736,716	8,199,190
Fort William	6,056,175	6,000,022
Hamilton	69,506,132	54,717,496
Kingston	6,676,355	6,400,716
Kitchener	12,238,330	11,596,508
London	35,515,122	39,610,906
Ottawa	110,820,427	132,702,413
Peterborough	6,136,223	5,720,823
Sarnia	6,676,596	6,962,462
Sudbury	8,252,351	6,735,899
Toronto	911,226,794	1,022,824,810
Windsor	43,302,494	31,574,608
Total—Ontario	1,237,192,739	1,341,538,880
Prairie Provinces—		
Brandon	3,491,167	2,871,816
Calgary	66,547,110	63,802,184
Edmonton	36,464,860	36,810,639
Lethbridge	6,276,393	4,669,366
Medicine Hat	3,070,133	2,877,107
Moose Jaw	6,885,927	10,279,323
Prince Albert	2,656,389	2,687,906
Regina	37,890,502	60,696,251
Saskatoon	12,046,572	13,469,707
Winnipeg	316,289,799	524,786,857
Total—Prairie Provinces	493,600,881	724,971,248
British Columbia—		
New Westminster	6,576,905	6,757,324
Vancouver	135,632,516	141,396,384
Victoria	26,305,738	27,018,901
Total—B. C.	168,515,159	175,174,609
Grand total for Canada	2,905,802,514	3,328,225,661

Bank Chat

Race Between Brothers

A life-long race between two famous banking brothers this week saw the younger one a step ahead. H. A. Stevenson, formerly general manager of Barclays Bank (Canada), was elected to the vice-presidency at the recent annual meeting. His older brother, W. O. Stevenson, remains general manager of Barclays Bank Ltd., but since that is the British and parent branch of this famous historic institution probably Canada's "H. A." feels he has a little way to go to catch up yet.

The new vice-president seldom appears in the public press. Personally popular with his staff and business associates, he sticks close to his desk and at annual meeting time turns out masterly reports and commentary on the world situation as it affects finance.

Mr. Stevenson is probably the only completely tri-lingual bank vice-president in Canada — unless some of the bank heads hide their proficiency in Gaelic. Before coming to Montreal, he represented Barclays in Buenos Aires, and jabbered Spanish admirably. No one seems quite sure where he became so proficient in French, but he is said equally at home in either Montreal language.

Characteristically, in his latest report, in which he reviewed a gratifying year of progress, he gave the credit to others.

* * *

Saving For World Fair

"Save today to see the world of tomorrow" is the slogan of the unique promotion campaign just announced by the president of the World's Fair to open in New York the end of April, 1939.

The plan is for the establishment throughout United States of "New York World's Fair 1939 Savings Clubs." The clubs will be operated through co-operation of the banks which, it is expected will reap some benefit by gaining new deposits.

Seven classes of clubs are proposed in the plan calling for weekly deposits of 50 cents, $1, $2, $3, $4, $5, or $10 cumulating up to April 10, 1939. In opening an account the depositor is to indicate which class he wishes to join. Thereafter he may not deposit less than the agreed weekly installment, but may make weekly deposits in advance as he wishes. Partial withdrawals are not permitted under the plan.

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

E. E. LE SAUTEUR, formerly manager, St. Hyacinthe, to Mount Royal & St. Lawrence, Montreal, as manager.

R. A ROBERTS appointed manager at Esterhazy, Sask.

W. C. PATON, formerly accountant, Fort Erie North, to Toronto, Bloor & Dovercourt, as accountant.

H. T. DAVOUD, formerly supervisor's department, Toronto, to Fort Erie North, Ont., as accountant.

W. P. THOMSON, manager of the Banes, Cuba, branch, died on Nov. 19.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

J. MACDONALD to be manager at Kitchener, Ont.

E. J. LUTZ to be manager at Newcastle N.B.

W. D. STEWART to be manager at Lachute, Que

J. PAXTON to be manager at Glaslyn, Sask

A. J. CUNDICK, formerly manager at Kitchener, Ont., retiring on pension.

A. FORSYTHE, formerly manager at Newcastle, N.B., retiring on pension.

B.C. Moves to Kill Fake Sale Racket

Civic Licenses Required For Fire or Bankruptcy Sell Outs

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—New British Columbia legislation will ban fake "fire" and "bankruptcy" sales.

The legislation, believed to be unique in Canada, will force any person who intends to sell off a stock of damaged goods or to conduct a closing-out sale, to apply to civic authorities for a special license. The license will cost $25 for a sale lasting up to 30 days, $50 for 60 days, and $75 for 90 days.

To obtain a license the applicant must give exhaustive details under oath concerning the quantity and quality of the goods to be sold, and he must declare whether they are damaged and by what means. Only one such license could be granted to a single person or firm in a single year unless the inspector was satisfied that the application was justified by special circumstances.

No person would be allowed to advertise or put up for sale at any "closing out sale" goods which were not part of his regular stock in trade.

Newsprint Export Value Records Gain in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada exported 6,046,507 cwt. of newsprint, valued at $11,167,970 during October. This compares with 5,614,653 cwt. worth $9,891,609 in the same month a year ago, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Last month shipments to the United States took 5,234,882 cwt.; the United Kingdom, 201,678 cwt.; Australia, 194,225, and Argentina 142,532.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Nov. 25 1937 $	Change Year Ago %	Nov. 18 1937 $
Halifax	2,699,514	+13.0	3,311,983
Saint John	1,644,583	—17.2	2,202,788
Sherbrooke	721,742	+26.2	861,639
Quebec	6,092,099	+19.8	6,315,549
Montreal	106,671,039	—12.4	125,632,565
Ottawa	18,106,701	—48.1	20,798,087
Peterborough	616,732	+3.3	799,940
Toronto	115,539,842	—22.3	72,932,489
Hamilton	5,830,544	+17.4	6,913,570
Kitchener	1,073,650	+1.3	....
Brantford	950,664	+12.0	1,107,438
Kingston	572,915	+6.0	674,719
London	2,814,636	+7.0	3,358,310
Chatham	747,891	+7.6	753,537
Windsor	3,339,715	+11.9	4,327,139
Sarnia	576,356	+8.3	482,906
Sudbury	1,037,603	+2.1	1,068,362
Moncton	1,040,828	+22.1	932,835
Fort William	823,235	+1.7	936,414
Winnipeg	36,591,942	+19.9	50,982,459
Brandon	311,687	+11.5	448,979
Regina	2,757,768	—25.7	3,414,983
Moose Jaw	468,001	—27.8	648,450
Saskatoon	1,119,242	—26.2	1,134,636
Prince Albert	335,341	+0.4	396,985
Edmonton	4,313,380	+24.0	5,184,772
Medicine Hat	230,286	+1.6	290,093
N. W'minster	391,996	—3.9	685,545
Vancouver	16,727,367	—16.3	18,563,200
Victoria	1,673,490	+3.8	1,831,458
Lethbridge	502,578	+15.8	680,366
Calgary	6,120,545	+2.4	7,834,800

Prof. Jackman Says C. N. R. Not Economically Operated

The Canadian National Railway "is not a great asset, nor is it economically operated," declared W. T. Jackman, professor of transportation at the University of Toronto, in a speech before the Kiwanis Club at Kingston on Nov. 22.

Replying in rather forcible terms to the speech made by S. W. Fairweather, director of the C.N.R. bureau of economics, before the same club in July last, Prof. Jackman stated it was impossible to acquit Mr. Fairweather of exactly that policy of "half truths, distorted statements and worse," which he charges against the critics of the present railway situation.

Mr. Fairweather stated the charge that Canada is overrailroaded is "an example of those half truths which becloud the Canadian railway issue." Prof. Jackman pointed out the Duff Commission considered the country was overrailroaded and on June 2, 1936, Judge Fullerton, then chairman of the board of trustees of the C.N.R. told the railway committee of the Federal Government: "There is now general agreement that Canada has too much railway mileage for its population.

Private Firm Could Not Survive

As regards the fact that a deficit on C.N.R. operations of $35 millions was converted to a surplus of $55 millions in 1928, Prof. Jackman declared "comparisons of the results of these two special years are untrustworthy; for the year 1920 was a year of very high operating expenses, largely due to inflated wages and prices, while the year 1928 was the high peak of operating revenues. If we take the record of all the years during which the C.N.R. has been operated by the Government we find that the system has been consistently operated at a heavy loss, and no private corporation could possibly have survived had its record been that of this 'great asset' of the people of Canada.

"The fact that the Canadian National in 1928 stood fifth among the railway systems of the continent in net income available for interest is not a matter of efficiency, but rather of size. The system also stood first in mileage and third in operating revenue. The amount which had been earned toward interest and insurance reserve from 1923 to 1936, namely $243 millions, would appear at first glance to be an impressive amount. The real truth is that this $243 millions has to be compared with $660 millions of interest due the public (without naming $468 millions of interest due on Government account) in order to see the matter in its true light."

Bank of Canada Weekly Statement

A $3 millions increase in deposits of the Dominion Government and a $3 millions decline in holdings of short term government bonds is reported in the weekly statement of the Bank of Canada. Notes in circulation continue to decline. The bank's reserve in United States dollars and sterling is up over $1 million.

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	Nov. 24 1937 $	Nov. 17 1937 $
Capital paid-up	10,100,000	10,100,000
Notes in circ.	157,862,627	159,726,928
Rest fund	743,715	743,716
Depos.: Dominion	28,963,645	25,861,430
Banks	217,780,314	221,865,224
Other	1,315,975	1,452,754
Total deposits	248,059,934	249,179,408
All other liabs.	2,976,345	2,771,730
Total liabs.	419,772,621	422,521,782
Assets		
Reserve: Gold	179,883,216	180,035,441
Silver bullion	2,690,023	2,690,445
Res. in sterling and U. S.	26,012,764	24,824,861
Other curr.	512	513
Total reserve	208,586,515	207,551,280
Subsidiary coin	131,904	75,763
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	96,463,497	99,671,591
Other Dom. govt.	97,706,758	97,371,657
Other secs.	12,184,800	12,186,085
Total invest.	206,355,055	209,229,333
Premises	919,718	865,216
All other assets	3,779,429	4,800,190
	419,772,621	422,521,782
Reserve ratio	51.38%	50.75%

Can. Cottons Reopens Mills

Labor Trouble at Cornwall Settled Pending Board Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Cottons Ltd. mills at Cornwall were reopened at the beginning of the week, following a close-down last week when 40 workers in the napping room of Canada mill refused to operate their machines.

The immediate cause of last week's tie-up was occasioned by the transfer of an employee from the napping room to the flashing room of Canada mill. Heads of the cotton workers' union, however, state the real trouble lay in impatience of the workers over a protracted delay on the part of the Ontario Industry and Labor Board in carrying out promised adjustments in wages, hours of labor and working conditions.

Following conferences of the workers union, the company and the Government Labor Board, it was decided to resume operations. No particulars of the basis of reconciliation have been made public, but it is stated that the Ontario Labour and Industry Board will speed up its hearings and will hold a sitting in Cornwall on Dec. 4.

B. C. Industries

Basic industries of British Columbia will have an overall production value this year of close to $223 millions, according to survey based on operations for the first nine months of the year.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN
The ramifications of the Royal Bank of Scotland throughout Great Britain and the entire World enable it to handle every description of British Empire and Foreign Banking business.
Head Office:
EDINBURGH
254 Branches in All
LONDON:
Chief City Office:
3 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727)
Deposits £66,800,985
Associated Bank:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.

Foreign Exchange

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT TORONTO AND MONTREAL

	1937 Nov. 22	1937 Nov. 23	1937 Nov. 24	1937 Nov. 25	1937 Nov. 26	1937 Nov. 27	1936 Nov. 27
U. S. dollar, High	....	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	....
Low	....	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	....
1936, High	.99⅞	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	....
Low	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99[illegible]	.99¾	.99¾	....
U. K. pound	4.99½	5.00	4.99½	4.99½	4.99	4.99	4.88⅝
Australia	4.00	4.00½	4.00	4.00	3.99½	3.99½	3.90¼
Austria	.1895	.1895⅝	.1896¾	.1896¾	.1895½	.1895½	.1871
Belgium	.1699½	.1699⅞	.1701	.1701	.1700	.1700⅛	.1687
Brazil	.0605	.0605	.0590	.0590	.0575	.0580	.0583¾
Czechoslovakia	.0352	.0352⅛	.0352½	.0352½	.0352	.0351¾	.0353½
Denmark	.2231½	.2232¾	.2231⅝	.2231⅝	.2229	.2229	.2182¼
France	.0339¾	.0340⅜	.0339⅝	.0339⅝	.0339¼	.0339⅝	.0464¾
Germany	.4037¼	.4039	.4040½	.4040½	.4032¼	.4032¾	.4015½
Greece	.0092⅛	.0092⅛	.0092¼	.0092¼	.0092⅛	.0092⅛	.0089¾
Holland	.5542⅜	.5556	.5556½	.5556½	.5555¾	.5554½	.5416½
Hungary	.1992⅞	.1993½	.1993¾	.1999¾	.1993⅛	.1994⅛	.1975⅝
India	.3774	.3777¼	.3777⅝	.3777⅝	.3769½	.3771½	.3772
Italy	.0525⅝	.0525⅞	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526	.0526	.0525¼
Japan	.2914½	.2915⅝	.2916¼	.2916¼	.2909¼	.2909¼	.2853¾
Jugoslavia	.0234⅝	.0234¾	.0234⅞	.0234⅞	.0234¾	.0234¼	.0233
New Zealand	4.03⅛	4.03½	4.03⅛	4.03⅛	4.02⅝	4.02⅝	3.93½
Norway	.2511	.2512⅞	.2510½	.2510½	.2508⅝	.2508⅝	.2456⅛
Poland	.1895	.1896	.1897	....	.1896	....	....
South Africa	4.96¾	4.99	4.98⅝	4.98⅝	4.98⅛	4.98⅛	....
Sweden	.2577	.2578¼	.2576⅜	.2576⅜	.2573½	.2573½	.2520½
Switzerland	.2311⅞	.2313⅛	.2314	.2314	.2311½	.2311⅞	.2293½
Hong Kong	.3116½	.3120	.3120	.3120	.3116	.3117	.3055½

1832 1937

Problems . . .

KNOWLEDGE gained from an intimate association with the requirements of all branches of Canadian industry and enterprise is available to clients of this century-old Bank.

Business executives are invited to discuss their banking problems with our nearest Branch Manager.

World-wide facilities in every department of banking

The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA
OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE

Coast to Coast in Canada
NEWFOUNDLAND,
JAMAICA,
CUBA,
PUERTO RICO,
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,
BOSTON,
LONDON, ENGLAND

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BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
A presentation, in easily understandable form, of the Bank's
ANNUAL STATEMENT
30th October, 1937

LIABILITIES

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC

Deposits *Payable on demand and after notice.*	$717,799,105.99
Notes of the Bank in Circulation *Payable on demand.*	24,428,895.00
Bills Payable *Time drafts issued and outstanding.*	213,945.47
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding *Financial responsibilities undertaken on behalf of customers (see off-setting amount in "Resources").*	7,759,145.50
Other Liabilities to the Public *Items which do not come under the foregoing headings.*	2,535,661.75
Total Liabilities to the Public	$752,736,753.71

LIABILITIES TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits and Reserves for Dividends *This amount represents the shareholders' interest in the Bank, over which liabilities to the public take precedence.*	76,897,197.27
Total Liabilities	$829,633,950.98

RESOURCES

To meet the foregoing Liabilities the Bank has

Cash in its Vaults and Money on Deposit with Bank of Canada	$ 86,226,720.23
Notes of and Cheques on Other Banks *Payable in cash on presentation.*	27,718,431.85
Money on Deposit with Other Banks *Available on demand or at short notice.*	20,665,157.41
Government and Other Bonds and Debentures *Not exceeding market value. The greater portion consists of gilt-edge securities which mature at early dates.*	437,381,825.01
Stocks *Industrial and other stocks. Not exceeding market value.*	286,235.50
Call Loans outside of Canada *Secured by bonds, stocks and other negotiable securities of greater value than the loans and representing moneys quickly available with no disturbing effect on conditions in Canada.*	19,878,944.34
Call Loans in Canada *Payable on demand and secured by bonds and stocks of greater value than the loans.*	6,857,700.39
Bankers' Acceptances *Prime drafts accepted by other banks.*	36,138.52
TOTAL OF QUICKLY AVAILABLE RESOURCES *(equal to 79.58% of all Liabilities to the Public)*	$599,051,153.25
Other Loans *To manufacturers, farmers, merchants and others, on conditions consistent with sound banking.*	204,760,812.11
Bank Premises *Two properties only are carried in the names of holding companies; the stock and bonds of these companies are entirely owned by the Bank and appear on the books at $1.00 in each case. All other of the Bank's premises, the value of which largely exceeds $13,700,000, appear under this heading.*	13,700,000.00
Real Estate, and Mortgages on Real Estate Sold by the Bank *Acquired in the course of the Bank's business and in process of being realized upon.*	1,192,681.35
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit *Represents liabilities of customers on account of Letters of Credit issued and Drafts accepted by the Bank for their account.*	7,759,145.50
Other Assets not included in the Foregoing	3,170,158.77
Making Total Assets of	$829,633,950.98
to meet payment of Liabilities to the Public of	752,736,753.71
leaving an excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public of	$ 76,897,197.27

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended 30th October, 1937, after making appropriations to Contingent Reserve Fund, out of which Fund full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made, and after deducting Dominion and Provincial Government Taxes amounting to $942,957.54		$3,408,328.80
Dividends paid or payable to Shareholders	$2,880,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises	400,000.00	
		3,280,000.00
		$ 128,328.80
Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1936		1,036,534.73
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward		$1,164,863.53

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President

JACKSON DODDS,
G. W. SPINNEY,
Joint General Managers

* * *

The strength of a bank is determined by its history, its policy, its management and the extent of its resources. For 120 years the Bank of Montreal has been in the forefront of Canadian finance.

Week in Mining

Market Has Difficulty In Walking Upstairs

Development News Not Reflected in Prices to Same Degree as Formerly — Western Oils Showing New Strength

That it is easier for a market to slip into a tailspin than it is for it to climb out again is as true as that it is easier for a man to fall downstairs than it is for him to walk up. This fact is being amply demonstrated in the mining market today.

It took only the merest ghost of a rumor about gold prices earlier this year to send the mining market tumbling to lower levels. This reduction in market valuations is still a long way from being made up, in spite of the fact that there are today tangible grounds for moderate optimism in connection with the industry.

In this week's issue is published development news from prospects in the north and production figures which in an active market would have been sufficient to send the stock up anywhere from five to ten points. That it does not do so under present conditions is not necessarily regrettable, but is an indication of how deep-set public apathy can be.

Whole Loaf—or None

Apart from the fact that such an apathetic market makes the raising of new capital for development more difficult to obtain, there are many reasons for believing that the sharp rises which can, in a "good" market, result from the report of one drill hole, are not in the best interests of mining. A growing number of mining companies, conscious of this fact, decline to release to the public news of isolated drill holes, or development results, until they are able to present a complete picture of that particular section of development. This is, under normal conditions, undoubtedly a sound policy.

In any event, there is satisfaction in the knowledge that despite a very unsensational market, development work is showing tangible results, production is mounting, and that part of mining which is conducted north of Queen Street is quietly going about its business.

* * *

Western Oils Firm

One of the consistently firm groups in the past few days has been the western oil share group. Strength among the oils is generally credited to the brighter psychological attitude toward Turner Valley's marketing problems, resulting from the announcement that Imperial Oil will soon be in a position to absorb more crude, and the steps taken to erect an independent refinery in the field. At the same time, determined efforts are being made by all concerned to move Alberta oil to the east.

All these factors, plus the success at such wells as Sterling Pacific No. 6, are probably behind the current market strength.

* * *

Quebec Mining

Those Canadian mining men, investors and speculators, who are interested in Quebec mining and who have been rather apprehensive as to the Quebec Government's policy in this regard, can take some reassurance from the remarks of Hon. Maurice Duplessis, premier, at a dinner given in his honor, and that of Hon. Onesime Gagnon, minister of mines, by the Montreal branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, recently.

At this dinner, Mr. Duplessis gave assurance that the encouragement of mining development within the province was one of the prime concerns of his Government. Accordingly, he stated, the Government would not levy any new taxes on mining; would ensure that the power possibilities of the province were developed in the interests of mining generally and would see that "honest capital" obtained a "square deal" in Quebec.

His remarks concerning Bill 5, which is broadly speaking a "Quebec-resources-for-Quebec" policy, were more or less negative, the premier dispelling any hope that this contentious bit of legislation, particularly the much opposed clause which makes it retroactive, would be repealed.

On the whole, however, Mr. Duplessis's remarks will probably do some good for Quebec mining, although the industry will continue to judge his Government as it affects them, by its record.

* * *

B. C. Act Modified

As a result of strong opposition from coast mining men the two most drastic clauses in British Columbia's proposed amendments to the Securities Frauds Act will be modified before the bill goes to the Legislature, The Financial Post's Vancouver correspondent reports.

This will be welcome news to those who, while strongly endorsing the general principle behind the B.C. legislation, felt that these two clauses, particularly that concerning the publication of mining news, would be impractical.

Some misunderstanding in connection with this clause is apparent in the east. Recently the head of a large brokerage firm in Toronto intimated to a public meeting that the proposed amendment would necessitate government approval of all mining news before it was published. There was, of course, nothing in the proposals to justify such an interpretation. What the proposal had in mind was compelling newspapers to publish their source of information in connection with the development of any mine or oil company.

While most reputable papers try as far as possible to quote the source of their news in such matters, occasionally information is obtained from some reliable source which cannot be quoted. Every newspaperman has had this experience and has had to use his judgment in releasing such information.

Again, such a regulation would, on the surface, have precluded publication of estimated earnings, etc.

It would seem that this proposal was the result of ignorance on the part of its drafters as to newspaper technique. In any event, few will regret its pre-natal death.

* * *

Index to Mining Stocks

The week ended Nov. 25 was almost without feature on Canadian mining markets. Apart from moderate declines sustained on Friday, Nov. 19, with New York and London revealing a weaker tone, price movements were generally narrow. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics' index of 24 mining issues drifted lower from 129. on Nov. 18 to 125.8 on Nov. 24. Next day it rose to 126.3 when more confidence was shown, although trading was less active. Senior gold stocks were quite firm, but their strength failed to hold the remainder of the list. After three days of recessions, base metals exhibited some strength, but were not particularly active. The general price index registered a net loss of three points to 126.3 between the weeks ended Nov. 18 and 25, with the gold section declining 1.5 to 111.8 and base metals 9.4 to 185.1.

3 Years Ore At MacLeod

Estimate 380,000 Tons Ready For Mill Next March

Cash reserves at the end of October of $451,205, and an ore reserve estimated at 380,000 tons, averaging $9.73 per ton, are shown in the third report of MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines, Little Long Lac prospect. The company is constructing a 300-ton mill scheduled to be in production not later than March 15, 1938.

The report includes a summary of development from Sept., 1936 to Oct. 31, 1937, and an audited financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936.

Fred G. MacLeod, president of the company, in presenting the report, states that outstanding shares amount to 2,811,490, of a three million share authorized capitalization.

The cash position of the company at the end of October is, Mr. MacLeod considers amply sufficient to bring the property into production. While the first unit of the mill will have a capacity of 300 tons, Mr. MacLeod states, provision will be made for increasing this capacity when development results warrant. The crushing plant will have an initial capacity of 500 tons.

Joseph Errington, managing director, reports that by Aug. 1 shaft sinking was completed to the 800-ft. horizon and stations established at 650 ft. and 800 ft. but no crosscuts have as yet been driven out from the stations.

The ore reserve estimate, made by W. Samuel, company's engineer, is based on an estimate of 16,400 tons of 0.47 oz. per ton ore developed by No. 1 shaft on 150 ft., and 363,600 tons of 0.269 oz. ore developed by No. 2 shaft from 50 ft. below surface to 500-ft. level.

S. American Gold & Platinum

During the nine months ended Sept. 30, subsidiaries of South American Gold & Platinum Co., a holding concern, operating dredging claims in Republic of Colombia, S.A., produced 32,260 ounces of gold and 13,837 ounces of platinum, in crude state. After deducting all expenses, the company reports, and providing for depreciation, and estimated depletion, and income taxes, but before provision of surtax on undistributed profits, the consolidated net income based on sale of metals, amounted to $492,874, equivalent to 28 cents per share on the 1,760,000 shares outstanding.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close Nov. 29	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	20c	3.65	...
Beattie Gold	5c	1.30	...
Bralorne	40c+35c	7.80	*9.6
Buff. Ankerite	50c+22½c	12.00	*6
Bulolo Gold	$3	26.25	11.4
Can. Malartic	†5c	.96	...
Cariboo	10c+1½c	1.63	7
Central Patricia	12c	2.45	...
Coniagas	12½c	2.00	...
Coniaurum	10c	1.45	*6.9
Cons. Smelters	50c+$1	52.50	*2.8
Dome Mines	$4	47.00	8.5
Falconbridge	30c	5.05	5.9
Gunnar Gold	†3c	.88	...
Hollinger	65c+35c	12.50	*8
Howey Gold	4c	.28	...
Hudson Bay	$1.75	21.25	...
Inter. Mining	45c	8.00	...
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2+25c	41.50	5.4
Island Mountain	5c	.70	...
Kerr Lake	5c	.25	...
Kirk. Lake	9c	1.24	...
Lake Shore	$4+$2	52.00	*11.5
Lava Cap. M.	15c	.95	...
Little Long Lac	40c	4.65	8.6
Macassa	20c	5.00	4
McIntyre	$2	37.50	5.3
McKenzie Red Lake	9c	1.02	...
McKinley Sec.	5c+2½c	.50	...
Noranda	†$1.75	48.00	...
Nor. Can Mining	6c	.65	...
Nipissing	37c	1.85	...
Placer Develop.	$1.20	14.00	...
Premier	12c+4c	2.05	8.8
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	3.25	12.3
Pickle Crow	40c	5.30	7.5
Reno	12c	.65	...
San Antonio	14c	1.37	...
Sheep Creek	8c+2c	.91	*10.9
Siscoe	20c+2c	3.30	*6.6
Sudbury Basin	10c	2.90	...
Sullivan Cons.	5c	.97	5.2
Teck-Hughes	40c+10c	5.10	*9.8
Toburn	8c+1c	2.45	*3.7
Ventures	25c	5.15	...
Wright-Harg.	40c+30c	7.55	*9.3
Yankee Girl	1c	.24	...

†Interim. †Initial.

*Yield includes bonus.

Pickle Crow Widens Scope of Mine, Mill

Lower Levels Respond Well to Latest Development

OUTPUT RISES

Steady increases in milling operations are reflected in the progress of Pickle Crow Gold Mines this year.

Milling operations were continued at the old rate during the first quarter of the year and until May, when the new milling unit was turned in. Production by quarters to the end of September has been as follows:

Quarterly Output

Quarter ended (1937)	Tons milled	Bullion recovery $	Recovery per ton $
Mar 31	14,605	408,947	28.00
June 30	26,492	564,006	21.28
Sept. 30	27,948	651,561	23.31

During October and the first half of November, production was maintained similar to that of the third quarter.

During the period, development work was carried out on the 900-, 1,050-, and 1,200-foot levels with considerable exploration work done on the 750-foot level east and west.

The lower levels have given excellent results as shown by the following table:

Deeper Development

Level	Length (ft.)	Width (in.)	per ton $
900-ft.	1,246.5	26	22.51
1,050-ft.	1,231	31	24.89
1,200-ft.	1,213	29	18.40

These levels are not yet completely developed and a further addition to these figures can be expected, the company believes. The geology and general appearance of the vein has remained identical to that exposed on the upper levels, and the strength and persistency of the vein has not in any way diminished.

Some small shoots of ore were developed on the 750-foot level west and another small shoot on the 750-foot level east. These require further work done on them but it is believed will provide considerable millfeed.

Costs Reduced

Cost of transportation of supplies has been materially decreased by completion of a road from Doghole Bay to the property. All 1938 supplies have been transported over this road and are now in storage at the mine. This lowering of the cost of transportation, together with increased milling, is considerably reducing the cost of mining operations at the property.

During the summer considerable surface diamond drilling was done on the property and one area close to the main vein has shown some interesting assay results. In an area about 500 feet long, five drill holes have indicated commercial widths and values. This area will eventually be explored from the drive westerly on the 750-foot level.

The shaft is now being sunk to 2,000 feet and is below 1,600 feet in depth. Five new levels will be established at 150-foot intervals which will give a block of virgin ground 800 feet in depth to be explored during the coming year.

Northern Canada Explains Object of New Company

Northern Canada Mining Corp. proposes to form a new company because it is the most practicable method of distributing to shareholders 1,000,000 shares of Kirkland Lake Gold, the corporation explains. The proposed distribution will leave Northern Canada with sufficient assets to explore the gold mining prospects in which it is now interested and to examine properties hereafter acquired, says V. H. Emery, managing director, in a statement to shareholders.

To distribute any more of Northern Canada's assets would leave the company in a weakened position, to the detriment of its holdings in other mining ventures. Through its interest in Kirkland Lake Gold, Northern Canada has been paying dividends during the past few years, and to wind it up would be unwise, Mr. Emery feels.

"Through your shareholdings you are interested in the production of new gold and the search for new mines and generally speaking individuals can best participate in the search for new mines by joining together in a company such as ours for that purpose. If we are successful in making even one new mine our shareholders are likely to benefit substantially thereby," the statement concludes.

Mining Company Charters

Kashabowie Mining Syndicate — Ont. incorp. Nov. 8, 1937. H.O. Port Arthur. Auth. cap. 35,000 shares, $1 par.

Man-o-War Mines—B. C. incorp. Nov. 10, 1937. H.O. Victoria, B.C. Auth. cap. 1,000,000 shares, n.p.v.

Simcoe Carolina Gold Mining Syndicate—Ont. incorp. Nov. 6, 1937. H.O. Barrie, Ont. Auth. cap. 35,000 shares, $1 par.

Snowshoe Gold Mines — B. C. incorp. Nov. 3, 1937. H.O. Vancouver, B.C. Auth. cap. 3,000,000 shares, 50 cents par.

Winisk River Mines—Ont. incorp. Nov. 5, 1937. H.O. Toronto. Auth. cap. 3,500,000 shares, $1 par.

Mining Options

Parkhill Gold Mines (1937)—Payment received covering underwriting on 50,000 shares at 10 cents. Balance covers an option on 150,000 shares at 10 cents, 200,000 shares at 14 cents and 100,000 shares at 17 cents, with next installment of $8,000 payable within 20 days. Total issued capital 2,417,505 of an authorized three million shares.

Red Crest Gold Mines—Additional 10,000 shares taken up at 35 cents under agreement Mar. 20, 1936. Balance covers 230,500 shares at 35 cents and 500,000 shares at 50 cents. Total issued capital 2,269,500 of an authorized three million shares.

Eldorado Gold Mines — Option on the company's stock as of Dec. 1, held by Harry Snyder Ltd., will be taken up on that date.

Payore Gold Mines — Terminated old option agreement dated Mar. 17 and entered into new agreement Nov. 16 providing for 133,332 shares at 15 cents, $10,000 paid and $10,000 due within 60 days of agreement date, and an option on 1,106,668 shares at prices from 15 cents to $1.50 per share; final installment matures 18 months after agreement date, when balance of option may be exercised.

Central Porcupine Mines — Advises that as default of Oct. 31 installment covering option on 500,000 shares at 50 cents and 500,000 shares at 75 cents was not remedied by Nov. 16, option has lapsed. Total issued capital is 3,595,118 of an authorized 5,000,000 shares.

Base Metals Factor In Growth of Minerals

Higher Price for Gold Does Not Account for All Percentage Increases — Canada's Mineral Output $800 a Minute

Every minute of the day and night, Canadian mines are this year producing new wealth to the tune of over $800.

Last year production represented an output of about $680 per minute.

For the first half of this year, value of mineral production was estimated at $215,382,814 as compared with $165,482,425 for the first half of 1936. Thus is indicated a 1937 total production from mines and quarries in Canada of around $430 millions, or over $800 per minute.

This, of course, is the greatest value of production ever recorded by the industry, and is the fifth consecutive year in which mining has shown a major increase.

At present, gold is the greatest contributor to the annual total, and with copper next in importance from a dollars and cents point of view, makes up nearly half the total production figure.

In order of dollar value, Canada's minerals, including leading metallics and non-metallics, rank in the following order; gold, copper, nickel, coal, lead, zinc, and asbestos.

The following table shows the output under these headings since 1932, for the first half of each year:

Six Months Output
(Jan. 1 to June 30)
(000's omitted)

Mineral:	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Gold	68,820	62,099	52,963	49,862	37,463	30,926
Copper	34,377	18,230	15,253	14,049	8,332	8,235
Nickel	29,218	21,479	16,071	15,016	5,149	5,166
Coal	21,326	20,444	19,192	18,587	15,094	18,302
Lead	11,667	6,365	4,160	4,137	2,768	2,852
Zinc	9,348	5,225	4,245	4,573	2,425	2,075
Asbestos	6,678	4,016	2,777	2,047	1,437	1,356

It will be seen from the above that while gold output in gross value is the biggest factor in the production output, actual percentage increases have been greater in the case of such base metals as nickel, copper, lead, and zinc. Moreover, gold mining has enjoyed a price increase of about 70% during this period, and accordingly, the increased production in the base metal group, which has enjoyed no such increase in the price of its products, becomes all the more accentuated.

Such a condition does not substantiate those who argue that the phenomenal growth in mining output is the result of a phenomenal gold situation.

Assuming that the price of gold remains for the next few years at its present level, it is felt, in view of the production records of the past few years, that the greatest growth in Canada's mining industry will be among the base metal group. Such a suggestion of course, precludes the possibility of a major business and industrial slump, which would undoubtedly affect the base metal production of the Dominion.

News Concentrates

Ackerman Gold Mines reports that the two-compartment incline shaft going down at its property in Hastings county, southeastern Ontario, has been sunk over 110 feet on its way to the initial objective of 150 feet. Level will be established at 125 feet, where drifting north and south will be carried out on the main or shaft vein. Crew of 29 men is employed.

* * *

Beaufor Mining Corp. reports that underground work on the 600-foot level during the period Nov. 1-15 has extended the 622 vein for 65.3 feet in fair vein material. Further drilling has extended the mineralized zone for four feet along the contact. J. P. Norrie, general manager, states that an interesting new area is now being developed in structure very similar to Perron.

* * *

Brown Cadillac Gold, in Bousquet twp., Quebec, adjoining Thompson Cadillac on the west, reports that it has secured high values from a surface exposure on its south claims, upon which work has been centred since drilling was suspended in the northern part of the property on the recommendation of the consulting engineer.

* * *

Caramat Gold Mines advises shareholders that prospecting activities stopped Oct. 15 last since the party maintained in the field during 1937 season did not locate showings worthy of special examination. Company will watch developments in new areas and consider participating in prospecting or other ventures.

* * *

Delosha Porcupine Mines, holding five claims in Falconbridge twp., Ont., within 1½ miles of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, reports satisfactory progress in diamond drilling. In No. 1 hole strong mineralized quartz was encountered from 50-75 feet in the core, and 75 feet down a sulphide body was intersected. At 120 feet, further mineralization was cut.

* * *

Elizabeth Gold Mines, near Atikokan, Rainy River district of northwestern Ontario, will complete the power line to its property, dewater underground workings and carry on supplementary diamond drilling, with lateral exploration. Elizabeth has effected an underwriting agreement under which finances will be made available for the proposed work.

* * *

Fontana Gold Mines, holding 20 claims in two groups, Duverny twp. of northwestern Quebec, is installing a new assay plant. The company has accepted a financing proposition under which firm commitment will be made for a large block of stock, with options on further stock spread over several months. J. F. Simard, president, states that if all stock is taken up the total to be paid into Fontana's treasury is $425,700.

* * *

Handley-Gerlach Mines, on the Charlton branch of the T. & N. O. railway, in Chamberlain twp., Ont., is now being drilled, Charles M. Gerlach, president, informs The Financial Post. The property has seen considerable surface work and test-pitting, and is a copper-gold prospect. Drilling contract calls for a minimum of 2,000 feet.

* * *

Harricana Amalgamated Gold, developing ore on the second and third levels of its property in Dubuisson and Bourlamaque twps. of northwestern Quebec, reports that an important lense encountered on the third level. From several faces in a five-foot vein on the second level, channel samples returned gold values of $1.40, $8.05, $17.50 and $26.25.

* * *

Lacoma Gold will form a Quebec subsidiary to acquire its holdings in that province. All stock is to be held by the Ontario company. At a special meeting, Lacoma's shareholders also approved a proposal to increase its capital stock from three million to five million shares; an underwriting was granted on 200,000 shares at 10 cents per share and 800,000 shares were optioned at scaling prices, the average being 15 cents.

* * *

Lakeside Kirkland, in east Kirkland Lake area, has contracted for 3,000 feet of drilling to test the new vein. It is proposed to sink five holes to approximately 600 feet. Company holds the former Queen Lebel property and will deepen its new three-compartment shaft to establish levels at 300 and 600 feet. Shaft will be bottomed at 1,000 feet.

* * *

La Compagnie des Placements Miniers de Quebec has sold one of its properties adjoining an 800-acre group held by the company in Lake St. John area of Quebec. Assays from this group have yielded encouraging gold values.

* * *

McManus Red Lake, whose original group of claims lies east of Howey in Red Lake area, has begun its second diamond drill hole on the property recently acquired in Deloro twp., Porcupine district. Surface prospecting on these eight claims, close to Delnite, disclosed some encouraging leads. Values secured by diamond drill hole which cut the vein 600 feet down were low, though about 15 feet of quartz were shown. Another hole is being sunk to cut the vein at greater depth.

* * *

Melba Gold Mines, in Melba twp., north of the Kirkland Lake main producing area, is pushing development work to open up indications secured by diamond drilling. Underground work on the first or 225-foot level is reported to have given encouraging results so far, conforming with the showings obtained from surface drilling.

* * *

Mesabi Gold Mines is employing a crew of 24 men, directed by H. F. Knutson, resident manager, in developing its Kirkland Lake property. Mesabi is reported to be sufficiently financed to take care of all outstanding contracts and bring the property into production, if warranted.

* * *

Rocdor Gold Mines will ask shareholders at its annual meeting Dec. 6 to approve changing company's name to Millrock Gold Mines, to avoid confusion with the new Rocdor company formed under Quebec charter to work the claims. First of Rocdor's three Quebec groups consists of six claims south and four west of Lamaque. Second group includes three claims east of the first in Bourlamaque twp., and the third consists of seven claims almost due south of Lac De Montigny.

* * *

Ypres Cadillac Mines reports combined ore lengths of 385 ft., running $10.50 across 20 in., have been obtained in channel sampling on its optioned O'Neil claims in Baden twp., Ontario. Recent sampling of No. 4 vein dyke, which is 22 ft. wide, has returned values exceeding $13 per ton. Company holds 18 claims outright and 11 claims under option, providing ample protection for showings so far outlined.

Portage Gas & Oil Co. Drills Near Winnipeg

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Portage Gas and Oil is nearly ready to start drilling in southwestern Manitoba. Its operations will be the closest to Winnipeg undertaken for many years. The district lying to the south of Rathwell, Holland and Treherne is the area. Roughly it is believed the possible productive area embraces a distance of about 18 miles northwest and southeast by about 12 miles in width.

C. S. McFarlane, drilling contractor, believes the district should be thoroughly tested with core drilling. It was reported upon favorably by the late Grenville Gates Howard while field work has been conducted throughout the summer months. In two places, south of Rathwell, gas has been burning steadily for more than 30 years and has been used by farmers owning the property during all of those years. If production is proved plans have already been made to pipe the gas to Portage la Prairie and if in sufficient quantities, to other towns and cities.

Zone Goes to Depth At Perron Gold Mine

During the period Nov. 1-15, Perron Gold Mine's production amounted to $52,596, several important vein sections being encountered, reports J. P. Norrie, general manager. Recovery per ton averaged $10.50. Mill ran 99% of possible running time, treating an average of 339 tons daily. On the 600-ft. level the 620 vein has been opened by drifting for 114 ft., in good vein material wider than the drift. Drilling indicates that the vein is over 500 ft. long.

Sterling Well Has Big Flow

Royalite-Sterling Pacific No. 6 Vies With Davies Pete

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Indications that Royalite-Sterling Pacific No. 6 would dispute honors with Davies Petroleum 2 as the largest crude producer in Turner Valley, were seen by oil men here.

The potential of the new producer was 2,850 barrels a day, J. H. McLeod, Royalite president announced, and it would be prorated to 997 barrels at 35% of capacity. Davies Petroleum 2 is producing approximately 1,000 barrels daily under proration.

Mr. McLeod said the potential capacity of 2,850 barrels was determined from the result of the third day of a three-day production test. The well had produced more than 3,000 barrels daily, he stated.

The production test at West Flank 1 is being held up as a consequence of a re-cementing job. The six-inch casing has been re-cemented to the limestone and a few days' time will be necessary to allow the cement to harden.

Monarch Dividend

Approximately 1,200 shareholders of Monarch Royalties will divide $37,000 as the dividend distribution covering the last quarter production period. The distribution, it is stated, would have been considerably larger but for the necessity to expend $23,000 on surplus production equipment.

Figures released show that the gross revenue from British Dominion No. 4 in October was $3,623 from 2,082 barrels of crude. The value of crude produced was $3,391, and the income from absorption gasoline was $232. Foundation Petroleums well produced 11,418 barrels of crude valued at $17,890.78. Monarch Royalties yielded 12,215 barrels worth $17,867.20. Sterling Pacific No. 3 produced 2,967 barrels; Sterling No. 4 did 31,648 barrels, and Sterling No. 5 did 32,791. Davies Petroleum No. 2, largest well in Turner Valley, produced 48,992 barrels of crude oil during October.

Anglo-Canadian Development and Holding Co. has completed Westflank Petroleums No. 1, which stopped drilling at 7,150 feet, a distance of 455 feet in the lime. A gas lift from the Royalite absorption plant which will provide ample pressure to clear the rotary fluid from the hole is being connected up. Westflank No. 1 offsets Sterling Pacific 4 and Turner Valley Royalties on the west. Westflank Nos. 2 and 3 are at 5,811 feet and 6,104 feet respectively. The well of Spy Hill Royalties, another of Anglo-Canadian wells, is at 4,506 feet. Firestone Petroleums of the same group did 839 barrels in 24 hours on test.

Drilling Depths

National Petroleums No. 1, which is being drilled with cable tools, is well into the limestone. Sunset Oil Co.'s test, a mile and three quarters south of Commoil and directly west of Brown Corporation No. 2 encountered the lime at 7,020 feet.

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B. C. Restricts Staking Of Placer Properties

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Amendments to the Placer Mining Act restricting a free miner to staking of three claims in any one mining division or six when he is acting as an agent for two principals have been introduced in the Legislature.

When the claims are disposed of the miner will be entitled to stake three more, but restaking of claims each year without assessment will be curtailed. The regulations on assessment work will be tightened and provision will be made for examination.

St. Anthony Option Reported Cancelled

Option agreement on the stock of St. Anthony Gold Mines Ltd. dated Nov. 15, 1937, has been cancelled, the company advises. By this agreement, 10,000 shares were underwritten at 35 cents per share, payable within 30 days after the expiration of subscription rights which were to be offered to the shareholders and an option was granted on one million shares at 35 cents per share, exercisable as to 30,000 shares within 30 days from the completion of the underwriting, and then in blocks of 30,000 shares each 30 days, the number of shares to be reduced by the number taken up by shareholders under subscription rights.

The company now proposes to submit a new underwriting and option agreement which will provide that shareholders will be offered subscription rights on the same basis as provided to the underwriter and optionee.

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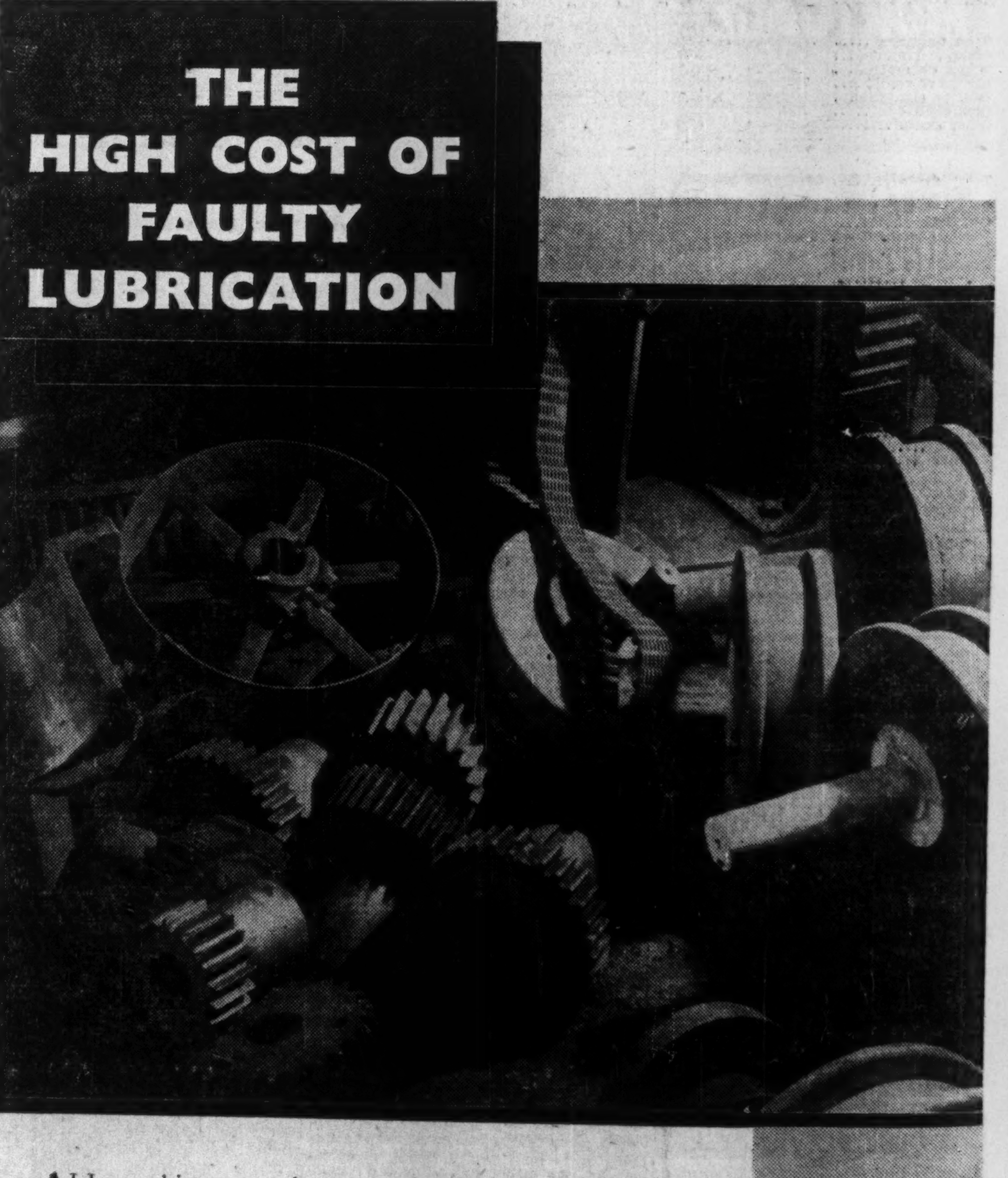

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B.C. Modifies Some Clauses In Fraud Act

Blanket Contracts and Mining News Are Affected

WAS OPPOSED

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Several of the more drastic clauses in the amendments proposed to the Securities Frauds Act of British Columbia will be eliminated before the bill is presented in the house, according to advices from Victoria.

One clause which was aimed at elimination of so-called "blanket contracts" between brokers and their customers on margin accounts is understood to have been dropped following protests of the brokers that they would be unable to do business under the terms proposed.

Unreliable News

Another clause designed to prevent the publication of unreliable mining news but which, it was pointed out, would in practice prevent the publication of information having a vital bearing on mining development, has also been cancelled, although it is stated that the attorney-general will retain certain reservations over mining publicity, particularly the privilege of having corrections of misleading reports published.

The original clauses prohibited the publication of any report on the development of mining or oil property without the name and official position of the person who furnished it and held the newspapers liable to a maximum fine of $25,000 for violation.

It was contended that authorized reports in themselves were no guarantee of accuracy or good faith.

Porcupine Lake Gold Negotiating Finances

H. H. Sutherland, vice-president of Porcupine Lake Gold Mining Co., advises shareholders in a progress report that by the time it reaches them negotiations for further substantial financing of the company's treasury should be completed. If carried out, the financing arrangements should be sufficient to bring the property into production, if this is warranted.

Station cutting at the 725-ft. level and shaft sinking are progressing well. The 53 tons of ore shipped to Noranda smelter for bulk sampling returned assay value of $24.50 per ton. Porcupine Lake assayed at its own laboratory a sample from each mine car contributing to the shipment sent to Noranda.

Noranda May Probe Gaspe Copper Site

From Our Own Correspondent

QUEBEC. — Important mining developments may be expected in the Gaspé region of the province, with copper as the chief attraction.

Noranda Mines, one of the largest mining companies in the Dominion, intend investigating the possibility, next spring, of exploiting copper deposits in the region. Hon. Onesime Gagnon, Minister of Mines in the Provincial Government, reports.

East Malartic Issues Stock

Offers Shareholders Rights to Buy Stock at $1 a Share

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of East Malartic Mines have been offered the right to subscribe for additional shares on the basis of one new share for each three shares held at $1 a share. As a result of this financing, the issued share capital of the company will be increased from 3 million to 4 million shares.

No subscription warrants are being issued, on account of the cost, and the shareholders will not be entitled to sell or assign their rights to subscribe for shares.

Recent developments at the mine, as reported upon by Futterer & Reid, consulting engineers, have justified, in the opinion of directors of the company, the necessity for increasing capital stock of the company.

Proceeds will be used for bringing the mine into production and an initial mill of 500 tons with a crushing plant designed to handle 90 tons per hour has been decided upon.

The ore zone at East Malartic which has already been indicated by diamond drilling is at least 900 feet long with an average width of 33 feet and, before dilution, having a value of approximately $7 a ton.

Lapa Finances 250 Ton Mill

Sudbury Contact to Advance Up to $250,000 for Project

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines will obtain finances for construction of a 250-ton-per-day mill by a loan from Sudbury Contact Mines Ltd., H. F. Denny, president of both companies has announced.

Mr. Denny states Sudbury Contact has agreed, under certain conditions, to lend Lapa Cadillac up to $250,000 for the purpose. Sudbury Contact is to receive 5% interest on the loan, which will be repaid from production.

Original financing plans for Lapa Cadillac were based on a 100-ton mill, for which sufficient funds were considered available. Recent developments, according to officials, have indicated that a larger milling plant would be justified and the new arrangements were entered into with a view to leaving the capital structure of Lapa unchanged.

Mr. Denny states that the money due under the December and January options has already been received. The date of the remaining options, totalling 100,000 shares, has been advanced to December and January instead of falling due in February and March as called for in the original contract. There will remain some 48,000 shares in the Lapa Cadillac treasury on which no option exists.

B. C. Plans to Overhaul Coal Mine Legislation

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Coal mine legislation will be completely overhauled next year, Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Mines, informed the Legislature. Meanwhile a few changes in the regulations will be made during the present session. Most of these apply to operation of old workings. Operators are required to give the Government full advance notice of their intention to start working within 500 feet of old workings.

Ontario 1937 Gold Output May Top $90 Millions Mark

The total value of bullion produced by Ontario's gold mines in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1937, was $65,361,049, as against $59,348,526 for the corresponding period of 1936, the Ontario Department of Mines reports in releasing its October gold bulletin. With the October rate of about $7.4 millions per month maintained for the two remaining months of the year, the value of bullion for 1937 should approach $87.6 millions.

Estimating the yearly output from the nickel-copper group at approximately $2.5 millions, the total value of gold produced in Ontario in 1937, from all sources, will exceed $90 millions.

Output of the Ontario gold producers during October reached a value of $7,398,887, or a daily average of $238,674, as against a daily average for September of $239,416 and for August $238,717.

Figures covering production in October, 1937, as compared with the corresponding month of 1936, follow:

MONTHLY OUTPUT OF ONTARIO GOLD MINES—1936-37

	1936		1937	
	Tons Milled	Value $	Tons Milled	Value $
Porcupine Belt:				
Jan. to June	1,936,190	16,745,920	2,096,701	19,127,047
July	338,885	3,234,931	364,190	3,340,497
August	350,788	3,065,100	367,769	3,335,350
September	340,930	2,983,978	362,561	3,242,081
October	360,110	3,161,961	375,428	3,380,458
Total	3,326,[illegible]03	29,193,890	3,566,649	32,425,433
Kirkland Lake Belt:				
Jan. to June	1,066,780	17,049,017	1,148,342	17,601,120
July	188,918	2,820,900	204,703	3,002,529
August	186,098	2,731,137	207,116	2,839,789
September	177,984	2,622,448	202,212	2,755,517
October	187,82[illegible]	2,766,556	202,080	2,829,218
Total	1,807,529	27,990,058	1,964,453	29,028,173
Matachewan:				
Jan. to June	189,139	732,674	228,893	864,963
July	31,637	109,472	39,380	162,394
August	31,602	115,031	40,733	170,006
September	29,555	104,241	40,778	142,859
October	32,757	131,181	42,544	159,572
Total	314,890	1,192,599	392,328	1,499,794
Northwestern Ontario:				
Jan to June	524,647	4,442,046	604,915	5,431,099
July	87,833	776,154	104,607	1,024,974
August	98,031	841,857	108,269	1,055,102
September	106,469	908,072	136,806	1,042,030
October	94,067	868,926	108,228	1,029,639
Total	911,047	7,837,055	1,062,825	9,582,844
Total for Ontario:				
January	605,555	6,234,414	691,346	7,120,010
February	583,145	6,111,006	622,276	6,895,604
March	642,279	6,714,505	692,742	7,308,394
April	616,493	6,646,735	675,814	6,979,588
May	640,699	6,511,801	699,316	7,315,799
June	628,585	6,751,195	697,357	7,404,834
July	647,473	6,941,457	712,880	7,530,394
August	666,429	6,753,125	723,887	7,400,247
September	654,948	6,620,739	742,357	7,182,487
October	674,763	6,928,624	728,280	7,398,887
GRAND TOTAL	6,360,369	66,213,602	6,986,255	72,536,214

Val d'Or Sees First Trains

From Our Own Correspondent

QUEBEC.—First trains ran this week over the new Canadian National tracks between Senneterre and Val d'Or, in the Abitibi, and recalled memories of the vigorous battle which was waged in the Quebec legislative committees when the question of granting charters to railway companies was threshed out.

Trains are operating twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, with the first trains Dec. 1.

The distance between Senneterre and Val d'Or is 36 miles, and construction of this line marks the first lap of the 99-mile strip which will eventually link Senneterre with Noranda, and provide the Quebec mining region with another outlet for its products.

Construction on the remaining 63 miles of the branch line is continuing.

Perron May Develop Pascalis Gold Claims

An option agreement under which Perron Gold Mines acquires all mining properties of Pascalis Gold Mines (Quebec) will be submitted for approval to shareholders of Pascalis Gold Mines, the parent company, at a special general meeting Dec. 7. Under the agreement, Perron holds the option for one year from date of ratification and during its life may perform mining development work on the lands of Pascalis Gold Mines (Quebec), wholly-owned subsidiary of Pascalis Gold Mines.

It is provided that Pascalis Gold is to pay the cost of drifting and crosscutting to an amount not exceeding $50,000. If Pascalis decides to raise or sink a shaft or shafts, it is to contribute toward the cost an amount not over $25,000. Should Perron Gold exercise its option it will, under terms of the agreement, increase its capital and issue to Pascalis Gold Mines (Quebec) 2,000,000 fully paid shares, there being now outstanding 2,000,000 shares in the capital stock of Perron Gold Mines.

Barb. Larder Drill Strikes Better Width

Larder Lake Property Plans Shaft to 500-ft. Horizon

STOCK FIRM

Drilling at Barber-Larder Gold Mines, in the Larder Lake district of Ontario, west of Kerr-Addison Mines, continues to lengthen the ore zone, and while assays of the last few holes are not as yet available, The Financial Post is reliably informed that drilling has now established values along the full 690 ft. Of this distance, best results so far have been obtained in a continuous stretch of 450 ft. The company has two drills working on the property.

No. 46 drill hole, some 690 ft. west of No. 10, the governing hole, shows a width of 30 ft., although assays are not available. In No. 47 drill hole, a width of 60 ft. was obtained, although here again, no values are as yet available. The No. 47 hole does not increase the length of the zone, since it was drilled between two previous holes.

Barber-Larder is now planning to sink a shaft to a depth of 500 ft. Officials of the company inform The Financial Post that at time of writing, some 150,000 shares are still under option, and, when taken up, will provide about $160,000 in the treasury.

Barber-Larder has been a strong stock in the unlisted section in recent weeks, as the details of the ore picture have been gradually filled in by the extensive drilling now being done.

President of the company is R. S. Potter, J. J. Harris, is geologist, and J. G. Tatham, engineer.

The company is capitalized at 3 million shares, $1 par value, of which approximately 2.1 million are outstanding. Of the outstanding shares, 1.1 million are vendors' stock and are pooled.

Acme Cadillac Structure Reported to Be Favorable

Sufficient work on Acme Cadillac Gold Mines 600-acre property south of O'Brien in Cadillac twp., Quebec, may result in the discovery of valuable veins, since preliminary exploration has disclosed conditions which elsewhere in the Cadillac field have produced paying ore deposits, the company's mine manager reports.

Ernest W. Sayer, president, advises shareholders in a progress report that Acme Cadillac has so far met all expenditures at maturity. Assessment work has been completed far in excess of the Government's minimum requirements, and the directors are anxious to expedite development. Government assessments, including workmen's compensation, have been paid for the current year.

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Abasand Oils

I should like to have some idea of the operations in prospect for Abasand Oils. Any information you can give me will be appreciated.

Abasand Oils Ltd. owns mining rights in 4,421 acres to be selected before Mar. 25, 1938, from 8,581 acres now reserved or other crown lands in Alberta not then appropriated. Initial work will be carried on near Fort McMurray, in what is known as the Tar Sand district.

Abasand plans to extract oil from the sand by a process which, we understand, has been successful under test conditions. While geologists agree that oil is contained in the sands in vast quantities, they have not yet been successfully exploited on a commercial scale. In the meantime the property is in good hands and being financed by a well-regarded Toronto firm.

Inasmuch as the company is virtually pioneering a new industry, the stock is speculative. Capitalization is 2,500,250 common shares, no par value, and two million participating preferred shares of $1 par value.

Arncoeur Gold Mines

Please give me some data on Arncoeur Gold Mines, a company in which I hold some shares. What are its prospects of success?

Arncoeur Gold Mines, which adjoins Francoeur Gold in Dasserat twp., Quebec, stopped work in September last after carrying out considerable surface work and diamond drilling in an attempt to find the possible extension of ore located on Francoeur ground. Although it completed 18,000 feet of drilling, sinking 47 holes, Arncoeur was unsuccessful in finding a commercial ore body. Core from 14 holes put down gave gold values ranging from $3.50-$5.95. The best intersection secured yielded $4.90 over nine feet.

Some favorable sections of Arncoeur's ground have yet to be explored, and it is felt that this work will be justified when further funds are available. In the meantime the company has paid its fees and taxes for 1937 and done enough work to hold its property for a number of years. There is a moderate cash balance in the bank and Arncoeur reports it has no debts outstanding.

Future of this property appears to depend very largely upon the success attained in further work, which of course requires the raising of additional funds.

International Nickel

Please summarize for me the prospects presented by International Nickel Co., particularly as regards dividends.

International Nickel is currently selling at approximately $40 per share, a drop from the high of $73.25 per share reached earlier this year. There are several factors behind this sharp drop in price, most potent of which is probably the general decline in all market values experienced since Sept. 1. Another reason is that at $73.25 per share it was obvious that the public was discounting well into the future any increased earnings which this company may have; the price, in other words, was an inflated one.

It is generally thought that International Nickel's fourth quarter earnings will not be much higher than in previous quarters this year, owing to curtailment of consumption. Company is in excellent shape and has completed its large-scale expansion programme. Earnings for the year of 1937 seem likely to be considerably higher than those of 1936. International Nickel has built up its liquid position until at the end of 1936 working capital amounted to $62,610,031, as compared with slightly over $50 millions at the end of the previous year. Common stock this year will pay total dividend of $2.25 per share compared with $1.30 in 1936.

Much of International Nickel's future is tied up with business conditions throughout the world, particularly those in the United States, where the outlook is at present rather uncertain. The common stock this year will pay total dividend of $2.25 per share, compared with $1.30 in 1936.

Bloom Lake Consolidated

Any enlightenment you can give me on Bloom Lake Consolidated Mines will be appreciated. Although I am a shareholder of long standing, I have heard nothing about this for some time now.

Bloom Lake Consolidated Mines owns 850 acres in Powell and 280 acres in Cairo twps., Matachewan area of Ontario, adjoining Matachewan Consolidated. It also owns 280 acres in Morel twp., Gowganda area of Ontario.

In 1936 some surface work, test pitting and diamond drilling was done on the Matachewan property. Work is continuing here, the company reported in October last, but results have not been encouraging, as the values proved to be low over great widths. Considerable further drilling will have to be carried out to give a picture of the property's potentialities. On the basis of results so far secured, the outlook cannot be regarded as bright.

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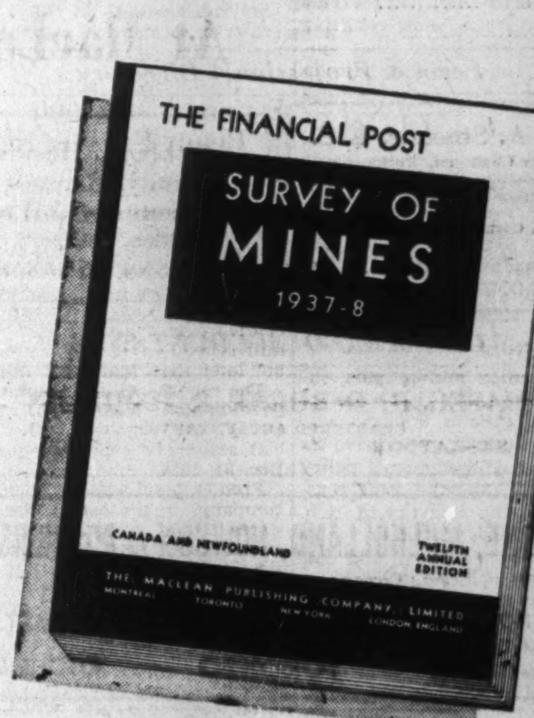

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Ontario's "Real" Surplus

Result of the Year Surveyed in Light Of Debt Decrease

By NORMAN A. WHITE
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Did the Ontario Government have a surplus of $9 millions in the 1936-37 fiscal years?

This is a question about which there has been a great deal of controversy. In the recent Ontario election the Liberals claimed that it was a "real" surplus, while the Conservatives declared that it was no such thing and that the figure of $9.3 millions had been arrived at by juggling the accounts. The net result was that the average citizen was confused.

The public accounts for the 1936-37 fiscal year have now been published and it should be possible to solve the puzzle.

Actually the answer to the question depends largely upon interpretation of what constitutes a surplus and whether one agrees with the Government's accounting practices.

For years, Provincial Governments in Canada have reported their budget results on ordinary account in determining whether they have a surplus or a deficit. Expenditures on capital account for such purposes as public works have not been taken into account. Furthermore, most Provincial Governments have followed the practice in recent years of charging relief expenditures to capital account although it is generally agreed by authorities that this should be treated as an ordinary expense of Government. Charging it to capital account is not justified since corresponding assets are not created.

Surplus Was $9.3 Millions

On the basis of the accounting practices of the majority of the provinces there can be no doubt as to the surplus reported by the Ontario Government. Actually, if the policy of most of the provinces had been followed the Government would have reported a surplus of over $22.5 millions, which is the excess of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure before providing for direct relief. Direct relief costs totalled $13.2 millions so that the surplus on ordinary account after providing for direct relief costs was actually $9.3 millions.

Budget Results
Year Ended Mar. 31, 1937

	$
Net ordinary revenue	80,488,440
Less: Net ordinary exps.	57,904,444
Surplus before relief	22,583,996
Less: Direct relief	13,270,057
Surplus	9,313,939

It should be noted that only direct relief costs were charged to ordinary account. Unemployment relief works such as construction of highways were charged to capital account, and there is justification for this since such work does not differ from other public works. For instance, the province capitalized $2.4 millions of unemployment relief works in northern Ontario. Most of this money was spent on the Trans-Canada highway.

There is no justification for the charge made during the election campaign that the surplus had been achieved by showing 12 months' revenue and 11 months' expenditure. On March 31, 1937, accounts payable by the province were some $300,000 lower than in the previous year, amounting to only $678,064.

Deficit and Net Debt

When a Government reports a surplus of $9.3 millions the average citizen, who does not understand the intricacies of Government accounting, expects that there will also be a large decrease in debt. Furthermore, the Ontario Government has reiterated on numerous occasions that its policy is to operate on a "pay-as-you-go basis." Now a pay-as-you-go basis can mean only one thing, namely that total revenues at least equal total expenditures. On this basis the results for the year are determined by the increase or decrease in net debt.

Recognized authorities are convinced that this is the only proper way by which to judge the operations of a Government. Results on ordinary account are misleading and it was this fact that led Hon. C. A. Dunning, federal minister of finance, to abolish what he has called the "bridge-score system of accounting" and to charge all expenditures of the Dominion Government against income whether they are ordinary, special or capital expenditures. As a result the deficit of the Dominion Government as reported by the budget in recent years has been equivalent to the increase in net debt.

On numerous occasions it has been pointed out that the system of public accounting in this country whereby Provincial Governments report results on ordinary account is definitely misleading. In fact, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that such classification of expenditure was conceived so that politicians could deceive the public. It does not matter whether expenditures are made for ordinary, capital or special purposes, if debt is showing an abnormal increase then the credit position of the government will be affected.

Small Decrease in Net Debt

Did the Ontario Government have a surplus in the 1936-37 fiscal year if judged on a pay-as-you-go basis? The answer is "yes." However, the surplus if calculated on the Dominion Government basis would have been much smaller, as large capital expenditures were incurred during the year. On this basis there was a surplus of only $602,783, which is the amount by which net debt decreased during the year.

If Ontario had reported results for the year on a strict pay-as-you-go basis its accounts would have been set up as indicated below:

Budget Results

	$
Net ordinary revenue	80,488,440
Less: Net ordinary exps.	57,904,444
Direct relief	13,270,057
Ordinary surplus	9,313,939
Add: Capital receipts	1,367,280
Less: Capital expenditures	11,269,569
Add: Misc. credits	14,433
Surplus or decrease in net debt	602,783

Tabulated below are comparative figures of gross and net debt and also how the decrease in net debt is accounted for by the public accounts.

Provincial Debt
As at March 31

	1937 $	1936 $
Gross debt	656,460,348	689,558,513
Less: Active assets	251,024,308	283,159,690
Net debt	405,436,039	406,038,823

Decrease in Net Debt

	$
Ordinary surplus	9,313,939
Railway and certificates w/o	99,368
Sinking fund payments	998,683
Accrued interest	126,123
Discount on bonds w/o	916,584
Decrease in income liabilities	1,007,268
Increase in accts. receivable	1,492,055
	13,954,020
Less: Net capital disbursements	‡9,902,288
Incr. in deferred assets	518,692
Premium on bonds	768,835
Incr. in school fund	108
Decr. in receivables	2,161,313
Decrease in net debt	602,784

‡After deducting capital receipts of $1,367,281.

Another misconception arises from the Government's methods of showing capital receipts and expenditures. The public accounts show that capital receipts amounted to $50.6 millions and capital expenditures to $30.2 millions. This would indicate that, in addition to a surplus of $9.3 millions on ordinary account, there was a surplus of $20.4 millions on capital account and that debt should show a decrease of about $30 millions.

Gross Debt Down

The public accounts show a decrease of over $33 millions in gross debt, but that does not represent a corresponding improvement in the financial position of the Government since revenue producing and realizable assets declined by $32.4 millions.

In showing capital receipts the government includes amounts received from the Ontario Hydro and other governmental bodies in repayment of loans, but as these loans had been financed through the sale of bonds and had been carried in the balance sheet as assets no change in the financial position of the Government results. To illustrate, John Smith has assets of $200,000 including a mortgage of $75,000 on the property of Charles Jones, and owes the bank $100,000. Thus, the net assets of John Smith amount to $100,000. If Charles Jones repays the $75,000 which he owes and John Smith uses this money to reduce his bank loan to $25,000, then the liabilities of John Smith have been reduced from $100,000 to $25,000. However, his assets have declined at the same time from $200,000 to $125,000 so that his net assets remain at $100,000.

This is exactly what is taking place in regard to the gross debt of the Ontario Government as a result of the new policy whereby the Ontario Hydro is doing its own financing and repaying to the Government loans made in the previous year. While gross debt will decline, active assents held against that debt will also decrease.

Contingent Liabilities Increase

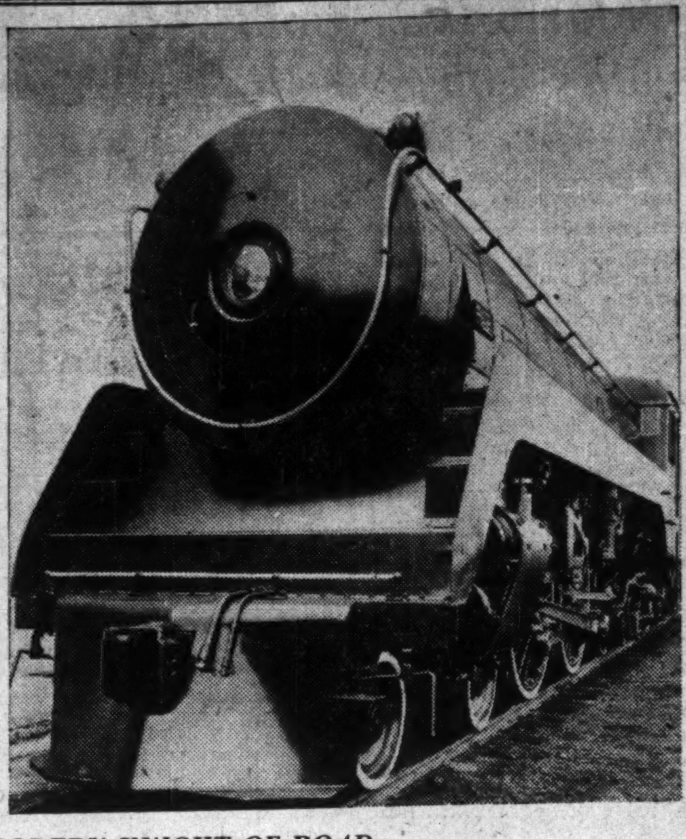
Perhaps a better idea of the situation can be obtained by looking at total liabilities, including contingent liabilities. In his budget speech in April, 1935, Premier Mitchell Hepburn stated that total direct liabilities of the province had reached the "stupendous" figure of $655.7 millions and that contingent liabilities amounted to $97.8 millions, giving a grand total of $753.5 millions.

What was the situation at March 31 last? Gross direct liabilities were only slightly higher at $656.4 millions, but contingent liabilities had increased by $40.6 millions to $138.4 millions. Thus, the grand total on March 31 last had increased by $41.3 millions to $794.8 millions. In other words, there has been a shifting of debt from direct liabilities to indirect liabilities.

Simpler Accounting Needed

From an examination of the Government accounts of Ontario and of other provinces it would appear that one of the matters which the Royal Commission on Dominion-provincial relations should discuss is the possibility of securing more uniform and simpler accounting practices by Governments. Statements should be set-up so that there is no possibility of them being mis-interpreted by the average citizen who knows little about accounting.

For instance, one might ask why the Ontario Government includes the repayment of loans as a capital receipt when money so received is applied to meeting bond maturities. The policy of the Dominion Government in this matter is much simpler, repayment of loans not being shown along with other receipts.



MODERN KNIGHT OF ROAD

Outstanding features of 20 new locomotives of this type built in Kingston, Ont., for the Canadian Pacific Railway, are their power, speed and economy of operation. These 20 engines and the recently purchased 30 new 2,800 series bring to a total of 50 the new locomotives bought by the Canadian Pacific Railway this year.

Pattullo Plans Trade Ministry

Anglo-U. S. Negotiations May Hasten Action—Pearson Mentioned

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—With Empire markets threatened by proposed revision of the British tariff, vitally affecting this province's primary industries, Premier T. D. Pattullo is more than ever convinced of the importance of a separate portfolio of trade and commerce. A new department will be formed, and it is probable that the minister in charge will be named before the close of the present session.

The expectation here is that Hon. George S. Pearson, Minister of Mines and Labor, will be given the trade and commerce post and will retain the labor portfolio while relinquishing mines. Mr. Pearson, one of the ablest administrators in the Government, has been extremely active in labor affairs and has sponsored the new labor arbitration legislation.

Montreal Municipalities Cut Down on Tax Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal's Metropolitan Commission reports a drop of $76,000 in tax arrears of its 11 solvent municipalities for the month of October, from $1,177,000 to $1,101,000. For the same period, the three bankrupt towns—Point Aux Trembles, Montreal North and Ville St. Michel, showed a reduction in outstanding taxes from $105,000 to $101,000.

All but one of the 14 municipalities contributed to the improvement for the month, Hampstead's position being unchanged.

How to Profit from the Figures — 3

Lifeblood of a Company

Working Capital Important Factor For The Investor

The lifeblood of a business enterprise is working capital.

Inadequate working capital has put many a company into bankruptcy or has often delayed its progress to the detriment of shareholders. Thus it is vital for the investor, in reading financial statements, to keep a watchful eye on working capital and on the changes in it from year to year.

The working capital position of a company is determined by a simple calculation in arithmetic: total current assets, less current liabilities. But it is necessary, before making this calculation, to check the current assets and current liabilities.

Current Assets

Current assets are those which are quickly convertible into cash or those that will be turned into cash in the ordinary course of business. They may be defined in a general way as those which can be, or will be, converted into cash in a period not exceeding 12 months. They may include:

Cash
Saleable securities
Call loans
Cash value of insurance
Accounts and bills receivable
Inventories of goods.

In determining whether such assets are really "current" it is important to examine their nature further. A distilling company might have very large inventories listed as current assets. But due to the necessity of ageing such spirits before they are saleable at a profit, perhaps only a fraction of the inventory should be regarded as "current." The worth of accounts and bills receivable as "current" assets should be determined only after allowing for possible credit losses and should not include amounts that are sure to be slow pay.

It is not always possible, of course, for the investor to determine the accuracy of these individual items among current assets. Additional protection on this score has been provided, however, by revision of the Dominion Companies Act which now requires the disclosure of market value of securities. Auditors' comments on the financial statement also furnish protection or at least warning on the value of such important items as inventories.

Current Liabilities

The other side of the working capital equation consists of the current liabilities. They are usually debts contracted in the ordinary course of business, such as:

Bills and accounts payable.
Bank loans and other temporary borrowings.
Dividends and interest payable.
Bonds and mortgages due within one year.
Taxes and wages due, or accruing.

The amount of current liabilities indicates whether a company is having financial troubles. Ordinarily a large bank loan is not an encouraging factor; but this observation must be qualified in that some companies, like grain and milling firms, or finance companies, operate their business with large loans which liquidate themselves automatically in the normal course of business.

Obviously the current assets should exceed the current liabilities if a company is to carry on without financial difficulties. The difference, being the working capital, shows whether expansion can be carried out without new borrowing and whether unforeseen losses can be met. The adequacy of working capital is often a good clue to a company's ability to maintain or increase dividends because earnings cannot be distributed to shareholders if the profits have to be retained to bolster the working capital position.

Measures of Adequacy

The amount of working capital needed in any business depends on the amount of its annual volume and also on the character of the business. Obviously a company which has a rapid and steady turnover of inventory, and sells its products for cash, can get along with less working capital than an enterprise which sells heavy machinery with widely fluctuating volume and slow collection of accounts. Also, in examining working capital position, the investor should consider whether the business has wide seasonal variation in its requirements. If so, the most favorable working capital position, usually shown at the chosen year-end, may really be none too good to handle seasonal peaks.

A rule of thumb guide for industrial companies is that current assets should be at least 1½ times, and preferably twice, the sum of current liabilities.

An important consideration for the investor, in making comparisons of securities, is that investment markets usually place a somewhat higher value on stocks and bonds of firms with substantial working capital. The amount of working capital per share is therefore used in some calculations of values of common stocks. Of course it is important that a company's working capital position should be strengthened as the years go by. In fact the year to year changes in working capital form one of the essential indicators of the progress of a company, indicating whether the enterprise is growing in real worth or declining toward financial anaemia.

C.N.R. Revenue Up in October

Net Shows Decrease as a Result of Higher Expenses

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Higher operating expenses resulted in a reduction of $206,943 is the net revenue of the Canadian National Railways in October as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

Operating revenues for the month showed an increase of $542,079, but this was more than offset by an increase of $749,022 in operating expenses. The increase in expenses is largely due to the restoration of wage cuts.

Gains $4 Millions To Date

For the 10-month period ended Oct. 31 net revenues amount to $13.9 millions, an increase of $4.1 millions.

Results for the month and for the 10-month period are summarized below:

Month of October	1937 $	1936 $
Oper. revenues	19,328,357	18,786,278
Oper. expenses	15,896,781	15,147,759
Net revenue	3,431,576	3,638,519
Ten Months Ended Oct. 31		
Oper. revenues	165,403,656	153,234,590
Oper. expenses	151,444,218	143,390,610
Net revenue	13,959,438	9,843,980

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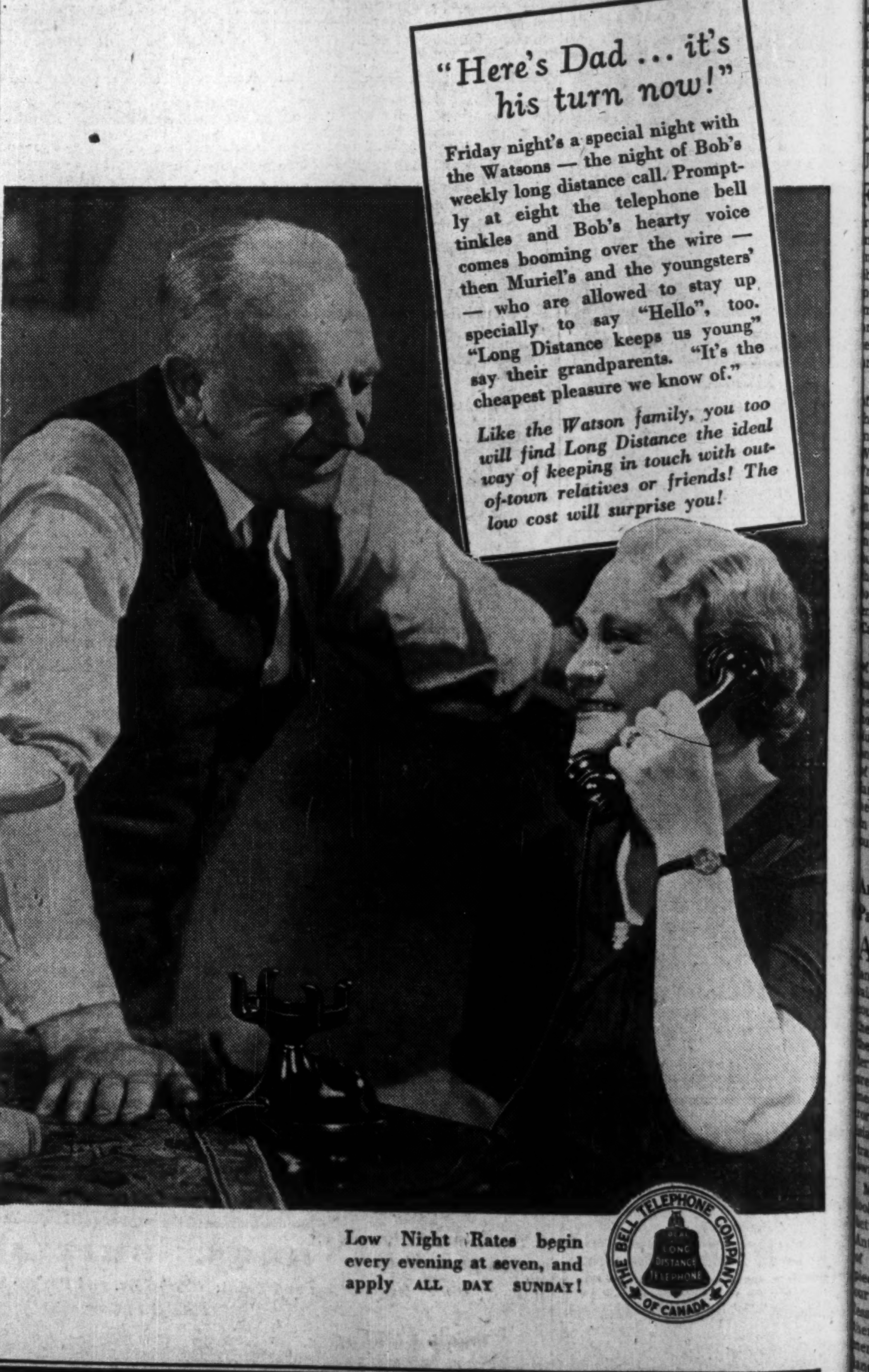

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